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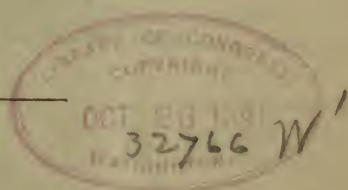
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REPUBLICAN

REFERENCE BOOK

FOR 1891.

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BY

RAYMOND E. DODGE.

113 AND 117 NASSAU STREET,
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PREFACE.

THE Republican Reference Book for 1891 is designed to supply in a convenient form information useful to voters, relating directly to the pending election, and also to other political contests with which comparison is desirable. The value of the work will not end with the selection of State and local officials to be chosen this year, for it contains tables of public statistics and accounts of prominent men who have served the people, presented in a novel form, which will be useful for reference for many years to come.

The returns of voting are taken from official records and are absolutely accurate. In this respect the work has a great advantage over Manuals hastily compiled, shortly after election, for sale at the opening of the ensuing year, in which errors of importance are seldom, if ever, avoided. It is confidently believed that no previously published digest of political matters in New York can rival this book in variety, exactness and fullness of contents compiled in a clear and condensed form.

The aim of the author is to put before the Republican elector all that he may desire to know, so that he may find it easily and understand it at a glance, without burdening the Manual or confusing the reader with superfluous statements or opinions.

The principles, objects and personnel of the Republican State Campaign are set forth tersely but comprehensively in a narrative of the proceedings of the Rochester Convention, its platform, sketches of its candidates, and the rolls of the party's national, state and local committees and their officers. These records have been gathered from authoritative sources and carefully compared so as to exclude all possibility of error. As much space as practicable is devoted to the illustrious career of the Republican Standard-Bearer, Jacob Sloat Fassett, as a Senator of the State, and this is accompanied by a full report of the already famous speech with which the ring-breaker opened the campaign in the city of New York, the citadel of the enemies of Fassett and Good Government. There are likewise in the necessarily brief accounts of the lives of the experienced and devoted John W. Vrooman, and those of Eugene F. O'Connor, Arthur C. Wade, William A. Sutherland, Ira M. Hedges, and Verplanck Colvin, Fassett's worthy associates as State nominees, many additional facts and arguments which will be serviceable in this great fight of the People against The Rings.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

for 1891.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JACOB SLOAT FASSETT,
of Chemung.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. VROOMAN,
of Herkimer.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
EUGENE F. O'CONNOR,
of Kings.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
ARTHUR C. WADE,
of Chautauqua.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
WILLIAM A. SUTHERLAND,
of Monroe.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
IRA M. HEDGES,
of Rockland.

FOR STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
VERPLANCK COLVIN,
of Albany.



J. Lassett

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

THE Republican State Convention met at Rochester on September 9th, 1891, pursuant to the call issued by the State Committee of which General John M. Knapp, of Auburn, was chairman. Washington Rank, the Convention Hall, was beautifully decorated with patriotic emblems and the scene, as the delegates assembled and the galleries were filled with an intelligent audience including many ladies, was inspiring. General Knapp opened the Convention in a brief but forcible address. In his introduction he alluded to the "matchless Statesman from Maine." Then Convention and audience sprang to their feet and there ensued enthusiasm that would not be suppressed, seldom equalled and never excelled at a public gathering in this State. When this great tribute had been paid to the great Republican leader, James G. Blaine, General Knapp announced William W. Goodrich, of Brooklyn, as temporary Chairman of the Convention by choice of the State Committee. Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, of New York, and Ex-Congressman John H. Camp, of Wayne County, were designated to escort Mr. Goodrich to the chair. The temporary Chairman then delivered the following address:

FELLOW REPUBLICANS:—Three years ago at Saratoga the most honored citizen of Brooklyn presided at the State Convention. President Harrison's majority that year was 13,000. It is a good omen that our County is again honored in the person of one of its humbler citizens. The City will respond in no doubtful language. She will elect a Republican Mayor and reduce the Democratic majority on the State ticket so greatly, that if the country does its duty equally, our candidate for Governor will execute the just laws and carry out the will of a Republican Legislature.

Proud of its history, faithful to its pledges, glorying in its traditions, united and harmonious, the Republican party fearlessly submits its record to the people of this State. Its policy has never wavered. It has nothing to regret, nothing to reconsider and nothing to recall.

During the 31 years of its existence it has controlled the national government for 27 years. In 1861 it gained its first victory, elected Lincoln President and assumed the control of the government. It found a national treasury depleted, a navy dispersed to the ends of the earth, an army small and scattered, and national fortifications already assailed by the armed South.

It quietly went on with the functions of government, took unflinching position for the preservation of the Union, raised the greatest army of modern times, conducted the greatest of modern wars, preserved public credit, made the Nation free in fact as well as name, created unexampled prosperity among our citizens, whose numbers have doubled since its rise to power, and it stands to-day at the head of the most powerful and respected of all the nations of the world.

For the period of four years the Democratic party obtained possession of two branches of the national government, but the fact that the third branch was Republican prevented serious harm. So manifest, however, was its trend and purpose, that four years was enough to convince the people of the duty of recalling the partial power conferred upon a party which had been on the wrong side of every political question since the days when it championed the extension of human slavery into the free territories of the Northwest. At the last election, however, it again obtained a majority in the lower house of Congress. This was accomplished by a campaign of colossal lying, by successful misrepresentation of political questions, by a conspiracy among traders to secure higher prices in fear of higher duties, by frightening the timid voter, by deceiving the credulous voter, by securing the venal voter and by the apathy of Republican voters (that most insidious and dangerous ally of the enemy).

We point with pride to the pure, sagacious and conservative administration of President Harrison as justifying the enthusiasm with which his nomination

was received; to the growing commerce of the country under reciprocity with our American neighbors induced by the matchless foresight of Secretary Blaine, and to a navy already ranking with those of the other great maritime powers of the world.

We rest with Speaker Reed upon his announcement, that hereafter obstruction of legislation for obstruction's sake shall not defeat the transaction of public business, and that the duty of a legislative body is to legislate.

The Republican party, which, in a time of national disorder, raised four billions of dollars in its efforts to save the unity and integrity of the Nation, has not hesitated in a time of profound peace, increasing population and national prosperity, to raise a single billion to extend internal improvements, pay the soldier's justly-earned pensions and preserve the public credit, and it will do so despite the yelping hounds that bark and snap at its heels as it pursues the even tenor of its way to victory.

It is far easier to criticise than to construct. If our opponents will cease to deal in glittering generalities, put themselves on the record and indicate the specific appropriations of the last Congress which they condemn, we shall be prepared to meet and answer criticism and objection.

LABOR-REWARDING TARIFF.

The underlying theory of the recent tariff legislation was to put on the free list such articles as are not extensively produced in this country, and so to adjust duties that new industries might be created and fostered, until competition among our home manufacturers should reduce, as it always has done, the price of goods to the consumer. On this basis we have protected the industries of the country and the interests of the laboring man against foreign and domestic enemies and we submit the recent tariff legislation to public scrutiny, not in specially selected items, but in its aggregate results, all of which may be judged by newly planted manufactories, increasing products and lessening prices.

Under the old tariff, for ten months previous to July 31, 1891, only thirty-four per cent. of imported goods were free of duty. Since April 1, 1891, free goods have reached fifty-six per cent. of the gross imports, while in the ten months that the new tariff has been in operation the aggregate imports have increased about \$21,000,000, and the exports \$32,500,000 while most of the articles in common use, farm produce excepted, are lower in price than they were a year ago. Nor must we forget that the national debt has been reduced from \$60 per capita of population in 1870, to \$12.87 in 1891, and the customs revenue from \$4.96 per capita to \$2.59 during the same period.

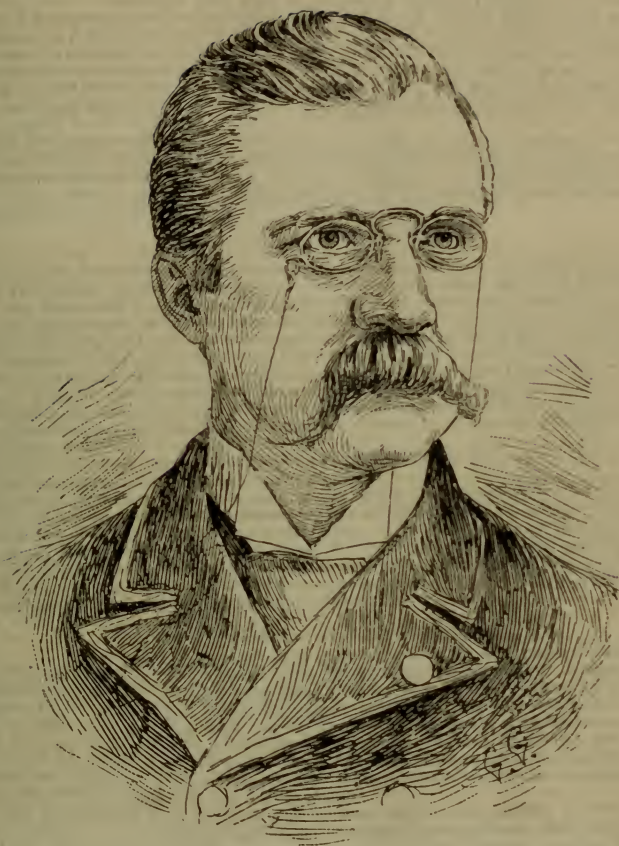
It rests with the Republican party to maintain what it has already acquired in tariff legislation against the assaults of the Democratic party. The Republican Mother who conceived and brought forth, in travail and tribulation, her twin offspring of Protection and Civil Service Reform, who nurtured them at her bosom and watched over their childhood and youth, is a safer guardian of their future than any Democratic foster-mother or hiring stranger. The recent tariff legislation and the application of the principle of Civil Service Reform to the Navy Yards, shows that the Administration takes no steps backwards.

The Republican party has always been the friend of the laborer. It was the champion of the slave and freed him. It is the friend of the wage-earner and it will protect his interests. It seeks alliance with the working man who has been alternately cajoled and cheated by the Democracy. Successive Republican Legislatures adopted the Australian ballot-system, only to meet the repeated veto of Governor Hill, and we are only awaiting the coming victory in the State, when, with a Republican Governor, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature we will pass the law in its original simplicity.

AN HONEST DOLLAR.

The Democratic party of the East, with a caution bred in its consciousness of diverse views on Silver coinage among its members throughout the country, pronounces for international bi-metallism. That involves the agreement of England with all India behind her, France, Russia, Germany, Austria, Spain, Italy, with the possibility of China. The impracticability of such a union does not deter Democratic imaginations. Anything *not* to pronounce for honest money.

The Republican party always rises to its highest flight and surest victory when a moral principle underlies a conflict. That contest is here. We leave to the future what the future may bring forth. For the present, we see a great danger, the danger of a depreciated and dishonored currency. Men in business are making contracts payable in gold. It is our privilege and our duty to prevent that danger or even a threat of it. Let us take our stand right here; *an honest dollar for an honest debt*. Whether bi-metallism may come or may not,



John W. Vrooman

the value of a dollar must be a dollar, not only in the United States, but in every market in the world.

The Republican party has always demanded and produced honest money to pay its honest debts.* Gold is the recognized standard of the world. We applaud the courageous utterances of President Harrison in his recent speech at Albany:

"I am one of those who believe that these men from our shops, these farmers remote from money centres, have the largest interest of all people in the world, in having a dollar that is worth one hundred cents every day in the year and only such. If by any chance we should fall into a condition where one dollar is not as good as another, I venture the assertion that that poorer dollar will do its first errand in paying some laborer for his work. Therefore, in the conduct of our public affairs, I feel pledged, for one, that all the influences of the government should be on the side of giving the people only good money and just as much of that kind as we can get.

"I do believe that the general government is solemnly charged with the duty of seeing that the money issued by it is always and everywhere maintained at par. Every dollar, whether paper or coin, issued or stamped by the general government, should always and everywhere be as good as any other dollar."

REPUBLICANISM AND PROSPERITY.

The Republican party has succeeded when the country was prosperous. It has never risen to power on prostrated business nor made success compatible with the destruction of American industries. It has never rejoiced in public calamity which should open the doors of opportunity for its return to power.

The Democratic party has always fattened on national disaster and is even now watching and waiting for a failure of the crops, the embarrassment of manufacturing industries or the impairment of public credit, that over the ruins it may wrench the Sceptre of Sovereignty from the Republican party; but Providence smiles in the ripening fields of an abundant harvest and the farmer abandons all alliances artfully promoted and encouraged by the managers of the Democratic party.

We have reached the flood tide of exported produce and the stream of returning gold will soon be full to its banks.

I have no intention of waving the bloody shirt in politics, but I cannot help recalling the recent utterance of a most distinguished leader in his recent Fourth of July speech at Oswego, when he said: "With the broadest exercise of Christian Charity let us not forget that in the contest of the past there was a wrong side and there was a right side," and to add that the Republican party has never been on the wrong side of any political question, nor ever represented a wrong to any class, race or condition of men.

REPUBLICANS REDUCED STATE TAXES.

The reduced taxation of the State is due solely to the affirmative legislation proposed by Republicans and passed by Republican Legislatures. Among other things, our party framed and passed the law taxing manufacturing and all other corporations, and the laws taxing collateral and direct inheritances, and although there have been increased State expenditures, and in spite of Democratic opposition, it has created a policy which has made the present State tax rate lower than it has been for 30 years, and which, if pursued, promises to extinguish all other methods of State taxation. In all this the Democratic party had neither part nor lot, and yet claims the entire credit.

We demand such legislation in the line of Municipal Reform as that there shall be but one system for all cities throughout the State, with which there shall be no tinkering at the beck and behest of political bosses designed to secure to political rings peculiar opportunities for public plunder in municipalities which they control.

We have always stood for free schools, a free ballot-box and a free vote, North and South, without intimidation, and with that and that only shall we be satisfied.

This is to be a campaign of education and not of deception. The Republican party never fears investigation of its principles or its practices. It seeks clear light. The more it is studied, the more its platforms are criticised and challenged, the better are its chances of success. The Republican League has this end in view, and it works in harmony with the State and county organizations.

The Democratic party is like the lizard which Stanley saw in the African forests, changing color according to its environments. At the South it stands for Prohibition; in the North, for free rum. On the Pacific Coast and the Mountains it demands free coinage of silver. In the Ohio convention it adopted a free

coinage plank by a bare majority and placed a hard-money man upon it, and at the East it demands gold and silver coinage on an equal basis.

A Republican victory in this State at this election will secure the State for the party in the Presidential campaign, and will insure the election of the next President.

HILL'S SHAMEFUL ATTITUDE.

We sorrowfully behold the Governor of this great State as he stands, strident like a modern Colossus, one foot in the Executive Chamber at Albany, and the other in the Senate Chamber at Washington, his hands grasping the lever of the Democratic machine which he controls by filling the public offices with his subservient tools, his eyes greedily fixed on the Presidential chair in which he will never sit; his highest flight of oratory "I am a Democrat;" pandering to the liquor interest, playing with the question of honest money, cheating the laboring men by defeating for years the Australian ballot system, on which their protection depends, until he could emasculate it with a paster; giving the people mere husks instead of the corn of the actual system; defeating all attempts at enumeration; obstructing the entire legislation of the State to prevent an investigation of his partisan water-rats in the canal; rising to no higher level than a ward politician, the very ripest and latest efflorescence of Democracy. Verily, the coming contest is that of Hillism grafted on Tammanyism against the political conscience of the voters of this Commonwealth, and on such an issue we shall suffer no defeat.

During the morning session the committees on resolutions, credentials and permanent organization were appointed, with Sereno E. Payne, J. Ryder Cady and James W. Husted, respectively, as Chairmen. After the recess General Husted reported the following list of officers, all of whom were chosen by acclamation :

President—James M. Varnum of New York. *Vice-Presidents*—First District, H. E. Huntington; Second, Charles A. Moore; Third, H. M. Smith; Fourth, Jacob Brenner; Fifth, Joseph Benjamin; Sixth, G. B. Deane; Seventh, J. S. Thurston; Eighth, Gustave Schurmann; Ninth, James P. Hart; Tenth, William Henkel; Eleventh, George W. Wanamaker; Twelfth, A. G. Nasun; Thirteenth, David Friedsam; Fourteenth, John Cockroft; Fifteenth, Moses D. Stivers; Sixteenth, S. L. Payne; Seventeenth, J. G. Lindsley; Eighteenth, H. G. Burleigh; Nineteenth, Eugene Burlingame; Twentieth, George E. McDonald; Twenty-first, S. P. Bowen; Twenty-second, T. O. Peck; Twenty-third, Hugh E. Thomas; Twenty-fourth, L. W. Baxter; Twenty-fifth, Wilbur Holmes; Twenty-sixth, H. J. Mead; Twenty-seventh, W. L. Noyes; Twenty-eighth, Mynderse Van Cleef; Twenty-ninth, George P. Lord; Thirtieth, Jonas Jones; Thirty-first, L. H. Humphrey; Thirty-second, John A. Miller; Thirty-third, John Hodge; Thirty-fourth, Jared Hughes.

Secretaries—First District, R. C. McCormack; Second, W. H. Quinn; Third, Peter Hess; Fourth, S. H. Avila; Fifth, F. F. Schulz; Sixth, J. T. Snedecker; Seventh, J. W. Hawes; Eighth, Adam Guinard; Ninth, W. H. Huber; Tenth, J. W. Auten; Eleventh, H. C. Backus; Twelfth, J. P. Clarke; Thirteenth, S. H. Randall; Fourteenth, W. G. Davis; Fifteenth, W. L. Thornton; Sixteenth, S. R. Phillips; Seventeenth, James Ballantine; Eighteenth, Shepard Tappan; Nineteenth, H. F. Snyder; Twentieth, W. W. Worden; Twenty-first, C. H. Moore; Twenty-second, John C. Keeler; Twenty-third, L. D. Edwards; Twenty-fourth, E. M. Johnson; Twenty-fifth, F. C. Suydam; Twenty-sixth, Dr. S. L. Smith; Twenty-seventh, M. K. Stratton; Twenty-eighth, H. C. Peterson; Twenty-ninth, Patrick O'Leary; Thirtieth, M. J. Callihan; Thirty-first, W. E. Webster; Thirty-second, D. J. Kenefick; Thirty-third, H. J. Hurd; Thirty-fourth, Alfred Spring.

General Varnum, on being escorted to the Chair by General Daniel Butterfield of New York and Senator O'Connor of Binghamton, addressed the Convention as follows :

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
But the whole boundless hemisphere is ours."

This quotation, as paraphrased, may be taken as the motto, the future war-cry, the slogan of the Republican party of this country.

Over that part of the western hemisphere outside of our own boundaries, we seek no domination through power of arms, through forcible annexation, or through any hostile act.

The victories that we would have our country win are the victories of peace,



J. A. Mapp

secured through honorable treaties and through mutual concessions between the nations of America, whereby the welfare of each country may be honorably and materially advanced.

The Republican principle is "America for the Americans"—not in any narrow or restricted sense, but for the naturalized citizen as well as the native born, for the Mexican or South American as well as the citizen of our own Republic.

What we have sought, in order to accomplish this great result, has been such a tie as might bight bind together in alliance of friendship and mutual interest all nations upon the American Continent, despite their differences of climate, custom and language.

RECIPROCITY AND TARIFF.

We believe that the means for effecting such a strong, firm and enduring alliance has been found in the principle of Reciprocity.

It seems to us wise and statesmanlike to open all the markets of the western hemisphere to our own surplus crops and merchandise by admitting from the other nations of America, free of duty, all such articles as our country cannot produce in adequate quantity, and securing in exchange therefor the exemption from such nations of duties upon such articles as it may be profitable for our farmers and manufacturers to export to them. The victories of peace are greater than those of war, and if, as we believe, this principle of Reciprocity can be carried out to the desired extent, it will be a crowning glory to the present national administration, headed by President Benjamin Harrison, and especially to our able and far-seeing Secretary of State, the Honorable James G. Blaine.

Now, as at every stage of its existence, the policy of the Republican party has been formulated, not with any view to mere temporary party supremacy, but with due regard to the future and permanent welfare of the whole country.

THE VERDICT OF HISTORY.

During the third of a century that the Republican party has been in existence it has proposed and advocated many new and advanced doctrines and principles of action. Many of them have been bitterly opposed within the party, as well as without; but almost without exception they have been eventually adopted and accepted as sound and wise by the cool and deliberate better judgment of the country.

The Democratic party can show no such record. Such principles as it has honestly proclaimed have been overwhelmingly rejected by the country as unwise and inexpedient, and any steps in advance that have been taken by any of its leaders have been promptly rejected and repudiated by the rank and file of the party.

The Republican party has been in the past, and still is, the party of progress, the only party which has had the courage to support and enforce its convictions, despite of public clamor and temporary unpopularity.

The Republican party believes in the principle of protection to American labor, for the sake of the laborer as well as for the prosperity of the Nation.

The Republicans are convinced that unrestricted free trade, however well it may answer in England under the peculiar conditions there existing, is not adapted to the needs and requirements of a new and growing country like ours.

The Tariff Bill passed by the last Republican Congress was not in full operation at the time of the last election, and it is not surprising, in view of the bitter attacks made upon it by our adversaries and the misrepresentations as to its provisions, that the election of last autumn went against the Republican party.

But nearly a year has now gone by, and we, as Republicans of the State of New York, confidently submit to our fellow-citizens the record of the past year, and ask once more their suffrage in favor of the party of intelligence and progress.

We claim that this is the first tariff bill containing a distinctively agricultural schedule.

We claim that the statistics of our foreign trade during the ten months since the enactment of the law, or until July 31, 1891, show

That there was an increase of over \$53,000,000 in our foreign trade over the corresponding period of the preceding year.

That the imports of merchandise free from duty were greater by nearly \$100,000,000.

That the imports of free merchandise have increased over 22 per cent. in the total value of all imports.

That the per capita revenue from duties has been reduced from \$3.62 to \$2.59.

That the increase of our exports to foreign countries has been over \$32,500,000 more than during the same month of the preceding year.

It thus appears that the legislation of the last Congress Tariff Bill, without imperiling any native industry or injuring any American farmer or workingman,

of New York to the Convention's platform. Mr. Fassett appeared and accepted the nomination in a speech of characteristic ability and eloquence. Senator Geo. D. Sloan, of Oswego, put John W. Vrooman, of Herkimer, in nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. No contestant appearing, Mr. Vrooman was nominated by acclamation amid thunders of applause. Similar scenes followed on the presentation of the name of ex-Senator Eugene F. O'Connor, of Kings, for Secretary of State, by John H. Burtis of that county; that of Arthur C. Wade, of Chautauqua, for Comptroller, by Senator Commodore P. Vedder; that of General Ira M. Hedges, of Rockland, for State Treasurer, by John D. Morris, and that of Verplanck Colvin, of Albany, for State Engineer and Surveyor, by Andrew S. Draper. The ticket thus named with extraordinary enthusiasm and unanimity was cheered again and again by the delegates and spectators. Chairman Payne, of the committee on resolutions, reported the following platform of the Republicans of the State of New York for the contest of 1891.

The Republicans of the State of New York, by their chosen representatives appeal to the electors, and declare :

First. They adhere to the principles on which the national victory was won in 1888 by the decisive electoral votes of this State, and they approve the legislation of the last Congress in the embodiment of those principles.

Second. They commend the wisdom, patriotism and purity of the administration of President Harrison, who has brought himself near to the hearts of the people by his ability and fidelity in the enforcement of the laws and the performance of his duties, and also by the admirable presentation of American principles which he has made in his addresses to the people.

Third. The administration commands the confidence and respect of the American people by its intelligent, efficient and sagacious conduct of the public business in all the departments, especially by the ability and energy displayed by a distinguished citizen of this State in building a navy to become adequate to the national defence; by the thorough and successful management of the vast transactions of the Treasury under the present Secretary and his lamented predecessor; and by the brilliant and conservative treatment of our foreign relations by the Secretary of State which has raised the American name to the highest position ever attained among the nations of the globe.

Fourth. The revenue legislation of the Fifty-first Congress both in the Tariff and the Administrative act is a just and proper application of the policy of protection to American labor and the control of home markets for the industry of our own people; and the fruits of this legislation are increasing daily in the establishment of new factories, in steadier employment to wage earners, in better prices to the farmer for the products of the soil, and in the assurance of financial independence for our country in the face of monetary distress throughout Europe and South America.

Fifth. By well-adjusted treaties of reciprocity, the Administration is opening the markets of the Western world to our surplus farm products and manufactures by admitting free of duty such articles as we do not and cannot produce in adequate quantity, and securing in exchange the exemption from duty of such articles as it is profitable for our farms and factories to export. The joint operation of such reciprocity and of the protective system, with the restoration of the American flag to the ocean carrying trade, promises to develop our foreign commerce on a healthful basis advantageous to all our industries.

Sixth. The act of July 14, 1890, provides for the purchase of the silver product of American mines, and issuing of the new Treasury notes, protected by a reserve of 100 cents' worth of silver for every dollar issued. We commend this policy of maintaining gold and silver at a parity, the Treasury notes paid for silver to be kept at par with gold. The voice of New York is emphatic against any degradation of the currency, and demands with President Harrison that "every dollar issued by the Government, whether paper or coin, shall be as good as every other dollar."

Seventh. The Republican party, not forgetting the critical days when the needs of the Republic counted neither blood nor treasure, while mindful of the dictates of economy and avoiding reaction invited by excess of appropriations, favors the fulfilment of the pledges given to the soldiers of the Union, that the Nation which they saved would not fail in just treatment of surviving veterans and of the widows and orphans of those who sacrificed their lives that the Nation might live.

Eighth. That we approve the speedy construction of the Nicaragua Canal

under American charter by American enterprise, and with American capital, as essential to national defence and to the interests of interstate commerce and the trade of the continent.

Ninth. We recognize the dignity of labor and the necessity of proper legislation to protect its interests. We deprecate any attempt to lessen the fruits of toil, or to place honest workmen in competition with paupers and convicts, domestic or foreign. The rigid enforcement of the Alien Labor Contract law is commended. We indorse the laws enacted by the late Republican Congress to protect our people against the influx of the vicious pauper and criminal classes of foreign nations; and we emphatically approve the rigid enforcement of these laws. We endorse the provisions of the act known as the Fassett law, and we condemn the evasion of the provisions of that act by the present State Administration.

Tenth. We reassert the expressed determination of the Republican party to maintain the right of franchise to its fullest extent, and to give all citizens the amplest protection to which they are entitled under the Constitution.

Eleventh. We favor such legislation as will prevent all illegal combinations and unjust exactions by aggregated capital and corporate powers. We insist upon the suppression of all trusts, combines and schemes designed artificially to increase the price of the necessities of life.

Twelfth. The cruelties and persecutions practised upon the Jews in Russia are abhorrent to the sense of justice of this people; and the intervention of our Government by all proper means to secure to the oppressed of all foreign nations equal rights under their laws is commended.

Thirteenth. We reaffirm the Republican party's favor to thorough genuine reform in the civil service, and commend the National Administration for giving effect thereto under existing law. And the flagrant and persistent abuses in the State Civil Service by the Democratic Administration are held up to condemnation.

Fourteenth. Appeal is taken to the people of the State to redeem its government from discredit brought upon it by Democratic maladministration, the result of a personal despotism in the Executive office, which has tolerated and fostered corruption and debauchery of the State departments, prostituted the canals, State prisons and public institutions, and all avenues of legislation, to the ambition of an audacious and selfish Executive. Thanks are given faithful Republican legislators who have combated these conditions and, so far as was in their power, rendered them inoperative.

Fifteenth. We favor comprehensive and efficient excise legislation for giving local option by counties, towns and cities, and restriction by taxation in such localities as do not by option exclude the liquor traffic.

Sixteenth. That there is this year no State tax for "general purposes," and a consequent reduction of the tax levy which fixes the lowest rate of State tax in thirty-six years, is the result of wise and far-seeing Republican legislation, under which already direct taxation has been lessened more than \$20,000,000, directly benefiting real estate and personal property, and at the same time establishing the State and municipal credit at the highest level. This work of equalizing and relieving the burden of taxation should be continued to completion on the same lines.

Seventeenth. The refusal of the Democratic Assembly to allow investigation of the State canals and the large expenditures annually made thereon, was confession of the jobbery and dishonesty in the Democracy's perversion of the public property to base partisan uses. The effort of the Republican members of the late Legislature to enforce economy on the public works, thwarted by Democratic opposition, is heartily commended.

Eighteenth. The denial by a Democratic Speaker of the Legislature of the right of petition, in the instance of the memorial of clergymen of all denominations and many other citizens, was a flagrant and inexcusable violation of the rights of the people, and has our reprobation.

Nineteenth. We favor the amendment of the Ballot law by the substitution for the unofficial "paster" ballot of the "blanket" official ballot, upon which the names of candidates shall be compactly grouped, rendering the voter's duty easy, treating candidates with equal justice, lessening opportunities for fraud, bribery and corruption, and largely reducing the expenses of elections.

Twentieth. We approve the principle that the government of cities is primarily a matter of business administration, and the enactment of laws to secure for all the cities of the State genuine home rule, the enactment of a law to require a general and uniform system of municipal accounting and the adoption of an amendment to the constitution requiring the passage of a general bill for the government of cities.

Twenty-first. The passage of the Direct Tax Refunding bill by a Republican Congress and its approval by the Republican President returned to this State



GEN. JAMES M. VARNUM.

\$2,213,000, which would have been distributed to the several counties as their just due, but for Democratic opposition in the Legislature.

Twenty-second. We denounce the unpatriotic effort of Governor Hill, through the last Democratic Assembly, to place this State in an unfriendly attitude toward the World's Columbian Exposition to be held in Chicago in 1893; that we recognize the necessity for an exhibition by the State in keeping with its commercial and industrial supremacy in the Nation; and that we favor early action by the next Legislature providing for a proper exhibit from this State.

Twenty-third. It is a fundamental principle of Republican policy to reduce taxation and to retrench the expenditure of public money whenever it can be done; therefore, in the promotion of that policy the next Legislature is requested to adopt an amendment to Section 13, of article 6, of the Constitution of this State, expunging therefrom the provision made for the payment of the salary of any judicial officer after the expiration of his term of office.

The following resolution by Col. E. F. Shepard, of New York, was by unanimous vote of the Committee on Resolutions recommended and presented to the Convention, and was carried:

Resolved, That the Republican party of the State recognize the supremacy in shipping and commercial matters of the beautiful metropolis of the Nation at the mouth of the Hudson, and will encourage the American spirit that is determined to carry that supremacy still higher, and to build American ships, manned by American seamen, both for carrying all American trade, and, as far as possible, that between other countries.

The business of the Convention being completed with the enthusiastic adoption of the platform as reported, and by the selection of a State committee to serve during the ensuing year, the delegates of the Republicans of New York chosen in the several districts, separated with universal confidence that a ticket had been named and a keynote sounded that would insure a glorious victory to the Republican party.

The roll of delegates to the Convention is as follows:

DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION AT ROCHESTER.

ALBANY Co.	Chas. Ricker,	CHEMUNG.	Wilbur Holmes.
George Campbell,	E. W. Barnes,	J. Sloat Fassett.	E. Childs.
Silas Owen,	M. Quinn.	A. E. Baxter,	DELAWARE.
Barth. Mulcahy,	BROOME Co	W. R. Compton,	James Ballantine,
Clinton Robinson,	S. C. Millard,	T. M. Fennett,	Geo. O. Mead,
Jas. C. McFarren,	George D. Dunn,	J. M. Shoemaker,	D. H. Mackey,
Lyman T. Wood,	George B. Curtis,	Wilson Ruggles	Wm. A. Hall,
Isaac M. Haswell,	Eli S. Meeker,	CHENANGO.	C. C. Kaufmann,
H. F. Snyder,	J. S. Chase,	G. E. Pudney,	John Hilson.
John G. Ward,	E. O'Connor,	M. R. Perkins,	Crawford Lewis,
John Gale,	C. O. Parson,	Hudson Lyons,	T. B. Walker
Wm. Shear,	G. F. Waite,	Reed Campbell,	DUTCHESS.
M. Livingston,	W. D. Doane.	S. L. Smith,	John H. Ketcham,
Smith O'Brien,	CHAUTAUQUA Co.	Charles Hartwell,	Joseph H. Storm.
Henry Hanmann,	D. P. Horton,	R. W. Carrier.	W. H. Mase,
E. Burlingame,	V. A. Kent,	CLINTON.	J. B. Dutcher,
Samuel Little,	W. A. Frank,	D. F. Dobie,	A. A. Brush,
William Bronulaw,	Jared Hewes,	Henry Davis,	Fred. Bostwick,
E. L. Barkley,	C. B. Brockway,	J. M. Alwood,	R. Hunter,
John D. White,	W. J. Hovker,	W. F. Housinger,	Isaac W. Sherrell,
William Barnes, Jr.	J. T. Williams,	E. I. Baker,	Wm. T. Ward,
James W. Bentley,	E. J. Swift,	L. B. Weaver.	A. Hoffman,
Chris. Conklin,	R. A. Hall,	CORTLAND.	T. A. Hoffman,
William Wallis,	C. E. Dodge,	R. T. Peck,	W. G. Ferris.
Moses W. Dodge.	O. E. Jones,	C. O. Newton,	ERIE.
ALLEGANY Co.	B. S. Deane,	W. H. Crane,	Wm. J. Connors,
A. W. Miner,	A. C. Wade,	F. M. Beardsley,	Jeremiah Donovan,
W. J. Glen,	J. McAuken.		Daniel J. Kenefick,
J. Rutherford,			
W. E. Hammond,			

T. M. Farthing,
Geo. Baltz,
Geo. H. Notter,
John A. Miller,
Wm. Fraenkle,
A. J. Meyer,
John Rast,
N. J. Mock,
Simon Siebert,
P. C. Rinehart,
John Laible,
O. G. Warren,
L. P. Bryer,
Peter Wohlers,
F. A. Menge,
G. Hegeman,
Alfred Lyth,
Wm. L. Marcy,
Wm. B. Sirrett,
O. A. Jenkins,
Albert White,
W. J. Shepard,
Geo. A. Davis,
W. T. Champlain,
C. Schwinger,
Jacob Humbert,
Ossian Bedell,
H. J. Hurd,
H. G. Leland,
Chas. H. Wood,
Wm. Barlow,
H. M. Blaisdell,
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G. G. Bentley,
W. C. Stevens,
F. D. Kilburn,
D. W. Patton.

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ILTON.

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D. D. Crouse,
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John Christie,
Jesse Smith,
W. W. Bumhaur.

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H. H. Green,
John W. Vrooman,
Palmer M. Wood,
J. T. Keriman,
D. Contite,
E. W. Day,
L. C. South.

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J. Stearns, Jr.,
Jere Coughlin,
L. L. Cornell,
E. C. Warner,
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Charles Hermance,
P. L. Menninger,
W. C. Herbert,
J. J. Schussen,
Samuel A. Avila,
Thames Johnson,
Frank Woods,
Peter Demorest,
William Ford,
J. H. Westervelt,
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Thomas H. Maujer,
Joseph Benjamin,
S. W. Murphy,
H. Sauerbrums,
Henry Bloch,
F. F. Williams,
Henry Ascher,
Geo. E. England,
Henry C. Atwood,
F. F. Schultz,
Geo. H. Nason,
John S. Ogilvie,
James Foulks,
Benj. D. Mullen,
W. J. Taylor,
Jacob Worth,
W. C. Carrick,

George P. Jacobs,
Wm. W. Goodrich,
Wm. C. Wallace,
Jesse Johnson,
Martin F. Allen,
W. H. Leaycraft,
Charles H. Small,
Peter Hess,
S. L. Woodford,
Philip Zeh, Jr.,
W. Aikens,
Wm. H. Quinn,
J. G. Turnbille,
E. B. Turbull,
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Charles A. Moore,
Thomas Adams, Jr.,
W. H. Williams,
Horace E. Dresser,
W. H. Colton,
James M. Fuller,
John H. Burtis,
Jos. H. Hacker,
Dr. A. G. Atwood,
Frederick Hanck,
Timothy J. Dyson,
Howard M. Smith,
A. G. Perham,
Z. G. Ackerman,
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Joseph Oldroyd,
Wilton Bennet,
C. W. Wisner,
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Arthur Wiltzie,
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S. Anderson.	James A. Pierson,	Wm. M. Hayes,	J. W. Hoag,
SCHENECTADY.	S. S. Hawkins,	Irwin Deyo,	G. J. Wilson,
Albert Shear,	Wm. Carr,	S. Hairland,	J. P. Bennett,
George McDonald,	J. L. Haydenberg,	C. I. Lefever,	John Camp,
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A. B. Houghton,	George E. Priest,	John Larman,	J. Lounsberry,
H. B. Harrison,	D. Marsh,	W. D. Stevenson.	Edwin Fiske,
James H. Park,	A. Knettles,	Wm. Alexander,	J. Husted.
J. F. Parkhurst,	M. R. Bennett,	Edgar Hull,	W. Robertson,
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I. B. Van Hoesen,	George Sharpe,	I. V. Baker, Jr.,	J. T. Cockroft,
A. R. Hugging,		John Desbye,	Henry Norton.

MR. FASSETT'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE AT THE ROCHESTER CONVENTION.

When Mr. Fassett appeared before the convention as its candidate for Governor he received a magnificent reception. Every delegate sprang to his feet and cheered, the band played "Hail to the Chief," and there was a general jubilee. Mr. Fassett stood facing the convention in a modest but calm manner. His speech was declared by the keen politicians who heard it to be one of the most masterly they had ever heard. It was full of political tact, inspiring to the Republican party, full of excellent criticism of the Democratic administration, and all in all a most admirable speech. It is given in full below :

MR. CHAIRMAN, REPUBLICANS, MEN OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK: What you want from me is work, not words. Were I, however, not to express to you how deeply touched I am in my inmost heart by the exhibition of confidence and trust in me on your part, I should be something either above human or beneath it.

I have been a Republican all my life; the fundamental principles of the intrinsic equality of every man in the eye of the law, the majesty and dignity and worth of human labor and of those who work, and the supreme excellence of manhood suffrage for free men, I learned in my mother's lap and at my father's knee.

In the passing years, with ripening experience and a deeper knowledge of life, I have come year by year to appreciate more accurately the party of Fremont and Lincoln, of Chase and Seward, and of Harrison and Blaine. I believe that party offers the best system of means and appliances for good government in the Nation, in the State, and in that great product of modern times, the city. I ask no warmer indorsement than the indorsement of representative Republicans



ARTHUR C. WADE.

I ask no higher tribute than your approval. You have bestowed it. I can only accept your confidence and devote my best efforts to justify the wisdom of your choice. I speak the words of truth and soberness when I say that, consulting my own comfort, I should selfishly have preferred to have given the most untiring and devoted energy to fighting the Republican battles under the banner of some of the older and better soldiers who have been before you. In accepting this tremendous trust at your hands, I turn to them and their friends, with gratitude and with solicitation, asking and expecting that, having put the burden upon my shoulders, you will all render to the support of our common cause that same loyalty and devotion that I should have pledged and rendered to each one of these better men.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST HILLISM AND TAMMANYISM.

I regard your action as a trumpet-call to duty, as a command to undertake a crusade against the Democracy of this State, with all that that implies of Hillism and Tammanyism. That command I shall obey. To it I purpose devoting all my energy and strength, and whatever skill I have. This I can promise, for these are powers within the limit of my own volition. But that is not success. We can win. (A voice in the gallery said: "We will.")

But you must do it. (Cries: "We will do it.")

It is not enough that you have an enemy not only with a record negatively useless but positively bad; it is not enough that for remedial affirmative legislation for the last twelve years this State has had to depend exclusively upon Republican legislators; it is not enough to deserve to win. That is half the battle. The other half is to go in and get it. I accept your invitation with all that it means. This acceptance means immediate retirement from a place of honor and preferment bestowed directly by your choice of 1888. One thing at a time. When my President commanded, I obeyed. When my party commands, that edict is supreme. I understand this invitation to come, not from one, not from two, not from three but from all the representatives of the whole Republican party of this State. Then, if that is true, I will lead where you dare follow. (Great cheering.)

I will do my best to put before the people of this State what you have been struggling for in the Legislature and out of it for nine years. There are two pictures for the great jury of the State of New York to pass upon. The one picture, the legislative record of the Republican party in nine years; and the other, the legislative and executive record of the Democracy through the same period of time. I challenge the Democratic picture in vain for one feature that makes for righteousness in life or government. (Applause.)

THE RECORD OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Persistent, dogged persistence, brilliant resistance, audacious resistance to the voice of the people at the polls I see all through that nine years the epitome of Democratic existence. What do we mean by the true principles of Democracy? They are exemplified in two centres—New York and Albany—two cyclone centres of Democratic influence. What is Hillism? What is Tammanyism? What is triumphant Democracy? I appeal to history. I appeal to the record of your memory. The Republican record of nine years has been a perpetual protest against the doctrine of prostituting, through purely political and partisan purposes, the great powers of public office. Time and again we have been met with a veto. Time and again we have been beaten back by abhorrent forces in an abhorrent way. Time and time again, inspired by your voice and your vote, the Legislature has come to the attack for good government. We have wrested from an unwilling Executive the lowest tax-rate for thirty years. The Collateral Inheritance Tax law, that ultimately will free your homes from the State tax-gatherers' visits altogether; rapid transit for New York City; a completed aqueduct that is not going to crumble; ballot reform, not perfect, but it remains for you to help me to complete it. (Applause.) I promised you not to speak. There are so many things in this record that ought to be brought home to every household in this State and to every intelligent man in the State. My strength is not sufficient here to-night in one speech to go through it all, but if I live I will try to carry your message, as I understand it, into every corner in this State.

BATTLE-CRIES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

I ask your permission now and hereafter to go everywhere, to go as an accredited representative of the entire party. Municipal reform should be one of the slogans of this campaign; administrative reform in State departments should be another.

Now, one word that is almost personal, and I will not detain you longer. We have as good government in the cities and counties in the State as we deserve.

There are more good men in any civilized community in this world of God than there are bad men. The Republican party's record for what we have done, for what we propose to do, interpreted by the light, not of hatred, not of malice, but by the light of what we have done, promises the people of the State of New York better government in our cities and more quiet in our homes, lighter taxation, a stronger front in the State against all abhorrent forces than the attitude of the Democratic party promises on the same questions. Let the good men in each community, in each school-house district, in each town and county, all over the State, rally to the support of the Republican ticket as such, for what it represents, not for what it is.

We are entering upon an important campaign; the significance of it is not to be interpreted from reading the platform alone, but from the track our party has made in its onward march; from the monuments which we have left on all hands, and which our opponents have destroyed right and left. The fight is not a fight for one man, not a fight for two men, not a fight for any man; but a struggle for the predominance of Republican principles, which are written all over this platform. You may prefer one man to another; you may have preferred a list of candidates different from that which will soon be completed.

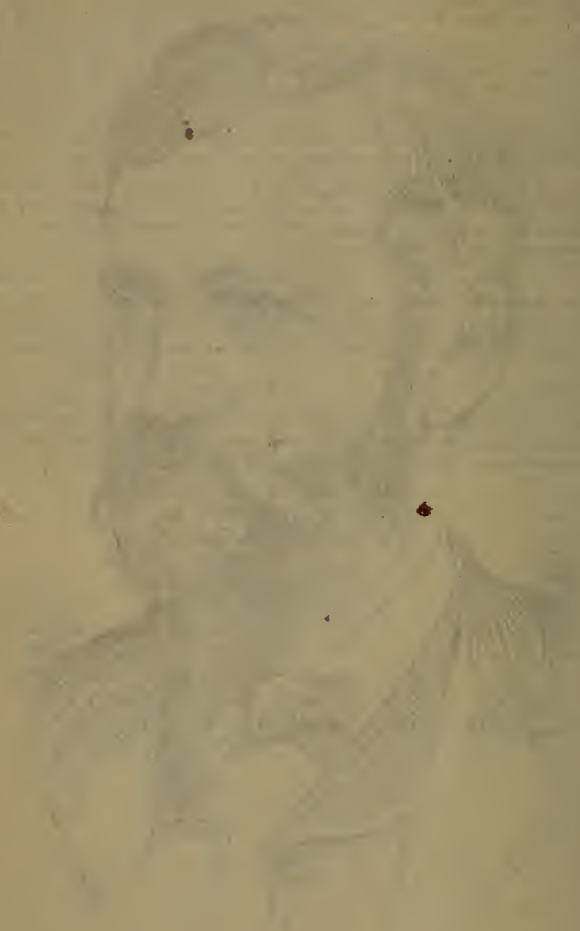
These are subordinate matters. The Republican party has always been grandest, has always been greatest, and has never been defeated when it had its eye fixed upon its principles. It was not the names of the generals in the War of the Rebellion that conjured success. It was the everlasting right that moved us forward to victory. The party does not stand for anything good when it is not aggressive.

The Democratic party has been riven from one end to the other by quarrels for leadership. They have written over the entrance to their halls: "No farmers need apply." They have written over the entrance to their halls: "No workingman need apply." They have written sundry and other issues which we will discuss on some future occasion.

And now, Mr. Chairman and fellow-Republicans, when I find myself in such a happy family as this, I appreciate that I am a monopolist. I want to monopolize all your love, all your loyalty, all your affection, and, as you have observed, I desire to monopolize all the conversation. Friends, fellow-Republicans, as I said before, we can win; we shall win, yea, we will. (Uproarious applause.)



WILLIAM A. SUTHERLAND.



MR. J. H. BROWN, 1880

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

JACOB SLOAT FASSETT.

JACOB SLOAT FASSETT was born in Elmira, November 13, 1853. His father, N. P. Fassett, of the law firm of Smith, Robertson & Fassett, was a Pennsylvania farmer's boy, who taught district school, reading law at nights, and is still in active practice at the Chemung Co. bar. Young Fassett completed his studies at the Elmira Free Academy at the age of 17, and entered Rochester University. During his collegiate career, he contributed to his own support by clerical work in the intervals of studies. On his graduation in 1875, he went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, as a tutor, but returned to Elmira in a year and commenced reading law with his father. He took a special course at the University of Heidelberg in Germany, and, on his return to Elmira, he was admitted to the bar on motion of David B. Hill, then member of Assembly, and a practicing lawyer for some time.

In 1879 the office of District-Attorney for Chemung County being vacant, the Governor, Lucius Robinson, appointed Mr. Fassett to fill it. For about a year he discharged the duties of this responsible post with marked activity and success. From his youth an earnest Republican, or as he himself said "Republican born, Republican bred, Republican so long as the party should remain true to its ideals," he now began to take an active and before long a leading part in local, State and National politics. In 1882 Mr. Hill had slid back from the Assembly into the Board of Aldermen of Elmira, was once more carried forward on the broad shoulders of Grover Cleveland into the Lieutenant-Governorship, so that when, in the following year, Mr. Fassett was put forward to restore the shaken Republican fortunes in the XXVIIth Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Chemung, Steuben and Allegany, and was in due time triumphantly elected, he found his old friend Hill already installed in the high seat of the Senate Chamber at Albany ready to pat him on the head.

FASSETT, HILL'S NEMESIS.

However, it was not long before the Lieutenant-Governor found in the young Senator from Chemung an aggressive Republican, and what was worse, from the Hill point of view, one likely to grow and certain to be hard to overthrow or guide by any of the devices so familiar to the followers of the peanut school of politics. In 1885, Cleveland having become President and the Lieutenant-Governor having succeeded him, Hill, who was a candidate for election as Governor to succeed himself, made a most bitter fight in the Chemung district, with the double object first of helping Hill, and secondly, of destroying the growing influence of Fassett. Consequently Fassett was re-elected to the State Senate by a greatly increased plurality in a very heavy vote. In 1887, being an off year, the total vote was light, and the Prohibition vote, all drawn from the Republican ranks, was heavy; yet Fassett again triumphed over the renewed and even violent hostility of Hill, who was beginning to look upon what he considered his "prestige" as seriously menaced in his own private and personal stronghold of

Elmira. In 1889 Fassett was for the fourth time chosen Senator, notwithstanding the drain of the Prohibition vote, by a plurality greater than ever. The figures point to the career of a man hard to beat:

	Fassett.	Democrat.	Prohibition.	Plurality.
1883	15,867	13,566	.....	2,301
1885	20,183	17,164	1,119	3,019
1887	16,812	15,252	3,565	1,560
1889	17,592	13,374	2,160	4,218

Meanwhile, for the head of the State ticket the Democratic majority had been steadily increasing, from 11,134 for Hill for Governor in 1885 to 17,077 for Cook for Secretary of State in 1887, and finally to 20,527 for Frank Rice in 1889 for the same office; thus showing that Mr. Fassett's gains were by no means part of a general drift, but are to be ascribed to his growing personal popularity among the people of his district. In 1889 Mr. Fassett was chosen president pro tempore of the Senate, in place of Henry R. Low, deceased.

A GREAT SENATORIAL LEADER.

From the day when he first took his seat in that body all the force, all the skill and all the tact with which nature has liberally endowed him have been used in the support and defence of good government and for the overthrow of bad government. The acknowledged adherents of Tammany and the Brooklyn Democracy, were not slow in coming to regard the young man from Chemung as "the enemy." A man whom they could neither cajole, nor "rattle" with outcry, nor overcome in fence, was to the astute and experienced politicians of Croker or of McLaughlin, a rare if not a novel sight. It was offensive and dangerous, as presently appeared.

EXPOSED TAMMANY CORRUPTION.

Their worst forebodings were realized when, in March, 1890, the special committee to investigate the affairs of cities commonly known as the Fassett committee, after its chairman and originator, began its work. The very name of "investigation" had come to be a thing to smile at, but there was little smiling when, under Mr. Fassett's masterful preparation and searching questions, the rottenness of the new Aqueduct and the old Aqueduct Commission was dragged to light, to the sorrow of the contractors and the dismay of the Commissioners, the former losing their money and their "claims," the latter their snug berths. Mr. Fassett's services in the Senate culminated with his brilliant, resourceful and determined vindication of the Republican position during the deadlock of the last session.

COLLECTOR OF THE PORT.

When, at the close of last July, Mr. Erhardt resigned his place as Collector of the Port of New York, the President at once telegraphed to Mr. Fassett, at his home at Elmira, offering him the place. Thus twice within a few weeks have the public been treated to the rare spectacle of "the office seeking the man." Mr. Fassett at once accepted the wholly unsought honor, took off his coat literally as well as figuratively, and set to work with his usual tact and vigor to show that a man may be the best of Collectors without becoming the worst of Republicans.



W. M. Redies.

FOR BALLOT REFORM.

In the fine speech at the ballot-reform meeting at the Cooper Institute, January 16, 1890, Mr. Fassett revealed himself to the people of this city for the man he is. Among many telling hits, he said :

There is a wrong condition that confronts us. We know what is the trouble. We know the remedy, and we desire to have it. (Cheers.) We can have it. We will have it. It is a matter of American pluck and American will. (Cheers.) I have been introduced to you as a practical politician. (Laughter.) I wish every American citizen of twenty-one years and upward were a practical politician. (Prolonged cheers.) If there is anything wrong in public government, if there is anything rotten in the administration of city governments or State governments, it is because all American citizens are not practical politicians. (Cheers.) The first duty of an American man is to be an American politician. (Cheers.) You have no business to claim the right to be protected in the possession of a dollar's worth of property or an hour's security under your own roof unless you are willing to devote some of your time and some of your brains to the perpetuation of some of our institutions. What right have you to demand of Governor Hill that he shall sign a ballot-reform bill when you have elected him after he has once vetoed it? (Tremendous cheering.)

The fault is not entirely with practical politicians. The fault is with you American citizens, rolling in wealth, abounding in comfort, who do not take interest enough to attend to the fundamental elements of political life. You do not go near the primaries or the caucuses. You do not attend nominating conventions. If it is a stormy day you toast your shins at the fireside instead of going to the polls. This is God's universe, and the right prevails against the wrong wherever it asserts itself (cheers), and if there is anything wrong in any of our institutions, see to it before you cast the first stone that you yourselves are blameless. (Cheers.)

Mr. Fassett was Secretary of the Republican National Committee in 1888. He is a trustee of Rochester University and of Cook Academy, secretary of the board of trustees of Elmira Female College, and the proprietor of *The Elmira Advertiser*.

JOHN W. VROOMAN

was born at German Flats, Herkimer County, New York, in 1844. He worked on his father's farm as a boy, and attended the district school and village Academy. In winter he taught school as soon as his own school days were over.

A UNION SAILOR.

When the war broke out he enlisted in the navy, and served with credit. Among the engagements in which he participated was the attack on Fort Fisher. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar.

HIS LEGISLATIVE CAREER.

In 1868 he was appointed clerk of the Surrogate's Court of his county. His first legislative service was as deputy clerk of the Assembly in 1876, and in 1878 he became a clerk of the State Senate. Appointed a member of the Republican State Committee in 1877, he was made Secretary of the Committee in 1880, and served in that capacity for eight years. As clerk of the Senate, he was reappointed for five successive terms, rounding out a continuous service of ten years. Since 1888 he has been in business as a banker at Herkimer.

ILLUSTRIOUS IN MASONRY.

He is a member of Post 404 of the Grand Army of the Republic, has been for twenty years a member of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State, in which he

has held eleven offices, including that of Grand Master of the State, to which he was chosen in 1889. He was twice unanimously re-elected, but declined a third term.

Mr. Vrooman is a trustee of the Holland Society of New York, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association of Herkimer, a member of the American Yacht Club, the Manhattan Athletic Club, and many other social organizations. For fifteen years he has been a Sunday-School superintendent in the Methodist Church.

HIGH IN POPULAR ESTEEM.

In politics and legislation, there is no New York Republican who is regarded as higher authority than John W. Vrooman. His unsurpassed familiarity with senatorial proceedings peculiarly qualifies him for the discharge of the duties of Lieutenant-Governor, upon which he will enter next January.

Long associated with what has been known as the Miller wing of the Party, Mr. Vrooman's nomination brought all Republicans of the State into perfect harmony. Fassett and Vrooman at the head of the ticket signalizes it as one appealing to all Republicans for zealous support.

EUGENE F. O'CONNOR

was born in Brooklyn of Irish-American parents, on November 10, 1844. After studying in the public school, he entered the Jesuits College of St. Francis Xavier, where he graduated at the age of 17. He immediately enlisted in the Fifty-second Brooklyn Regiment. His first service was under General Banks in Louisiana, where he was captured, but escaped, and, being promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant, fought in the battles of the Red River campaign, particularly those at Alexandria, Manusura and Marksville. The Fifty-second New York, with other regiments of the Nineteenth Army Corps, being ordered to the Shenandoah Valley, young O'Connor was detailed as Aide-de-Camp to General Molineax, and participated in the battles of Sheridan's campaign, including Cedar Creek, where he was severely wounded. After the war, in which he attained the grade of Captain, he entered the New York University Law School, and completed his studies.

CAREER AFTER THE WAR.

In 1886 he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, and cut down a Democratic majority of 8,000 to 3,000 votes. In 1887 he was elected State Senator from the Third District, and was known in the Senate as a painstaking committee worker and ready debater. Mr. O'Connor has been President of the Columbia Club of Brooklyn, and is now at the head of the Emerald Society. His summers are spent at a family seat at Saratoga. He is a member of the John A. Dix Post of the Grand Army, and is extremely popular among Brooklyn veterans.

ARTHUR C. WADE.

ARTHUR C. WADE, the candidate for Controller, was born in Charlotte, Monroe county. When he was a small boy his father took him to Ellington. The son attended the common school as long as he could, but he was forced to leave school to go to work. He obtained employment in a sawmill, where he worked, until, through an accident, he lost his left arm. Then he was so situated that he could begin the study of law; and he entered the office of T. R. Case of



Verblanché Colvin

Ellington. Afterward he studied at the Albany Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1877 and began practice as a member of the firm of Case & Wade. Mr. Wade obtained considerable prominence early in his career by the masterly manner in which he handled a number of assignment cases. This attracted the attention of ex-Judge Cooke, of Jamestown, and he was taken into the firm of Cooke, Fisher & Wade. Two years ago he was a candidate for nomination as State Senator in Commodore P. Vedder's district, but was defeated. At one time Mr. Wade was city attorney for Jamestown.

WILLIAM A. SUTHERLAND.

WILLIAM A. SUTHERLAND, the candidate for Attorney-General, was born May 30, 1849. He was graduated at the Genesee Wesleyan seminary and Genesee College, Lima; studied law in the office of Judge E. A. Nash, Livingston county, and was admitted to the bar in Rochester in 1874. He practiced law at Mt. Morris until January, 1884, when he entered into partnership with Judge W. Dean Shuart in this city. Since that time he has been one of the leaders of the Rochester bar as he has been one of the leaders of the Republican party here. He was for several years secretary and treasurer of the Livingston county central committee, and as chairman of the senatorial committee for the Thirtieth district he welcomed the delegates of that district to Rochester in 1885. In the spring of 1884 Mr. Sutherland was a delegate to the congressional convention which chose delegates to the national convention. Mr. Sutherland has been a frequent delegate to judicial, county and state conventions. He nominated Assemblyman Cornelius R. Parsons for Lieutenant-Governor at Saratoga in 1888. The address was pronounced by the *Albany Evening Journal* to be one of the surprises of the convention, and by the press to be oratorically the best effort of that convention. Mr. Sutherland is an orator of rare ability. As grand president of the Empire Order of Mutual Aid, in 1884, he delivered an address which was described by the press as the strongest argument yet presented for co-operative insurance, and of which 20,000 copies were published by the order. In 1885 Mr. Sutherland represented the Rochester societies in an address at the laying of the cornerstone of the new government building, and last April he was the speaker at the great Washington rink jubilee of the Masonic fraternity. He was invited by the faculty of the Normal school at Brockport, inaugurated its Arbor Day observances at that institution in an essay on "Tree Culture," which was highly praised at that time. Mr. Sutherland made his first appearance on the stump in the campaign of 1876. In 1878 he married Miss Inez L. Jackson, of Medina. His father, Rev. A. Sutherland, now on the retired list, was upwards of forty years a highly-honored clergyman, widely known in Western New York. For a man who has been a lawyer for less than a score of years, he has been remarkably successful. He has handled some of the most difficult cases in his part of the State, and it is a maxim among lawyers with whom he comes in contact that they had rather oppose any two other lawyers than Mr. Sutherland alone. He has been in Rochester less than eight years, and he now is one of the leading lawyers in the city. Mr. Sutherland never has held office, but he was a candidate for the Senate in 1889, against Donald McNughton, the most popular Democrat in Monroe county. Mr. Sutherland is a partner of Judge W. D. Shuart, of Rochester, under the firm name of Shuart & Sutherland.

IRA M. HEDGES

is a native of Rockland county, a lawyer by profession, but was occupied as President of a bank at Haverstraw, and in managing a large lumber business, while also interested in the manufacture of brick and salt.

His army record is brilliant. He was a Colonel on the staff of General Meade, and commanded the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg. He has long been prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, and was made Commander of the Department of New York in 1884. He was prominently mentioned at the last Grand Army encampment for Commander-in Chief, but withdrew from the contest in favor of his friend and fellow-statesman, Captain Palmer of Albany. General Hedges is 52 years old. He has always resided in his native county of Rockland. His present candidacy is the second for the office of State Treasurer, having contested that position with his present opponent in 1889, when he polled 3,000 votes more than the head of the Republican ticket.

VERPLANCK COLVIN.

VERPLANCK COLVIN, the nominee for State Engineer and Surveyor, was born in Albany, January 4, 1847. He was educated at the famous old Albany Academy, and afterward took a course under private tutorship. Mr. Colvin first turned his attention to the law, but abandoned that study for civil engineering, which profession he has since followed.

Mr. Colvin has, perhaps, done more for the preservation of the Adirondack wilderness than any other man. He first began on his own account to explore its fastnesses in 1865. He went to considerable personal expense in surveying the then almost unmarked territory, and succeeded at last in calling the attention of the State Legislature to the need of action in preserving the primeval forest.

In 1872 the Legislature came to Mr. Colvin's aid, and finally, in 1878, he was made Superintendent of the Adirondack Survey. The engineering forces under his command performed a large amount of valuable work in locating and defining the lands belonging to the State. This work, so invaluable in its character, made it possible for the State to know just what belonged to it, and afforded information which led to the suppression of timber stealing and depredations on the public domain.

Fassett as Senator.

As State Senator, Mr. Fassett has been distinguished for his aversion to favoritism by special legislation, and for his devotion to beneficent general laws. Entering the Senate when only 31 years old, he at once took a prominent position in that body, and his services as Republican leader have made his name illustrious in the annals of the State. He is specially noted for his championship of laws to protect labor, to promote the interests of workers, and to secure proper care for the helpless. How great his services in this regard have been is indicated by the following list of some of the measures which he championed

LAWS FASSETT CHAMPIONED.

First. The law making employees the first preferred creditors in all cases of assignment, to the full amount of the wages due.

Second. The law creating women inspectors in factories.



THOMAS C. PLATT.

Third. The law improving the provisions for the formation of co-operative building and loan associations.

Fourth. The law reducing the pilot fees of the port of New York.

Fifth. The law making all fire insurance policies uniform in their terms.

Sixth. The law providing for the proper employment and discipline of convicts.

Seventh. The law reforming the care and treatment of insane paupers.

Eighth. The law for the enforcement of sanitary precautions in all asylums and institutions for children, especially to prevent the spread of diseases fatal to eyesight.

Ninth. The law regulating and improving the method of receiving children into orphan asylums and of their adoption.

Tenth. The law reforming the Sheriff's office and Ludlow Street Jail.

Eleventh. The law providing for the incorporation of fire companies in unincorporated towns and villages.

Twelfth. The co-operative insurance law.

In the statutes of the State of New York during the last decade these measures stand out as great mountain heights of remedial and reform legislation. Not one of them is in the interest of monopoly. All are in the interest of the people. Some are especially in the interest of the poor and the lowly, of the victims of oppression and of wrong, of those who have no one to speak for them, to voice their sorrows and sufferings, or care whether they live or die.

The first of these statutes originated in Senator Fassett's humane disposition. The circumstances were as follows:

His attention was called to this condition of things and he investigated. He discovered that under the law as it then was, when a firm went into bankruptcy the employees rarely got anything. Individually they were weak and the sums due them were small. It was the large creditors who got hold of the assets and to whom the payments were made. With Mr. Fassett to know of an evil is to resolve to remedy it, and he went at it at once. After a thorough study of the bankruptcy laws, he drafted a bill and introduced it into the Senate Feb. 21, 1884.

It was his first legislative child and he watched it assiduously in its journey through committee and the various phases of parliamentary procedure. His earnest advocacy caused the bill to escape all perils, and, March 25, 1884, he had the satisfaction of seeing it pass by a unanimous vote and go to the Assembly. While there he never lost sight of it, and he finally witnessed its passage by the Assembly and its approval by Gov. Cleveland.

Mr. Fassett was not satisfied with this bill, good as it was. He watched its operation closely and discovered that certain persons were endeavoring to evade it by confessing judgments in favor of their friends who were creditors, or transferring property to them. By such methods, if the judgments were large enough and were made a sufficient number of days before the bankruptcy, the wage-earners might be defrauded of their due. So, in 1890, Mr. Fassett introduced a bill making the wage-earners preferred creditors, even over such judgments or transfers. This bill met all possible evasions and attempts to cheat the wage-earners.

PRISON REFORM ENFORCED.

As a reformer of prison administration, Senator Fassett stands at the head of New York legislators.

The workingmen of the State, especially the mechanics, had long complained of the injurious competition which their industries were obliged to sustain owing to the cheapness at which the productions of convict labor were placed upon the

market. A respectable free man, who perhaps has his wife and family to support as well as himself, must and ought to have good wages, and convict labor, devoted mainly to a few branches of mechanical production, tends to lower the free man's wages. This was the case in this State until 1888.

In that year workingmen went to the Legislature and demanded a redress of their grievances. The result was the passage of a law totally abolishing convict labor in the prisons. For months the convicts lived in idleness, enduring misery which can hardly be appreciated by the multitudes who never have and never will see the inside of a prison. Many of them became insane; all deteriorated in mind and body. The wardens of the prisons became alarmed and begged that some kind of work might be provided. In such a serious condition of things Mr. Fassett applied his great abilities to the solution of the difficulty.

It is by no means too strong to say that he solved it. He did more. He completely revolutionized the methods of sentencing culprits. He codified all the existing laws about convicts, rendered them plain and homogeneous, and added what his own investigations into penology suggested, and that the most eminent penologists in the country—men like Theodore W. Dwight—approved of.

As to the other measures above enumerated, it is only necessary to scan the list to realize how great has been the good accomplished. The destitute orphans, and those afflicted with mental disease, have owed to his efforts better care than they ever received.

HOW HE HELPED NEW YORK.

The commerce of New York has been greatly benefited by the Pilot Bill, and business men and property owners have been similarly advantaged through the uniform Fire Insurance Policy act. Senator Fassett's brilliant work in conducting the investigation of New York City misgovernment is fresh in the mind of all. It has resulted in a great saving of public money, and a great improvement of the public service, especially in the Sheriff's office.

A PRACTICAL REFORMER.

Set down to the credit of Senator Fassett and the other Republican members of the Legislature, are many other measures of almost equal importance, carefully considered, elaborately brought out and demanded by the most enlightened public opinion, which he and they have not yet, because of the influences against them, succeeded in placing in the statutes of the State.

The list is so long that only the principal ones can be mentioned. Among them is the Constitutional Convention bill, which was passed in pursuance of an overwhelming vote of the people. It was vetoed by Gov. Hill. Another was the Anti-Bribery bill to prevent the corruption of voters and the intimidation of employees at elections. Gov. Hill vetoed it. Again, all measures of excise revision and reform, although approved by prominent men of both political parties, have been in a similar manner baffled and defeated by the Governor. A liquor tax bill, which would have lightened the burden of taxation on homes and farms to the extent of three million dollars a year, was twice passed and put into the limbo of non-execution by the Executive. The Saxton ballot reform also was thrice passed and vetoed, and finally approved only when put into such shape that it makes a mockery of reform.

It may be asked how it comes that there is a General Registration act on the statute books when it has been charged that a good bill to that end was vetoed by Gov. Hill. So it was. Mr. Fassett is anything but a theorist. He is pre-eminently a practical statesman. If he cannot obtain all the legislation he wants he



SENATOR FRANK HISCOCK

takes all he can get. He is a believer in the truth of the old adage that half a loaf is better than none at all. In the session of 1889 Senator Linson, acting on the suggestion of Mr. Hill, introduced a general registration act. It did not satisfy Mr. Fassett. It did not go the length to which he believed it ought to go for the protection of voters and the prevention of intimidation. Nevertheless he became satisfied it was the only bill Gov. Hill would sign. Therefore, after a conference with Senators Linson, Hendricks and Chase, Mr. Fassett came to the conclusion that nothing better could be obtained, and the bill was passed.

In like manner, all the laws that have been passed for the relief of the agricultural interests of the State, such as the Oleomargarine bill, have been initiated, perfected and passed by Republican Legislatures. Turn the light on the record, and this fact will stand out, clear and indisputable. Since 1884, when Mr. Fassett went to the Senate, he and his fellow-Republicans have been working unceasingly for those whom the immortal Lincoln called "the plain people." Read again the short summary of the legislative measures printed in the beginning of this article as the evidence.

It is evidence that cannot be successfully impeached before any body of intelligent voters. And against all these great measures, rooted deep in the daily life of the masses of the people, throwing over them the great shield of the law against wrong and injustice in all their forms, what is there to the credit of Governor Hill and the Democracy? The single enactment providing for Labor Day! By comparison with the great measures in the interest of the toilers which Mr. Fassett and the Republican party have welded into law this holiday statute sinks into insignificance. It is mere sentimental legislation as against great, deep, practical, far-reaching, comprehensive, reformatory lawgiving.

Fassett's Superb Address.

The Republican Club of New York City, a young men's organization with the energy, the confidence and hopefulness of early manhood, held a monster mass-meeting in Carnegie's Music Hall in this city on the night of September 22 to ratify the nominations of the Rochester Convention. The candidate of the Republican party for Governor, J. Sloat Fassett, delivered the following address:

I do not believe that the Republican party has a monopoly of all the virtues. There are men in the Democratic party who want good government—very many men—a majority, I believe, but an apathetic majority, an indifferent majority, a majority who through fidelity to the traditions of the olden days have permitted the most iniquitous minority that our history records as being in the saddle to govern the Democratic party. Yet all who are here and all our friends agree on one proposition, and that is the need of good government. (Applause.)

HOW TO GET GOOD GOVERNMENT.

Now, how can we have it? We must have and can attain it by individual, aggressive, intelligent participation in public affairs. (Applause.) "Aye," you say, "this is well enough, but how are we to know whom to believe?" There are two great parties struggling for the mastery—the Democratic party and the Republican party. They each call the other very hard names. They each accuse the other of being guilty of very bad things. If one comes out absolutely against the other then the other strikes back. How are we clean people, who know nothing about politics and politicians, to know which is right and which is wrong? The newspapers are not always reliable in their utterances. The Republicans argue for one set of things and the Democrats for another. How are we to know? Well, it is easy when you have New York's experience with both parties. (Laughter and applause.) Trust your own memories first, your own observances second, your own reading of New York events third. The Republican party is willing to appeal to the records. (Applause.) There are records. (Applause.) There are, for instance, the published vetoes of Governors—these are always on record.

(Applause.) There are acts of the Legislature which are part of the records of the State. There are journals of the Senate and of the Assembly which are imperishable records. Consult all these. (Applause.) Then if you find not that one incident in the lives of the candidates or one act in the history of a party has been exceptionally brilliant or exceptionally reprehensible, but if you find that the general trend and tendency under any circumstances and under all circumstances of one party is to the upbuilding and uplifting, the encouragement of every industrial pursuit and enterprise, and results in smaller taxes, in better order and better government, and of the other party that the reverse is true, there should be no hesitation on your part as to which party you should assist at the ballot-box. (Applause.)

THE SITUATION TO-DAY.

Now, what is the situation to-day? The armies are in array and in motion, the battle is set, the litigants are in court. And now, who are they? On one side the Republican party, on the other hand the Democratic party, not the County Democracy under the old-line Democrats, but Tammany Hall.

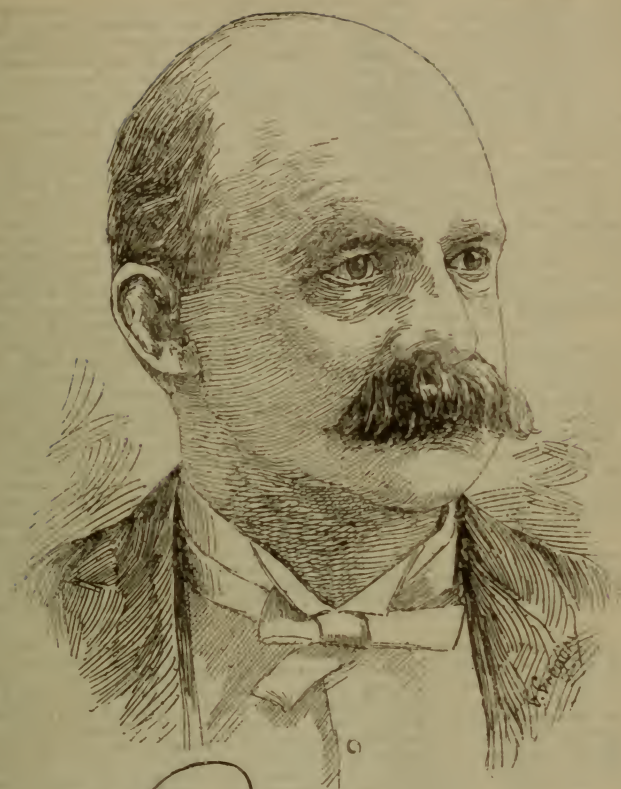
Tammany Hall against the State. It is now a matter of recorded history for the present and for the future, until the people of the State of New York decide otherwise, that no Democrat has any power or faculty or right to enter into the preliminary caucuses or the ultimate convention of his party unless Tammany Hall sets the seal of approval on his forehead. (Hisses.) There was no room in the last convention for any man who bowed not the knee to Baal. There was no room for any candidate who bowed not the knee to Baal. The ticket was a Tammany Hall ticket made by Tammany Hall chieftains. The platform was a Tammany Hall platform made by Tammany Hall chieftains. And now let me beg one moment in passing to inquire who were turned down. (Laughter.)

I didn't see anything in that platform about Grover Cleveland. Tammany Hall never liked Grover Cleveland. (Applause.) I did not see any "pointing with pride" to the illustrious and spotless career of Lucius Robinson. Tammany Hall never liked Lucius Robinson. He was an honest man. (Applause.) It was not Democracy when the County Democrats shook hands with the Republicans last fall in trying to emancipate this city, but it was Democracy to assassinate Lucius Robinson in 1879. (Applause.) I didn't see anything about any soldier in the platform at Saratoga, and yet Edward F. Jones was a soldier. (Laughter and prolonged applause.) They had not any one in their convention or on their ticket for the boys who wore the blue (applause) or any wish in their hearts to pay the boys in blue with a just pension. (Applause.) And yet Edward F. Jones was a brave man in 1885. (Laughter.) Like Barbara Freitchie he took up the flag which Flower threw down (laughter and applause), and he is receiving his reward. (Laughter.) Now, one interesting question: Was Governor Hill really defeated at Saratoga? (Laughter and cries of "No, No.") It is evident, my friends, that you were not born yesterday. (Roars of laughter.) Either he was defeated or he was not. (A voice "He got it in the neck.") (Laughter.) If that elegant expression is true, and he did receive a blow in the neighborhood of his jugular vein (laughter), even then it is plain that even Hillism itself was not bad enough for Tammany Hall (laughter) when they dared to put their foot on the neck of the young hero who led them to victory for nine years; for that is what David B. Hill did.

A CONVENTION OF TRICKSTERS.

But I do not believe that they put their foot upon him, nor do you. (Applause.) If they did neglect him they were guilty of casting aside their political saviour. If they did not then why did he masquerade? What was he ashamed of? What did he desire to conceal? What responsibilities did he desire to shirk? Was it that being a Presidential possibility he did not dare to be understood as taking any position on the silver question? Was it that being a Presidential possibility he did not dare face a platform that eliminated civil service reform (applause) from its utterances, that eliminated also many other reforms from its utterances? Was it that he masqueraded because he didn't dare face the possibility of a defeat for Tammany this fall? It was some one of these things, whichever one it was. In any case it was highly discreditable to Tammany and highly discreditable to the Democratic chieftain from Chemung. (Applause.)

And now with your permission I want to take up the question of that platform. It is a Tammany platform. (Hisses.) It is the best they could do. It is the apotheosis of Tammany's aspirations. Tammany is an eccentric body mentally and morally. It has intellectual strabismus. (Laughter.) It is troubled with heterophomy. (Laughter.) It calls things wrong. It is troubled with



James Woodruff

forgetfulness. It sees things wrong. It is troubled with a lack of a highly organized and extremely delicate moral sense. It does not sufficiently understand the barriers which in a well-organized community unite and separate *meum* and *tuum*, mine and thine, and mine from thine.

UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

I say that Tammany starts the Democratic party this fall under false pretences, and is peddling stolen goods. (Applause.) In the first place, the platform starts out by reaffirming—it does not reaffirm beyond '84 and '88 (derisive laughter)—well that is no wonder, either. (Renewed laughter.) The first thing that strikes me is that silver plank. There is a big parase here which says:

"We now, as then, steadfastly adhere to principles of sound finance. We are against the coinage of any dollar which is not of the intrinsic value of every other dollar of the United States. We therefore denounce the new Sherman silver law, under which one-tenth of our gold stock has been exported and all our silver output is dammed up at home, as a false pretence but artful hindrance of return to free bi-metallic coinage and as tending only to produce a change from one kind of monometallism to another. We therefore unite with the friends of honest money everywhere in stigmatizing the Sherman progressive silver basis law as no solution of the gold and silver question, and as a fit appendix to the subsidy and bounty swindle, the McKinley worse-than war tariff, the Blaine reciprocity humbug, the squandered surplus, the advancing deficit, the defective census, the falsified representation and the revolutionary procedures of the Billion Congress—all justly condemned by the people's great uprising last November—a verdict which, renewed next year, will empower Democratic statesmen to guide the people's councils and to execute the people's will."

In that portion of this plank which relates to silver there appears to be a beautiful straddle, or I cannot understand anything. By friends of honest finance they had reference, I suppose, to the Democratic party in Ohio, for out there they are openly in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver, and here they do not know whether they are or not, and nobody can find out (laughter): for Mr. Hill has taken to the woods, Tammany's leaders have gone into the Adirondack wilderness, and I don't believe *The New York Times* is authorized to speak for that coterie. (Laughter and applause.) As for the Democratic candidate for Governor, unless the records in Congress do him great injustice, it makes no difference to him if one stirrup of the Democratic mule is silver and the other is gold, for he has been found with his foot in every stirrup, and can ride both with the same ease. (Laughter and applause.)

The next thing that strikes me with considerable force is the statement that the Blaine (immense cheering, applause and waving of banners, hats and handkerchiefs, again and again renewed) Reciprocity arrangement is a humbug. (A voice—"What's the matter with Blaine?" Cries of "He's all right," and more cheering.)

If you start in to cheer for all our magnificent leaders, you will stay here tonight. (Renewed cheering, applause and a voice, "Three more cheers for James G. Blaine," prolonged cheering.) Let me propose three cheers for President Harrison and James G. Blaine. (Continued cheering.) I only want to say this, that, with regard to that reciprocity treaty, there is not a Democrat alive who would not give his sword arm to have invented the "Reciprocity humbug." (Applause.) The next thing that strikes me as worthy of comment, is this: "We congratulate the people of the State upon the beneficent results which followed the election of a Democratic Assembly last Autumn." (Derisive laughter.) Permit me now to inquire as to what these "beneficent results" were. (Derisive laughter and cries of "Good boy, give it to 'm Governor.") The first, I suppose, of these "beneficent results" was the election of David B. Hill as United States Senator. Where is the "beneficence" in that act, will you kindly tell me? (Derisive laughter.) Who was the beneficiary? (Cries of "Hill.") Are you quite clear? (Cries of "You bet we are," laughter and applause.) Was it not Hill and not the people who were the beneficiaries? It certainly gave him an opportunity of holding two offices for a short time. It says (meaning the Governor) that he is in full sympathy with the popular majority on great questions of Federal policy. I will defy any Democrat in the State to tell me David B. Hill's position on any great question of Federal policy. (Applause.) He cannot state it because he has not any. (Renewed applause.) His idea is similar to that of an old colored physician in Elmira, who used to advertise: "My theory is roots and yarbes and everything that's good." (Laughter.)

GOVERNOR HILL'S PRINCIPLES.

Governor Hill's notion on great questions of Federal policy I can epitomize, digest and revise in that great utterance of his at a Brooklyn dinner: "I am a

Democrat." (Derisive laughter.) Now, that would mean here in New York one thing. But what would it mean out in Ohio? (Applause and laughter.) That would mean a bid for the colored vote at Saratoga. What, though, would it mean in Georgia? (Applause.) That would mean protection to American labor in an industrial section. What would it mean where people are fond of Free Trade? It would mean one thing if he were Mr. Mills; it would mean another thing if he were Samuel Randall. It is indeed, therefore, as you see, difficult, if not impossible, to understand the utterance of a Democrat when he does utter anything worth thinking about on any of the great questions of Federal policy.

But this campaign does not necessitate our taking up questions of Federal policy (applause), for we shall have quite enough to do if we do all in our power to secure good government in this city and this State. (Applause.) We will take care of the Federal questions next year, (Renewed applause.) There are many Democrats in this State who want to shake hands for the sake of good government with the Republican party this fall who do not want to shake hands with us next fall. (Applause.) Though my hope and prayer is that when they have gone a short way in good company they will want to continue with us permanently. (Renewed applause.) But one thing at a time. (Laughter.) State issues this fall and Federal issues in 1892. (Applause.)

Now, then, let us see more about these blessings. The next is: "It gave the State the lowest tax rate in thirty-six years." Now, I have heard a great deal about the Democrats giving us the lowest tax-rate for thirty-six years. A tax-rate depends upon several factors. First, the amount of property taxed, and second, the amount of money to be raised by taxation. The Democratic Assembly had bills appropriating one and a half or two million dollars which the Republican Senate refused to pass. This income to the State Treasury from outside sources largely depends upon three sources of revenue, one the Corporation tax law, which my friend, General James Wadsworth, was largely instrumental in putting into form and execution. And nobody ever accused him of being a Democrat, (Laughter.) He was not in the last Legislature anyway. (Renewed laughter.) The next, the collateral inheritance tax, which brings in one and a half or two millions a year. Next, the Direct Inheritance tax, from which we are not yet receiving much of an income. Now, no one of these laws came in any way, shape, or manner from the Democratic party. They came from the Republican party from bottom to top. (Applause.) But Governor Hill did suggest one law that brings in revenue. He suggested that notaries public pay a fee when they qualify, on receiving their commissions. (Derisive laughter.) The income from all other tax laws is about \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 a year, whereas the income from this particular tax law which he suggested, is about \$10,000 a year. (More laughter.) What, therefore, becomes of the boast that they have given us the least tax-rate in thirty-six years? The platform continues, "It gave New York City the means of securing Rapid Transit." Now, really are not these modest people too funny for anything? (Laughter.) The Rapid Transit law under which the present Rapid Transit Commissioners are working, is my bill, which the Democratic Assembly killed—no, I beg pardon—which Democratic votes in the Assembly killed a year ago, and the same bill, introduced by my friend, Senator Stewart, became a law last year. (Applause.) There is a long story about that, but time is getting limited. Once again I quote from the platform, "It gave the people the shortest legislative session in seventeen years." How superbly funny again are these Democrats? (Laughter.) Why was it that it gave them the shortest legislative session in seventeen years? Simply because the Senate was ready to adjourn a week before the Assembly was. (Roars of laughter.)

SOMETHING THEY DID PASS.

The next thing on the programme is the bill which they passed, and for which they claim credit. This is what they say in their platform: "Our pledges to the people contained in the Democratic platform of 1887, 1888, and 1889 were promptly redeemed by the Democratic Assembly. First, a bill to enumerate the inhabitants of the State preparatory to a reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts." There was a bill to enumerate the inhabitants of the State passed in the Assembly long after it was of any use to pass such a bill. In 1885, under the provisions of the constitution, a Republican Legislature passed an enumeration bill. It was a bill good enough for Samuel J. Tilden, but not good enough for David B. Hill. (Laughter.) So he vetoed it. Then at an extra session we passed it again, and he vetoed it. And so it rested until after that if we passed twenty bills they would be of no avail under the constitution. If, therefore, the blame for the non-enumeration of the inhabitants of this State at the proper time, as demanded by the constitution, is to be brought up in this campaign, lay it, I pray you, at the proper place, which is at the hands of David B. Hill. (Applause.)



ELLIOTT F SHEPARD.

General Carr was Secretary of State at the time we passed that Enumeration law in 1885, and by virtue of his office was sworn under the law to obey the law. Under that law General Carr proceeded to make arrangements for the taking of the census, and expended in the preliminary cost a sum of \$1,200. When that \$1,200 was put in the Supply Bill, Governor Hill, through spite, because he could not have his way, cut it out, (cries of "Shame!"), and that brave soldier, General Carr, had to pay out of his own pocket the money expended in his conduct as a loyal citizen in obeying the law and fulfilling the obligations imposed upon him by his oath of office. (Loud cries of "Shame! Shame!") That is exactly the word I myself used at the time in order to stigmatize conduct at once brutal and unjust. (Applause.)

ANOTHER FINE RECORD

The next is as to the reapportioning of Congressional Districts. They did pass the bill too late to pass upon it in the Senate, and in such a way that the inequalities in the Congressional Districts were greater than the inequalities in the Assembly Districts with which they found so much fault, and yet they wonder why we do not allow them to have their own way.

The next was a bill to provide for a Constitutional Convention. Well, they waked up several years too late. We passed a bill in 1889, and they waited until 1891, and David B. Hill had vetoed our very proper bill in 1889, and now these gentlemen are angry because we could not pass it over his veto then, and won't let them have their own way now, and there is where the great trouble between the Governor and ourselves has been, that he was bound to have his way, and the minority has been bound to have it their way. His way has been Tammany Hall's way nine times out of ten. They have been making faces at us ever since and they have been telling wrong stories about us. They are like children in other people's yards, and when they could not have their own way they have taken their dolls and gone home and told their mothers what bad children the others were. (Laughter.) That is the attitude that David B. Hill and Tammany Hall and the Democratic minority have occupied in reference to reform, and in reference to every item of affirmative remedial legislation which we tried to get, and they would not allow us. (Applause.)

HERE IS ANOTHER BILL.

Now we come to the bill to revise and consolidate the excise laws—a measure intelligently and equitably framed, carefully regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, prescribing just fees for licenses, and preserving all needed restrictions for the maintenance of order and the good of society. Now, excise legislation has been the stronghold of my friend Governor Hill for a long time. (Laughter.) He understands it. He knows it better than anybody else. He has studied it more carefully. He has realized more handsomely from it. (Laughter and applause.) So I have been told. (Laughter.) Now, I never saw any such excise law as that plank describes. Nobody has enacted such a law as that. There never was any such law framed. The excise question has been a difficult one to handle, and I want to say to David that I am either no judge, or else David B. Hill and the men who are with him would find themselves like Othello, with their occupation gone, if they had ever permitted the Legislature to settle the excise question.

If reports are to be believed, if the statements of all parties concerned are to be taken as the truth, verily, verily, they have greatly enjoyed their great reward. (Laughter.)

Number 5 is several bills to ameliorate the condition of agriculture and labor and to lessen the burden of direct taxation. I think it is unfortunate for the truth of the history of the Tammany historian, his making this statement and failing to specify the law, because I do not remember any such law. I never knew a law to be brought forward by a Democrat in either House of the Legislature that was designed to ameliorate the condition of the agricultural and labor classes. I have known bills which they said had such a purpose, but they concealed a different purpose.

WHAT CHEAP TALK IS LIKE.

Now, they talk a good deal in this platform about the Republicans' defeat. Now, we did defeat actually by blows straight from the shoulder a number of Tammany bills, and I strongly suspect that, these platform-makers to the contrary notwithstanding, we shall be very apt to do the same thing again.

They have got another platform where they go over the same ground we have taken up—it says here that the Republican party has been guilty of hypocrisy by promising to sustain the Prohibition movement. Why? Because they have attempted to pass prohibitive measures. Well, that is about the way Republi-

cans do illustrate their hypocrisy. They make a promise and then keep it. (Applause.) It seems that no law should be treated in the way this has been, that no law should be open to perpetual assaults from those evilly disposed. They should not be open to political blackmail from any party. We promised in one of our platforms years ago, and agreed to submit such an amendment to the people, and we have had the Prohibition people fighting us ever since. They assaulted Warner Miller. They are all good people, but they wanted everything their way or they would not have it at all. However, with our hypocritical methods we went on, submitted the amendment, or tried to, made arrangements to put it to a special election while nothing else should intervene; and the Governor desiring to rebuke such hypocrisy, vetoed it. (Laughter.) Yet he said it was because it would cost half a million of dollars. Did you ever know a Tammany official to withhold his hand from giving a small thing like half a million? (Laughter.)

REPUBLICANS DO THE WORK.

"In every plank the Republican party refuses to ameliorate the condition of wage earners." (Laughter.) I do not know what laws we failed to enact. I do know, with the exception of Labor Day and the Half-holiday bill, there has not been a measure of so much remedial force for the encouragement and protection of agriculture or any industrial pursuit, there has not been a bill for the protection and guarding and cherishing of all those who labor—children, women and men—laboring classes—that has not been introduced by Republicans and passed in the last three years, to say nothing of the records of trade itself. (Applause.)

But that is in the Tammany platform. That is an illustration of heterophony. It means to say that the Republican party was striving to emancipate labor; that every struggle we have made forward, every step we have taken onward to vindicate the everlasting dignity of labor; they meant to say that Republicans have not always favored demagogues, they have always been the devoted servitors of labor; it meant to say that not only in the State, but in every city in the Nation, Republicans are responsible for the legislation that makes the American laborer to-day the king of laboring men that he is. (Continued applause.)

They meant to say, "We watched with envy the career of the Republican party; we tried to warm up our own inspiration by following them and blowing a few of the embers of their inspiration into new flame, and we have made a most dismal failure; we have made a little smoke and dust, and blinded ourselves with the ashes."

AN APT ILLUSTRATION.

Now, do not tell the people they have done it all and we have done nothing. These platform-makers are like a man who when he strikes a match thinks he sets the whole world on fire, and when the light dies out he imagines the universe is in darkness. This platform is an insult to the intelligence of the city of New York. (Continued applause.)

How has Tammany Hall shown its subserviency to money? There is not a word against trusts in their whole platform. What is the meaning of that? It used to be there larger than a meeting-house. The Saratoga Convention hadn't any use for such planks. This platform was all timber taken out of Tammany Hall. Mr. Croker said that he preferred for subordinates rich candidates. Is that an illustration? (Laughter.) Perhaps that is an illustration of Tammany worshipping of moneyed interest—to cover the needs of manhood suffrage. And who, then, has been fighting for manhood suffrage? Whose blood emancipated manhood? (A voice, "Abraham Lincoln!" followed by continued applause.) Not only that, but in perfecting the ballot so that every man, north and south, in this State—for I am not going outside of the State boundaries to-night if I can help it—rich or poor, high or low, twenty-one years and upward, may vote as he pleases on election day with the least possible subjection to harrowing forces from any direction, either by purchase or pressure, in seeing to it that the voter might be certified to and identified to prevent fraud by duplication of vote. Every effort has been taken first by the Republican party, and every movement has been resisted by all the power of Tammany Hall and their Tammany followers, I do not want to hurt anybody's feelings, but I must tell the truth of history. You remember the struggle against the registration law in this city. You remember the struggle of ballot reform in the Legislature, and with the exception of those Democrats who joined the People's Municipal League for the Australian ballot reform, the Democrats opposed it at every step; and those gentlemen could not get into the Saratoga convention. And yet, if you please, they say that we have been covertly using our influence against manhood suffrage. It indicates its position to manhood by meddlesome interference with the efforts of the Republican party to advance manhood suffrage. Why did not the cowards mention who it struck? Why



WILLIAM BROOKFIELD.

didn't they give illustrations of the degeneration of investigation? Why? There were no such degenerations. (Prolonged applause.)

WHAT TAMMANY DOESN'T LIKE.

Of course what was known as the Cities Committee was quite decidedly unpopular with Tammany Hall. I do not wonder at that, but there are other things. Was the Theodore Roosevelt investigation a legislative strike for patronage? Let the Register's office and the County Clerk's office and the other municipal offices answer. Was the saving of \$2,000,000 by redeeming the public works too expensive? Was the Sheriff's office revolutionized, the Register's office and the County Clerk's office revealed, Ludlow Street Jail exploited—were these legislative strikes? I do not wonder that these men who have been extortionate in legislative office have found it especially unpleasant.

Well, the next thing is the arraignment of the Republican party and the candidates of this party for an assassination performed upon the World's Fair project by Tammany. (Applause.) Now this World's Fair business seems to amuse and occupy the attention of the Democratic orators and press to a great extent. All I have to say is that I hope that they will confine themselves to that, and invite your attention to it, and every step in the history of it from the start to finish, and I want to say to you that if it were to be done all over again to-morrow, I should repeat act for act and vote for vote the record as it stands in the history of the State, so far as my own connection with it is concerned, for I deemed it important that you have a World's Fair in New York, but not a Tammany fair. (Continued applause.)

I will accept the verdict of the Democratic friends of *The Brooklyn Eagle*, that never was such trouble taken in the world as to try to make this campaign turn on that issue, for the people who kept the World's Fair from New York were New York men, whom you put in power, and whom you allow to stay in power. When the land-grabbing element was eliminated, Tammany lost its interest and the bill passed without a dissenting vote of either Republicans or Democrats. (Applause.)

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

I would like to ask the gentlemen who wrote the platform this question: What have you, gentlemen, done for New York, how have you handicapped New York, and what movements can you point to with pride for the improvement of New York? (A voice: "The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.")

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument was erected by consent of the Republican Legislature. (A voice: "What about the dirty streets!") You seem to have a thousand answers ready, but I doubt if Tammany Hall would be flattered with the nature of them.

They affirmed these statements of 1889 and the preceding years. I do not know whether they go back to years when they denounced ballot reform or not. They oppose special legislation. So does everybody. As to municipal control, they would not permit me to pass my bill for reform in New York.

REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

"We believe in low taxes and in economical administration." (Laughter.) They remind me of a very good man who said that his father and mother were church members, and he himself believed in Christianity, but he had not practised it much. (Laughter.) Tammany Hall believes in "low taxes and an economical administration!" For whom? For New York City? It costs more to govern this city per capita than any other city of the same kind in the world. Yet they believe in "low taxes." It was only a year or two ago that Mayor Grant addressed this community on the Low Tax bill and you believed him. The tax rate was low, but the extension in the valuation of real estate and personal property was something like \$112,000,000 of money, and the actual expenditure in the city was the greatest in the history of the city. (Laughter.) If I am not mistaken in my recollection, you had expended that year for all purposes \$54,000,000, and yet you had the lowest tax rate; but for the last three or four years they had been going up to the Legislature and securing that intermeddling legislation they find so much fault with us about; so that they could bind you and your children to pay for public improvements that would be worn out before your children ever see them. (Applause and laughter.)

It is cheaper to pay interest than to pay principal, and they have been extending the valuation of property in the last five years in an unprecedented manner—and you, good-naturedly, take it all. (Applause.) New York is a wonderfully rich city. The wealth of all the ocean pours into her lap. The wealth of this mighty continent is centred here. There are more wealthy men and better fed men who live here than anywhere else; and you can spend the

taxes and do not stop to think what you are coming to. Where has the economy been shown? In the County Clerk's office, where you pay \$700 a volume for a volume which is utterly worthless? As in the Register's office, purely a Tammany Hall Department, where they had men drawing pay in business outside and a salary from the city; where they had men whose only business was to watch the safes that they should not run away? (Laughter.)

Is it in the Street Cleaning Department? (Cries of "No, no.") Why, *The Evening World* and *The Morning World*, and *The Telegram*, and *The Herald*, and *The Sun*, and every other Democratic paper has been pounding away and hammering away all the summer, page after page, about the condition of Broadway and Third Avenue, and Twenty-third Street and other streets—giving stories about the sickening stenches that existed everywhere, stories about the fever and pestilence that stalk at noonday—speaking of the streets that were reeking, when it rained, with filth and which the winds lifted into showers of dust when they were dry—streets that make your citizens returning from Europe blush with shame and strangers turn pale with nausea at beholding; streets for which more money is paid for cleaning than in any other city in the world with more miles of smooth pavement or cross streets than you ever had before, with Broadway and Third Avenue utterly given up as against the street cleaners, with more private enterprise cleaning the streets than before, what has been the remedy? Poor Hans Beattie has been made the scapegoat and been sent out into the wilderness and has had put in his place a man who, on the 27th of May, 1882, was found to be unfit to be continued in office as a Commissioner of Charities. Now, Mr. Beattie is on the stand and answers a few questions.

Q.—What do you think you could keep this city clean for as a contractor, if you had a contract for ten years?

Mr. Beattie answers: "I will undertake to clean the city with the present appropriation if I had a contract for ten years."

Q.—And to keep it clean under the most rigid supervision?

A.—Except that which involves the adoption of the so-called block-system, and keep it reasonably clean.

Q.—Keep it cleaner than it is to-day? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Keep it as clean as you have ever known it? A.—Cleaner.

HE WANTS MORE.

And yet he asks for an additional trifle of—how much? One hundred thousand dollars! Yet with all these advantages in his favor what has he done? Tammany Hall is in favor of an economical administration.

I asked him why he could not do as a public officer what he did as a contractor. He shrugged his shoulder and left the answer to my imagination. (Laughter.) But if the newspapers do not misrepresent him, he has recently given the reason. He is said to have said, "There is no Republican in my department." Well, I suspected as much from the condition of things. (Continued laughter and applause.)

"There is not a County Democrat in my department." There were none but Simon pure, thoroughbred, out and out, bred in the bone, all wool and a yard wide Tammany men. (Laughter.) Not a Republican! They are good judges of dirt. They do not like to be too far from it. Did Mayor Grant say to Hans Beattie, "Sir, do as an official what you say you can do as a contractor, and we will keep you in ten years"? Did he say: "Dismiss your political employes and adopt a proper method"? Oh no! Hans Beattie goes, Mr. Brennan comes, and Mr. Brennan will go, and others will come and go, but Tammany Hall goes on forever. (Laughter.)

When you go down the street the next time look at the carts with no covers—look at the carts distributing dirt for Tammany boys to clean up again. (Laughter.) It cost more to clean the streets of snow last winter than so much sugar would have cost. (Laughter.) At least it took a great deal of sugar to clean it up. (Renewed laughter.)

NO ECONOMY HERE.

Low taxation and economic administration! We have not seen it in any city or county where our friend the Democracy has been in power.

But my time is more than up, and I am only about half through this platform. (Cries of "Go on! There's time enough. Go on, Governor, go on! Keep it up!" and applause.)

"We believe in low taxation and economic administration!" There is not a department in the city, I believe, if I am not mistaken, that has not increased in administrative expense since the Hon. Hugh J. Grant by your suffrages was permitted to become Mayor instead of Sheriff.

"We demand a revision of the various confusing statutes regulating the sale



Wm. Brewster

of intoxicating liquors and the enactment of a just, equitable and comprehensive excise law framed in accordance with existing public sentiment as repeatedly manifested. We have demanded that for years. (Applause.)

"We are opposed to all sumptuary legislation." That is the only relic of a Simon-pure Democracy that is in that platform. "We are opposed to all sumptuary legislation." So are we. So is every one. What do they mean by sumptuary legislation? We have not had any for years; but it is a grand old fossil. I will be sorry for the day when a Democrat cannot put on his glasses and say something in the platform about sumptuary legislation. (Laughter and applause.)

ANOTHEE OF THEIR PLANKS.

"We demand an extension of electoral reform with a view of preventing the profuse expenditure of money by candidates and political committees, but we resolutely oppose any effort to hamper or restrict the constitutional privilege of manhood suffrage." But yet Governor David B. Hill, in 1888, allowed a very stringent bill to punish bribery to be introduced by the Speaker, that died. Now Tammany people think they would like that bill back again. They vetoed it three years ago. Now they go on here with a long plank about Ballot reform. I have already taken that question up. Every step forward for the better method of voting has been opposed by the Tammany party in this State.

"We favor revision of tax laws whereby personal property should be made to bear its just burden." So do we.

Everybody believes in having tax laws that will do justice to all. Everybody believes that if your dollar bears a greater burden of taxation than my dollar you are outraged, and just in proportion as any business or industry or any individual is taxed higher than his neighbor, just in that ratio he is the victim of tyranny, and the tyranny should be opposed. It is simply like saying we all believe in perfect government. We are all striving to get it, but my Democratic friends have yet to make the first tangible contribution to secure the vote so desirable as stated in their platform. (Laughter.)

"The interest of labor should be fostered by proper and necessary legislation. Honest workmen and workingwomen should be protected from competition with convict labor." In 1882 the Democratic party was elected and promised to repeal the Convict Contract Labor Law. In 1883 they had the Governor and Senate and Assembly. What did they do to prevent the competition between the honest toiler and the convict? They referred the whole question back to the people, and in 1884 Senator Comstock, a Republican of Troy, fulfilled the Democratic promise. (Applause.) And in 1888 the Republican Legislature put the present Prison bill upon the statute books, and any abuse of that bill has been made under Democratic administration. (Applause.)

Just one word and I am through. Our friends at Saratoga merely simplified the issue. It used to be we had to fight all sorts of Democrats—Jeffersonian, Jacksonian, County Democracy, Irving Hall, Tammany Hall, Troy Democrats, McLaughlin Democrats; but since Tammany has been seated on the throne, since she has given the edict that all must bow the knee to her, we have only one to fight. The issue is Tammany Hall against the State. Now is the opportunity, if you are satisfied in averaging, by the record of the Democratic party when controlled by Tammany, that if unchecked the forces generated by her would make for destruction, would make for extravagance, would make for lavish expenditure, would lead to the prostitution of all the high offices of the State for purely personal purposes and the profit of Tammany Hall—then vote the Republican ticket. (Continued applause.)

HOW THE PEOPLE MUST DECIDE.

If you believe that the promises and the platform of the Republican party not interpreted by malice and envious agents, not interpreted by opposition newspapers and opposition parties, not interpreted by our friends, but interpreted by the law of experience, by the law and the manner in which we have fulfilled all our previous promises; if you believe the forces which shall emanate from the Republican party in power will do more to give you clean streets and wholesome government here; will do more to give you an honest Reform Ballot law, will do more to give you genuine home rule in the cities, will do more to lift up the condition of the agricultural and industrial classes, will do more to protect the honest laborer from improper competition, either from without the prison or within, than any other party to whom you can give your votes, with hopes of success—then again and again I say as citizens of this great State as citizens of this proud State, as patriots, loving your country more than you do the discarded traditions—if you be Democrats of the old line Democracy that was trampled under foot at

Saratoga—then I say, by every impulse that beats in the American heart, by every association that looks to a higher condition in government and life, stand by the party that stands by the best and strongest under the most honest kind of scrutiny. (Long continued applause and enthusiastic cheering.)

Mr. Vrooman's Reception at Home.

On his return to Herkimer from the State Convention John W. Vrooman, the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, received an ovation from his fellow-townsmen in which all participated without distinction of party. He was welcomed by a Committee in an address expressing the esteem for him felt by his neighbors, and their pride in his career. In reply Mr. Vrooman spoke as follows:

MR. VROOMAN'S SPEECH.

This cordial and spontaneous welcome, my beloved friends and neighbors, gives me greater satisfaction than a thousand formal elections to any office. It inspires me with the deepest emotion and recalls scenes of other days. About twenty years ago I left the farm on yonder hillside to become a resident of Herkimer and engage in the battle of life. I came to you a stranger—without the favor of friends or fortune. The struggles and vicissitudes of my life are to you an open book. Whatever favor has been shown me I have much to thank you for. Without your loyal support and love, always exhibited, I should have failed. I come to you to-night as to the members of my own family, to acknowledge all that you have done for me in the past and to bespeak your kindness and forbearance in the future. The labor and excitement of the past few days have weakened me in body, and yet if I were physically able to utter them, words would be too feeble to express my feelings of gratitude on this occasion.

The unanimous nomination to this high office was entirely unsought by me. Whatever honor attaches to it or may result from it I bring here to share it with you. Two years ago at Saratoga the Republican party asked me to head the ticket. I declined. Yesterday the demand came, not only from my friends, but from all factions, and I felt it my duty to accept, although it will involve more labor and care than I wish to undertake. When I retired from the office which I held in the Senate, I expected to free myself from the cares of political life and devote my energies to much neglected private affairs, but this call to duty I could not ignore. My friends have been so kind beyond my deserts that I felt I could not further deny my name being placed on the ticket if it could be of service to the party that has so favored me.

I am not here to make a speech, nor would I take advantage of the occasion to refer to political matters, as I am honored with the presence and attention of my neighbors without distinction of party, I want to say, however, that at the head of the ticket nominated at Rochester is the most brilliant and remarkable man in the State of New York to-day of his years. I never admired any act of Mr. Fassett's many admirable deeds as I did when, last evening, seizing the first opportunity, he called me to his room and upon a sheet of paper which happened to be at hand he penned his resignation of the Collectorship of the Port of New York. It means something to yield up such an office, bringing with it more of political power and emolument than could possibly come from any other position in the State.

Among the other names on the ticket, all young men, you will find none who were reared in the lap of luxury; they are typical men, and represent what any young man of energy and determination may accomplish in this favored land. I want to say to my young friends here assembled that it is not fame or fortune or noble birth, but what you develop in yourselves, that makes true greatness, that gives birth to great achievements. I thank God I am an American citizen and live in this age and in this republic. Here there are no distinctions; the lowliest can become the highest. Such a government is worth preserving; and I say to my friends of every political faith that whatever ticket you may vote, vote intelligently and for the purpose of preserving such a government.

I am glad you gave me this welcome. I shall not forget it. If elected I will, with the help of Almighty God, so discharge the duties that may devolve upon me that you will not regret this welcome. Thanking you again for your distinguished courtesies, I bid you good night.



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS.

Chairman, WILLIAM BROOKFIELD, New York.

Secretary, JOHN S. KENYON, Geneseo.

Treasurer, ALFRED C. CHENEY, New York.

- 1—S. R. Williams, Amityville, Richmond, Suffolk and Queens.
 - 2—Israel F. Fisher, New Lots, part of Kings.
 - 3—Chas. T. Dunwell, 188 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn, part of Kings.
 - 4—E. M. Hurley, 437 Clinton St., Brooklyn.
 - 5—Francis F. Williams, 25 Orient Ave., Brooklyn, part of Kings.
 - 6—W. H. Corsa, 162 Leroy St., New York, part.
 - 7—Cornelius Van Cott, P. O., New York, part.
 - 8—John Collins, 135 Henry St., New York, part.
 - 9—John R. Nugent, 115 East 10th St., New York, part.
 - 10—William N. Hoag, 115 Broadway, New York, part.
 - 11—Clarence W. Meade, 461 West 23d St., New York, part.
 - 12—William Brookfield, 83 Fulton St., New York, part.
 - 13—Frank Raymond, 70 East 120th St., New York, part.
 - 14—James W. Husted, Peekskill, Westchester and 24th Assembly District of New York.
 - 15—B. B. Odell, Jr., Newburgh, Orange, Rockland and Sullivan.
 - 16—Louis F. Payn, Chatham, Putnam, Dutchess and Columbia.
 - 17—James Ballantine, Andes, Ulster, Greene and Delaware.
 - 18—John A. Quackenbush, Stillwater, Rensselaer and Washington.
 - 19—George Campbell, Cohoes, Albany.
 - 20—Edward C. Ellis, Hamilton, Fulton, Saratoga, Schenectady, Montgomery.
 - 21—F. D. Kilburn, Malone, Clinton, Essex, Warren and Franklin.
 - 22—Isaac L. Hunt, Jr., St. Lawrence and Jefferson.
 - 23—Chas. A. Chickering, Copenhagen, Oneida and Lewis.
 - 24—Hobart Krum, Schoharie, Otsego, Schoharie and Herkimer.
 - 25—Francis Hendricks, Syracuse, Onondaga and Cortland.
 - 26—George W. Dunn, Binghamton, Madison, Chenango, Broome and Tioga.
 - 27—John H. Camp, Lyons, Oswego, Cayuga and Wayne.
 - 28—John W. Dwight, Dryden, Tompkins, Chemung, Schuyler and Seneca.
 - 29—J. F. Parkhurst, Bath, Ontario, Steuben and Yates.
 - 30—Geo. M. Aldridge, Rochester, Monroe.
 - 31—James A. Wadsworth, Geneseo, Livingston, Genesee, Orleans and Wyoming.
 - 32—John N. Scatcherd, Buffalo, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Assembly Districts of Erie.
 - 33—A. J. Porter, Niagara Falls, Niagara and 4th and 5th Assembly Dist's of Erie.
 - 34—W. J. Glen, Cuba, N. Y., Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Allegany.
- Additional member, William B. Derrick, Flushing.

The Executive Committee: Gen. James W. Husted is Chairman. Chairman Brookfield and Secretary Kenyon of the State Committee are ex-officio members, and the rest are Israel F. Fisher, Charles T. Dunwell, Cornelius Van Cott, Frank Raymond, B. B. Odell, Jr., Louis F. Payn, John A. Quackenbush, George Campbell, F. D. Kilburn, Charles A. Chickering, John H. Camp, John W. Dwight, George W. Aldridge, James W. Wadsworth and John N. Scatcherd.

OTHER STATE TICKETS AND PLATFORMS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor, Roswell P. Flower, of Jefferson; for Lieutenant-Governor, William F. Sheehan, of Erie; for Secretary of State, Frank Rice, of Ontario; for Comptroller, Frank Campbell, of Steuben; for Attorney-General, Simon W. Rosendale, of Albany; for State Treasurer, Elliot Danforth, of Chenango; for State Engineer and Surveyor, Martin Schenck, of Rensselaer

PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of the State of New York, in Convention assembled, renews the pledges of its fidelity to Democratic faith, and as regards National issues, reaffirms the doctrines of the National platforms of 1884 and 1888, indorsed by the popular votes of these years, and so overwhelmingly ratified by the popular verdict in the Congressional elections of 1890.

We now, as then, steadfastly adhere to principles of sound finance. We are against the coinage of any dollar which is not of the intrinsic value of any other dollar of the United States. We, therefore, denounce the new Sherman silver law, under which one-tenth of our gold stock has been exported and all our silver output is dammed up at home, as a false pretense but artful hindrance of a return to free bi-metallic coinage, and as tending only to produce a change from one kind of mono-metallism to another. We, therefore, unite with the friends of honest money everywhere in stigmatizing the Sherman progressive silver basis law as no solution of the gold and silver question, and as a fit appendix to the subsidy and bounty swindle, the McKinley worse-than-war tariff, the Blaine reciprocity humbug, the squandered surplus, the advancing deficit, the defective census, the falsified representation and the revolutionary procedures of the billion-dollar Congress—all justly condemned by the people's great uprising last November, a verdict which, renewed next year, will empower Democratic statesmen to guide the people's councils and to execute the people's will.

2. We congratulate the people of the State upon the beneficent results which followed the election of a Democratic Assembly last Autumn.

That victory secured the election of a Democrat to the United States Senate—a representative in full sympathy with the popular majority on great questions of Federal policy. It gave the State the lowest tax rate in thirty-six years, and for the first time in a generation freedom from taxation for the general purposes of government.

It gave New York City the means of securing rapid transit—a boon which Republican legislators had for years denied. It gave the people the shortest legislative session in seventeen years, a tribute to the faithful industry of the Democratic Assembly, by whom this result was achieved in the interest of economy and good legislation.

Our pledges to the people in the Democratic platform of 1887, 1888 and 1889 were promptly redeemed by the Democratic Assembly in the passage of the following measures:

1. A bill to enumerate the inhabitants of the State preparatory to a reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts.

2. A bill to reapportion the Congressional districts in pursuance of the Federal statute and upon the basis of the recent Federal Census.

3. A bill to provide for a Constitutional Convention in accordance with the wish of the people as declared by a large majority at the polls in 1886.

4. A bill to revise and consolidate the excise laws—a measure, intelligently and equitably framed, carefully regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, prescribing just fees for licenses and preserving all needed restrictions for the maintenance of order and the good of society.

5. Several bills to ameliorate the condition of agriculture and labor and to lessen the burden of direct taxation.

All these measures, passed by the Democratic Assembly in obedience to the demand of the popular majority, were defeated in the Republican Senate by the representatives of the minority of the people.

Thus has the Republican party continued to betray the people's interests. It defies the Constitution and denies fair representation in the Legislature to 1,300,000 new inhabitants of the State by refusing to pass an enumeration bill—the preliminary step to the abolition of the present antiquated apportionment of Senate and Assembly districts which is based on the census of sixteen years ago.

It not only conspired with the Federal Census Bureau to deprive the State of an additional representative in Congress and the Electoral College by the fraudu-



Levi L. Weston

lent count of the inhabitants of New York, but it refuses to comply with the command of its own Federal Congress to rearrange the thirty-four Congress districts of the State, so that each shall contain "as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants."

It ignores the emphatic declaration of the people, who, by a plurality of 328,000 votes, recorded themselves in favor of a constitutional convention.

It insists upon the passage of sumptuary laws, which needlessly interfere with the personal liberty of law-abiding citizens.

It demonstrates the hypocrisy of its profession by twice recording itself in the Legislature in favor of a prohibition amendment, and then refusing to make provision for its submission to the people except at a special election not desired by Prohibitionists and at an unnecessary expense of over \$600,000 to the taxpayers.

It refuses to ameliorate the conditions of wage-earners by enacting just and conservative laws in their interest.

It shows its subservieney to the moneyed interests by ignoring the demands of the agricultural and working classes for reforms in methods of taxation.

It covertly lends its influence to the restriction of manhood suffrage.

It indicates its hostility to home rule by its effort at meddling legislative interference with the affairs of large cities.

It encourages expensive legislative investigating committees, whose investigations degenerate into strikes for political patronage upon the official authorities of Democratic municipalities.

It inflicted a hostile blow upon the best welfare and prosperity of the State by depriving New York of the World's Fair because the Republican leader could not control its Board of Directors.

By that act New York was deprived of the benefit of the expenditures of hundreds of millions of dollars within her borders. By that act interests of every wage-earner, every merchant, every farmer, every manufacturer, every householder, every artisan, every railroad and transportation company were cruelly sacrificed.

The people will not forget that the most conspicuous agent in this partisan crime is now the candidate of his party for Governor.

Against that record of misrepresentation and betrayal the Democratic party most earnestly protests.

We reaffirm the principles and pledges contained in our State platform of 1889 and preceding years.

We oppose needless special legislation.

We favor home rule for counties and municipalities.

We believe in low taxes and in economical administration.

We demand a revision of the various confused statutes regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors and the enactment of a just, equitable and comprehensive Excise law framed in accordance with existing public sentiment as repeatedly manifested.

We believe that all revenues, whether called license fees or taxes, should belong to the treasuries of the localities under whose authority licenses are issued, to be applied in reducing the burden of local taxation.

We are opposed to all sumptuary legislation that needlessly interferes with the personal liberty or reasonable customs of the people. We favor the largest liberty for the individual citizen consistent with the public welfare.

We demand an extension of electoral reform, with a view to prevent the profuse expenditure of money by candidates and political committees, but we resolutely oppose any effort to hamper or restrict the constitutional privileges of manhood suffrage.

And we congratulate the people of the State that by the persistent efforts of a Democratic Governor, sustained by the Democrats in the Legislature, in defense of this principle, there has at last been wrested from a Republican Legislature by force of public sentiment a genuine electoral reform law, which guarantees an absolutely secret ballot, which prevents intimidation and corruption, which reserves for workmen the right to two hours on election day in which to vote without loss of pay for time consumed, which largely diminishes the opportunities of candidates to expend money illegitimately, which prescribes a careful system of registration of electors, which imposes heavy penalties for corrupt practices in elections, and which preserves inviolable to every citizen, however humble or unlettered he may be, the right to cast his ballot for whomsoever he may choose for any office within the gift of the people.

We favor a revision of the tax laws whereby personal and corporate property shall be made to bear its full and just burdens.

We favor a continuance of the policy which seeks to improve the canal system of the State and maintain its efficiency.

The interests of labor should be fostered by proper and necessary legislation.

Honest workmen and workingwomen should be protected from competition with convict labor.

The Republican party, having had control of the Legislature almost continuously for many years, has withheld the necessary legislation required to adequately accomplish such purposes; and in this connection we denounce the failure of the Republicans last Winter to enact the so-called Riley bill, desired by the workmen of the State, which had passed the Democratic Assembly, and had for its object the further restriction of convict labor competition.

We favor legislative provision for a proper exhibit from this State at the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago in 1892, and we especially commend the measure to secure that object which was passed by the Democratic Assembly last Spring, but which a Republican Senate, with surprising reluctance, after its successful efforts to locate the Fair in Chicago, refused to enact.

This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land — exiles for conscience's sake — and in the spirit of the founders of our Government we condemn the oppression and expatriation practiced by the Russian Government upon its Jewish citizens, and we call upon our National Government in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the Czar and to secure to the oppressed equal rights.

We heartily indorse the able and statesmanlike administration of Governor D. B. Hill during his seven years as Chief Executive of the State. He has resolutely maintained the principles of the Democratic party, and has faithfully contended for the interests of the people. He has ably resisted the aggressions of successive Republican Legislatures whose object has been only partisan advantage, and he has been a firm and unrelenting foe to vicious and corrupt legislation.

In his administration of State affairs he has received the intelligent and conscientious co-operation of his Democratic associates in the State departments. Their joint efforts have put the State practically out of debt and left a generous surplus in the treasury. Efficiency and economy have marked their official records.

We respectfully submit that this faithful discharge of responsibility justifies a continuance of the trust imposed on the Democratic party, of which they have been true representatives.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

Dist.

- 1—Nicholas Muller, Jr.
- 2—John Delmar.
- 3—James W. Ridgway.
- 4—Hugh McLaughlin.
- 5—John Cottier.
- 6—F. T. Fitzgerald.
- 7—Thomas F. Grady.
- 8—E. D. Fitzpatrick.
- 9—Richard Croker.
- 10—W. Bourke Cockran.
- 11—Hugh J. Grant.
- 12—J. J. Martin.
- 13—T. F. Gilroy.
- 14—D. C. Biekey.
- 15—Charles Barnum.
- 16—Samuel J. Tilden, Jr.
- 17—C. M. Preston.

Dist.

- 18—Edward Murphy, Jr.
- 19—D. Cady Herrick.
- 20—E. D. Cutler.
- 21—Andrew D. Talmadge.
- 22—Daniel G. Griffin.
- 23—Samuel A. Beardsley.
- 24—Clinton Beckwith.
- 25—William B. Kirk.
- 26—Pat Maloney.
- 27—Charles F. Durston.
- 28—Alex. C. Eustis.
- 29—John F. Flanagan.
- 30—William H. Tracy.
- 31—William Hamilton.
- 32—Gerhart Lang.
- 33—W. Caryl Ely.
- 34—J. W. McMahon.

Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, N. Y., Chairman; Samuel A. Beardsley, of Oneida, Secretary; William B. Kirk, Treasurer; Charles B. DeFreest, of Troy, Clerk.

PROHIBITION STATE TICKET.

Governor, J. W. Bruce, Canastota, Madison county; Lieutenant-Governor, George H. Halleck, Orient, Suffolk county; Secretary of State, William E. Booth, Geneseo, Livingston county; State Treasurer, Francis E. Crawford, Vernon, Westchester county; Comptroller, William W. Smith, Poughkeepsie; State Engineer and Surveyor, H. B. Forbes, Canton, St. Lawrence county; Attorney-General, S. E. Crosser, of Buffalo.



JAMES G. BLAINE

The State Committee organized by the appointment of the following Executive Committee: F. E. Baldwin, Chairman; W. E. Werner, Secretary; W. T. Wardwell, Treasurer; H. Clay Bascom, Fred F. Wheeler, J. M. Seabury, Dr. Downing, W. E. Booth, and S. W. Mason.

PLATFORM.

The Prohibition party of the State of New York, in Convention assembled, acknowledge allegiance to Almighty God as Governor of the nation, and reaffirming the principles contained in the platform of the party as adopted in its National Convention in 1888, hereby declare:

First—That the record of the licensed liquor traffic in this State and nation demands the continued existence of a party pledged to its entire suppression.

Second—That license whether high or low, of the traffic in alcoholic beverages is erroneous in theory and has proved in practice ineffectual to destroy or check intemperance or to lessen the evils resulting therefrom, and we demand the repeal of all laws legalizing the traffic and the substitution in their place of total legal prohibition.

Third—The failure of the Legislature to comply with the requirement of the Constitution to provide for submission to the voters of the State of the prohibitory amendment has again demonstrated that both Democratic and Republican legislators are subject to the control and domination of the liquor interest, and that they and the party which they represent are unworthy of support.

Fourth—That we denounce as a prostitution of the powers of Government the action of the National Administration in attempting, through the Department of State, to foster American breweries by special appropriation of the people's money for the purpose of extending the business of drunkard-making into our sister republics of South America. And we view with unutterable shame the failure of the United States Senate to ratify the Brussels treaty providing for the mitigation of the ravages of the liquor traffic in Africa.

Fifth—That the interests of the Nation demand that so long as the tariff shall exist the adjustment of its details shall be removed from the arena of partisan politics and placed in the hands of a non-partisan commission. Such a commission should so adjust details of the schedules that the sum total of import duties shall not exceed the revenue requirements of the Government, and the duties levied on imported articles of manufacture shall be no higher than are necessary to restore to the home manufacturer whatever equality of conditions he may have lost by reason of the payment of a higher scale of wages in their production.

Sixth—That the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstance of race, color, or sex, and we favor the submission to the people of the State of a constitutional amendment striking out the word "male" in the section prescribing the qualification of voters.

Seventh—That the issuing of a national currency belongs to the sovereign power alone, and should not be delegated to private individuals or corporations. We favor the issue of legal tender Treasury notes, redeemable in gold or silver, and the maintenance of a metal reserve sufficient for that purpose.

Eighth—That the civil service laws should be strictly and honestly enforced to the end that fitness and not party service should control in all appointments to office.

Ninth—That the suppression of the liquor traffic is the dominant political issue in nation and State, and we appeal to all voters to join us in an heroic endeavor to dethrone the political rum power now dragging at its chariot wheels the two great prostituted parties of our land, and to destroy forever its influence in the nation.

SOCIALIST STATE TICKET.

For Governor, Daniel De Leon, of New York; for Lieutenant-Governor, Frank Gesser, of Utica; for Secretary of State, Frederick Bennetts, of Yonkers; for State Treasurer, James Withers, of Brooklyn; for State Comptroller, H. Vitalius, of Troy; for Attorney General, H. G. Wilshire, of New York; for State Engineer and Surveyor, Charles Wilson, of New York.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the State of New York and affiliated organizations of labor, in Convention assembled, do hereby renew their allegiance to the principles expressed in the national platform of the party as adopted at Chicago, on October 12, 1889; and

Whereas, The toleration by the Executive of the Pinkerton outrages against the New York Central strikers; the prostitution of the Judiciary and of the District-Attorney's offices to purposes of persecution of representatives of organized labor, as exemplified in the recent cases of the Rochester clothing cutters and shoemakers, the New York cloak-makers, the Binghamton cigar-makers, the New York bricklayers' walking delegates; the conduct of the police and Sheriffs in arresting innocent workmen without warrant of law and in connivance with employers of labor for purposes of intimidation; together with other numerous instances of daily occurrence, are glaring object lessons that demonstrate the ruling political parties, Democratic and Republican, to be equally the agents of monopoly, and their so-called public officials, executive, legislature and judiciary, to be merely outposts and pickets of the capitalist class; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the class of the wealth producers are entirely at the mercy of their exploiters, and will continue to be so, unable even to carry on their economic struggle, unless by a mighty political uprising they destroy monopoly's political engine of oppression; and

Whereas, The experiences of the past have shown that all attempts at establishing a political party of labor will prove abortive unless directed by the light of sound historic and economic principles; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we appeal to the wage-workers and exploited citizens of the State, who in fact are the people, to rally with us under the banner of the Socialist Labor party in order to bring about their final emancipation from class rule, and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth; and in the meantime, for their immediate relief, to secure the following reform measures:

1. The abolition of the murderous Pinkerton system.
2. The abolition of the one-sided conspiracy and boycott laws.
3. The enactment and enforcement of factory laws, rendering it a penal offense to employ any person for a period of more than eight consecutive hours per day, or to employ at all a child under 16 years of age, in any factory or shop whatsoever.
4. The enactment of adequate public school laws, and the restoration to the public school fund of the vast domains within the State now wrongfully withheld from that fund by corporations for private use.
5. The State ownership of all industries within her borders which have already ripened into monopolies and which, as shown by the signal failure of the late prosecution of the sugar trusts, cannot be destroyed by any possible anti-trust legislation.
6. The State ownership of the Adirondack forests, and of such other portions of the State territory, whose preservation and management is requisite for the public welfare; of her railroads, which constitute her highways, and of her express, telephone and telegraph lines, etc.; and the simultaneous establishment of thorough-going civil service or administrative rules whereby those operating these industries shall be guaranteed a permanency of occupation during good behavior, together with a sufficient retiring allowance for old age, and thereby be left free from servitude to political bosses.



R. A. Hege

NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT, 1891.

DAVID B. HILL (*Dem.*), *Governor*.
 EDWARD F. JONES (*Dem.*), *Lieut.-Gov.*
 FRANK RICE (*Dem.*), *Secretary of State*.
 *EDWARD WEMPLE (*Dem.*), *Controller*.
 ELLIOTT DANFORTH (*Dem.*), *Treasurer*.
 *CHARLES F. TABOR (*Dem.*), *Attorney-General*.
 *JOHN BOGART (*Dem.*), *State Engineer and Surveyor*.
 ANDREW S. DRAPER (*Rep.*), *Supt. Public Instruction*.
 JAMES F. PIERCE, (*Dem.*), *Superintendent of Insurance Department*.
 *Re-elected in 1889.

CHARLES M. PRESTON (*Dem.*), *Superintendent of Bank Department*.
 AUSTIN LATHROP (*Dem.*), *Superintendent State Prisons*.
 EDWARD HANNAN, Troy, (*Dem.*), *Superintendent of Public Works*.
 JOHN D. ELLIS (*Dem.*), STALEY N. WOOD (*Dem.*), JAMES L. WILLIAMS (*Dem.*), *State Assessors*.
 WILLIAM C. RUGER (*Dem.*), *Chief Judge Court of Appeals*.
 CHARLES ANDREWS (*Rep.*), ROBERT EARL (*Dem.*), FRANCIS M. FINCH (*Rep.*), RUFUS W. PECKHAM (*Dem.*), JOHN C. GRAY (*Dem.*), DENIS O'BRIEN (*Dem.*), *Associate Judges Court of Appeals*.
 GORHAM PARKS (*Dem.*), *Clerk Court of Appeals*.

NEW YORK—CAPITAL, ALBANY.

Office.	Name.	Term of Office.	Term began.	Term ends.
Governor.....	David B. Hill.....	2 years	Jan. 1, 1889...	Dec. 31, 1891..
Lieut.-Governor.....	Edward F. Jones.....	3 years	Jan. 1, 1889...	Dec. 31, 1891..
Secretary of State.....	Frank Rice.....	2 years	Jan. 1, 1890...	Dec. 31, 1891..
Controller.....	Edward Wemple.....	2 years	Jan. 1, 1890...	Dec. 31, 1891..
State Treasurer.....	Elliott Danforth.....	2 years	Jan. 1, 1890...	Dec. 31, 1891..
Attorney-General.....	Charles F. Tabor.....	2 years	Jan. 1, 1890...	Dec. 31, 1891..
State Engineer.....	John Bogart.....	2 years	Jan. 1, 1890...	Dec. 31, 1891..
Supt. of Pub. Inst't'n.....	Andrew S. Draper.....	3 years	April 6, 1889...	April 6, 1892..
Supt. of Public Works.....	Edward Hannan.....	3 years	Dec. 6, 1889...	Dec. 31, 1891..
Supt. of Insurance.....	James F. Pierce.....	3 years	Feb. 11, 1891...	May 11, 1894..
Supt. of Bank Dep't.....	Chas. M. Preston.....	3 years	Dec. 23, 1889...	Dec. 23, 1892..
Supt. of Prisons.....	Austin Lathrop.....	5 years	May 11, 1887...	May 11, 1892..
Railroad Commissioner.....	Wm. E. Rogers.....	5 years	May 11, 1887...	May 11, 1892..
Railroad Commissioner.....	L. V. Baker, jr.....	5 years	May 11, 1887...	May 11, 1892..
Railroad Commissioner.....	Michael Rickard.....	1 year	Nov. 14, 1887...	Nov. 14, 1892..
Commis'n'r in Lunacy.....	Carl F. Macdonald.....	6 years	May 15, 1889...	May 15, 1895..
Commis'n'r in Lunacy.....	Goodwin Brown.....	4 years	May 15, 1889...	May 15, 1893..
Commis'n'r in Lunacy.....	Henry A. Reeves.....	2 years	May 15, 1889...	May 15, 1891..
State Assessor.....	Staley N. Wood.....	2 years	April 18, 1883...	Holding over..
State Assessor.....	Jas. L. Williams.....	2 years	April 18, 1883...	Holding over..
State Assessor.....	John D. Ellis.....	2 years	April 18, 1883...	Holding over..
State Dairy Commis'n'r.....	Josiah K. Brown.....	2 years	May 2, 1884...	Holding over..
Forestry Commissioner.....	Theo. B. Basselin.....	6 years	May 15, 1885...	Holding over..
Forestry Commissioner.....	Sherman W. Knolls.....	6 years	Feb. 11, 1886...	Feb. 11, 1892..
Forestry Commissioner.....	Townsend Cox.....	6 years	Feb. 11, 1886...	Feb. 11, 1892..
Factory Inspector.....	John Connolly.....	3 years	May 20, 1886...	Holding over..
Mem. St. Bd. Arbit'r'n.....	Wm. Purcell.....	3 years	May 20, 1887...	Holding over..
Mem. St. Bd. Arbit'r'n.....	Gil. Robertson, jr.....	3 years	May 20, 1887...	Holding over..
Mem. St. Bd. Arbit'r'n.....	Flor. F. Donovan.....	3 years	May 20, 1887...	Holding over..
Civ. Serv. Commis'n'r.....	John A. Sleicher.....	No fix.	Dec. 16, 1889...	In office.....
Civ. Serv. Commis'n'r.....	William A. Poste.....	No fix.	Dec. 20, 1889...	In office.....
Civ. Serv. Commis'n'r.....	Alex. Eustace.....	No fix.	Dec. 30, 1889...	In office.....
Com. Statist. of Lab'r.....	Charles F. Peck.....	3 years	May 4, 1883...	Holding over..
Com. of New Capitol.....	Isaac G. Perry.....	3 years	April 5, 1883...	Holding over..
Supt. Pub. Buildings.....	Edg. K. Burnham.....	2 years	May 22, 1889...	Holding over..
H'lth Off'r Port N. Y.....	W. M. Smith, M.D.....	2 years	Mar. 24, 1880...	Holding over..
Quarantine Commis'n'r.....	John A. Nichols.....	3 years	April 28, 1880...	Holding over..
Quarantine Commis'n'r.....	Charles F. Allen.....	3 years	May 14, 1888...	Holding over..
Quarantine Commis'n'r.....	Geo. W. Anderson.....	3 years	May 14, 1888...	Holding over..
Commis'r of Emigration.....	Charles F. Ulrich.....	6 years	Feb. 10, 1880...	Holding over..
Commis'r of Emigration.....	Edw'd Stephenson.....	6 years	Feb. 12, 1880...	Holding over..
Commis'r of Emigration.....	George Starr.....	6 years	Jan. 15, 1880...	Holding over..
Commis'r of Emigration.....	H. A. Hurlbut.....	6 years	Jan. 15, 1880...	Holding over..

Office.	Name.	Term of Office.	Term began.	Term ends.
Commis'r of Emigration	Daniel S. Wylie..	6 years	July 9, 1889..	July 9, 1895...
Commis'r of Emigration	E. L. Ridgway...	6 years	July 9, 1889..	July 9, 1895...
Mem. State Bd. Chari's.	Oscar Craig.....	8 years	May 11, 1880	Holding over.
Mem. State Bd. Chari's.	J. H. Van Antwerp	8 years	April 10, 1878.	Holding over.
Mem. State Bd. Chari's.	W. P. Letchworth	8 years	April 16, 1873.	Holding over.
Mem. State Bd. Chari's.	Edw'd W. Foster.	8 years	May 23, 1873.	Holding over.
Mem. State Bd. Chari's.	S. M. Carpenter..	8 years	Jan. 21, 1880.	Holding over.
Mem. State Bd. Chari's.	Wm. R. Stewart...	8 years	May 31, 1882.	Holding over.
Mem. State Bd. Chari's.	Robt. McCarthy..	8 years	Jan. 14, 1885..	Jan. 14, 1893...
Mem. State Bd. Chari's.	Peter Walrath....	8 years	April 7, 1886.	April 7, 1894..
Commis'r of Fisheries..	R. U. Sherman....	.....	Jan. 2, 1879...	.....
Commis'r of Fisheries..	E. G. Blackford..	.....	May 23, 1879.	.....
Commis'r of Fisheries..	Wm. H. Bowman..	.....	April 30, 1884.	.....
Commis'r of Fisheries..	A. S. Joline.....	.....	July 13, 1887.	.....
Commis'r of Fisheries..	Henry Burden.....	.....	July 6, 1888.	.....
Regent of University..	Geo. Wm. Curtis..	Life...	April 12, 1864.	For life.....
Regent of University..	Francis Kernan..	Life...	Feb. 10, 1870.	For life.....
Regent of University..	M. I. Townsend..	Life...	April 24, 1873.	For life.....
Regent of University..	Anson J. Upson..	Life...	Feb. 11, 1874.	For life.....
Regent of University..	Wm. L. Bostwick..	Life...	Mar. 9, 1876.	For life.....
Regent of University..	C. M. Depew.....	Life...	Jan. 31, 1877.	For life.....
Regent of University..	Charles F. Fitch..	Life...	Jan. 31, 1877.	For life.....
Regent of University..	Orris H. Warren..	Life...	April 11, 1877.	For life.....
Regent of University..	Leslie W. Russell.	Life...	Jan. 11, 1878.	For life.....
Regent of University..	Whitelaw Reid...	Life...	Jan. 17, 1878..	For life.....
Regent of University..	Wm. H. Watson..	Life...	Feb. 2, 1881..	For life.....
Regent of University..	Henry E. Turner..	Life...	Feb. 2, 1881..	For life.....
Regent of University..	St. Clair M'Kelway	Life...	Jan. 10, 1883.	For life.....
Regent of University..	Hamilton Harris.	Life...	Mar. 18, 1885.	For life.....
Regent of University..	Daniel Beach.....	Life...	Mar. 18, 1885.	For life.....
Regent of University..	Willard A. Cobb..	Life...	Feb. 2, 1886..	For life.....
Regent of University..	Carroll E. Smith..	Life...	Jan. 24, 1888.	For life.....
Regent of University..	Pliny T. Sexton..	Life...	April 15, 1890.	For life.....
Regent of University..	T. Guilford Smith	Life...	April 15, 1890.	For life.....

COURT OF APPEALS.

Office.	Name.	Term begins.	Term expires.	Salary
Chief Judge	William C. Ruger....	Jan. 1, 1883	Dec. 31, 1894	\$10,500
Associate Judge...	Robert Earl	Jan. 1, 1891..	Dec. 31, 1894	10,000
Associate Judge...	Francis M. Finch....	Nov. 8, 1881	Dec. 31, 1895	10,000
Associate Judge...	Charles Andrews....	Jan. 1, 1883..	Dec. 31, 1897..	10,000
Associate Judge...	Rufus W. Peckham..	Jan. 1, 1887..	Dec. 31, 1900..	10,000
Associate Judge...	John Clinton Gray...	Jan. 1, 1889..	Dec. 31, 1902..	10,000
Associate Judge...	Denis O'Brien	Jan. 1, 1890..	Dec. 31, 1903..	10,000

SECOND DIVISION.

Chief Judge	David L. Follett	Jan. 1, 1886..	Dec. 31, 1902..	\$10,000
Associate Judge...	Charles F. Brown.....	Jan. 1, 1882..	Dec. 31, 1896..	10,000
Associate Judge...	Alton B. Parker.....	Jan. 1, 1886..	Dec. 31, 1900..	10,000
Associate Judge...	Joseph Potter.....	Jan. 1, 1877..	Dec. 31, 1891..	10,000
Associate Judge...	Irving G. Vann	Jan. 1, 1881..	Dec. 31, 1895..	10,000
Associate Judge...	George B. Bradley...	Jan. 1, 1881..	Dec. 31, 1895..	10,000
Associate Judge...	Albert Haight.....	Jan. 1, 1891..	Dec. 31, 1905..	10,000

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

HON. EDWARD F. JONES, *Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate*, Albany, N. Y. Home Post-office, Binghamton, New York.

- 1 Edward Hawkins, D., farmer, Jamesport.
- 2 John C. Jacobs, D., lawyer, 208 Union st., Brooklyn.
- 3 James W. Birkett, R., man'fac'r, 120 Lawrence st., Brook'yn.



BENJ. F. TRACEY, Secretary of the Navy.

- 4 Patrick McCarren, D., real estate, and insurance, 169 Wythe av., Brooklyn.
- 5 William L. Brown, D., journalist, 32 Park Row, New York.
- 6 John F. Ahearn, D., clerk, 41 Gouverneur st., New York.
- 7 George F. Roesch, D., lawyer, 19 Av. A., N. Y.
- 8 Lisenard Stewart, R., lawyer, 6 Fifth av., New York.
- 9 *Charles A. Stadler, D., merchant and manufacturer, 237 East 53d st., New York.
- 10 *Jacob A. Cantor, D, lawyer, 140 East 104th st., New York.
- 11 *Eugene S. Ives, D., lawyer, 60 Wall st., New York.
- 12 *William H. Robertson, R., lawyer, Katonah.
- 13 William P. Richardson, R., farmer, Goshen.
- 14 *John J. Linson, D., lawyer, Kingston.
- 15 *Gilbert A. Dean, R., farmer, Copake Iron Works.
- 16 *Michael F. Collins, D., editor, Troy.
- 17 Norton Chase, D., lawyer, Albany.
- 18 H. J. Donaldson, R., gentleman, Ballston Spa.
- 19 Louis W. Emerson, R., banker and manufacturer, Warrensburgh.
- 20 *George Z. Erwin, R., lawyer, Potsdam.
- 21 *George B. Sloan, R., banker and manufacturer, Oswego.
- 22 *Henry J. Coggeshall, R., lawyer, Waterville.
- 23 Titus Sheard, R., manufacturer, Little Falls.
- 24 Edmund O'Connor, R., lawyer, Binghamton.
- 25 *Francis Hendricks, R., merchant, Syracuse.
- 26 Thomas Hunter, R., railroad contractor and farmer, Sterling.
- 27 *J. Sloat Fassett, R., lawyer, Elmira.
- 28 Charles T. Saxton, R., lawyer, Clyde.
- 29 *Donald McNaughton, D., lawyer, Rochester.
- 30 Greenleaf S. Van Gorder, R., lawyer, Pike.
- 31 *John Laughlin, R., lawyer, Buffalo.
- 32 *Commodore P. Vedder, R., lawyer, Ellicottville.

*Re-elected.

Republicans..... 19
Democrats.....13

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY.

- 1 *Michael J. Nolan, D., printer, Albany.
- 2 Walter E. Ward, R., lawyer, Albany.

- 3 *Galen R. Hitt, D., lawyer, Albany.
- 4 John T. Gorman, D., hotel-keeper, Cohoes.

ALLEGANY.

- *Addison S. Thompson, R., cheese manufacturer, Cuba.

BROOME.

- *Israel T. Deyo, R., lawyer, Binghamton.

CATTARAUGUS.

- 1 *Burton B. Lewis, R., cheese mfr., Sandusky.
- 2 *James S. Whipple, R., lawyer, Salamanca.

CAYUGA.

- 1 *George W. Dickinson, R., tobaccoist, Port Byron.
- 2 Wm. Leslie Noyes, R., farmer, Owasco.

CHAUTAUQUA.

- 1 Walter C. Gifford, R., farmer, Jamestown.
- 2 Egbert E. Woodbury, R., lawyer, Jamestown.

CHEMUNG.

- *Robert P. Bush, D., physician, Horseheads.

CHENANGO.

- Harvey A. Truesdell, R., farmer, Mount Upton.

CLINTON.

- *Alfred Guibord, R., banker, Plattsburgh.

COLUMBIA.

- *Aaron B. Gardenier, R., lawyer, Valatie.

CORTLAND.

- *Rufus T. Peck, R., lawyer, Cortland.

DELAWARE.

- *Henry Davie, D., lawyer, Delhi.

DUTCHESS.

- 1 *Willard H. Mase, R., hat mfr., Matteawan.
- 2 E. B. Osborne, D., journalist (retired), Poughkeepsie.

ERIE.

- 1 *Wm. F. Sheehan, D., lawyer, Buffalo.
- 2 *Matthias Endres, D., lawyer, Buffalo.
- 3 Edward Gallagher, R., forwarder, Buffalo.
- 4 *Henry H. Guenther, D., lawyer, Buffalo.
- 5 Frank D. Smith, D., merchant, Springville.

ESSEX.

- Walter D. Palmer, R., manufacturer, Essex.

FRANKLIN.

- *William C. Stevens, R., merchant,
Malone.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.

- *John Christie, glove manufacturer,
Gloversville.

GENESEE.

- *Francis T. Miller, R., produce,
Byron.

GREENE.

- *Omar V. Sage, D., coal, Catskill.

HERKIMER.

- H. H. Greene, R., physician,
Paine's Hollow.

JEFFERSON.

- 1 *Henry J. Lane, R., merchant,
Sackett's Harbor.
2 *Isaac Mitchell, R., farmer, Stone
Mills.

KINGS.

- 1 Joseph J. Cahill, D., provisions, 10
Warren pl., Brooklyn.
2 *Bernard J. McBride, D., plumber,
134 York st., Brooklyn.
3 *John Cooney, D., lawyer, 500 State
st., Brooklyn.
4 *John J. O'Connor, D., wine dealer,
189 Sands st., Brooklyn.
5 *John Kelly, D., builder, 161 Parti-
tion st., Brooklyn.
6 *Wm. E. Shields, D., lawyer, 355
Humboldt st., Brooklyn.
7 *Adam Schaaff, D., cigar manufac-
turer, 17 Varet st., Brooklyn.
8 James F. Quigley, D., lawyer, 117
India st., Brooklyn.
9 Charles W. Sutherland, D., editor,
635 Bedford av., Brooklyn.
10 *Thomas F. Byrne, D., blacksmith,
923 Franklin av., Brooklyn.
11 Joseph Aspinall, R., lawyer, 177
Montague st., Brooklyn.
12 Mortimer C. Earl, D., real estate
and insurance, Sunnyside av.,
Brooklyn.

LEWIS.

- G. Henry P. Gould, D., lumber,
Lyons Falls.

LIVINGSTON.

- *Elias H. Davis, R., editor, Avon.

MADISON.

- *Samuel R. Mott, R., manufacturer,
Bouckville.

MONROE.

- 1 *Frank M. Jones, R., merchant,
Union Hill.
2 Cornelius R. Parsons, R., merchant,
Rochester.
3 Wm. H. Denniston, R., merchant,
Parma Centre.

MONTGOMERY.

- W. Barlow Dunlap, L., lawyer,
Amsterdam.

NEW YORK.

- 1 *Patrick H., Duffy, D., merchant,
442 Washington st.
2 *Timothy D. Sullivan, D., liquor
dealer, 2 Franklin st.
3 Percival Farquhar, D., lawyer,
Cotton Exchange Building.
4 Patrick H. Roche, D., liquor mer-
chant, 87 Market st.
5 *Dominick F. Mullaney, D., shoe
dealer, 71 Charlton st.
6 Samuel J. Foley, D., dry goods
buyer, 560 Grand st.
7 Martin T. McMahon, D., lawyer,
New York Hotel.
8 John E. Brodsky, Ind. R., lawyer,
49 and 51 Chambers st.
9 Wright Holcomb, D., lawyer, 467
Hudson st.
10 *William Schomer, D., insurance, 9
Third av.
11 William Miner Lawrence, D., in-
surance, 9 W. 33d st.
12 *Moses Dinkelspiel, D., commission
merchant, 250 7th av.
13 James H. Southworth, D., lawyer,
227 W. 20th st.
14 *William Sulzer, D., lawyer, 312 E.
13th st.
15 Lewis Drypolcher, D., fine art
dealer, 242 W. 37th st.
16 *Walter G. Byrne, D., clerk, 606 E.
15th st.
17 *John Kerrigan, D., carpenter, 532
W. 46th st.
18 Daniel F. Martin, D., lawyer, 314
E. 37th st.
19 *John Connelly, D., clerk, 213 W.
105th st.
20 *Myer J. Stein, D., lawyer, 32
Park Row.
21 D. Morgan Hildreth, Jr., R., law-
yer, 13 E. 65th st.
22 *Joseph Blumenthal, D., retired,
151 E. 73d st.
23 *George P. Webster, D., lawyer, 60
E. 127th st.
24 *Christopher C. Clarke, D., lawyer,
2742 3d av.

NIAGARA.

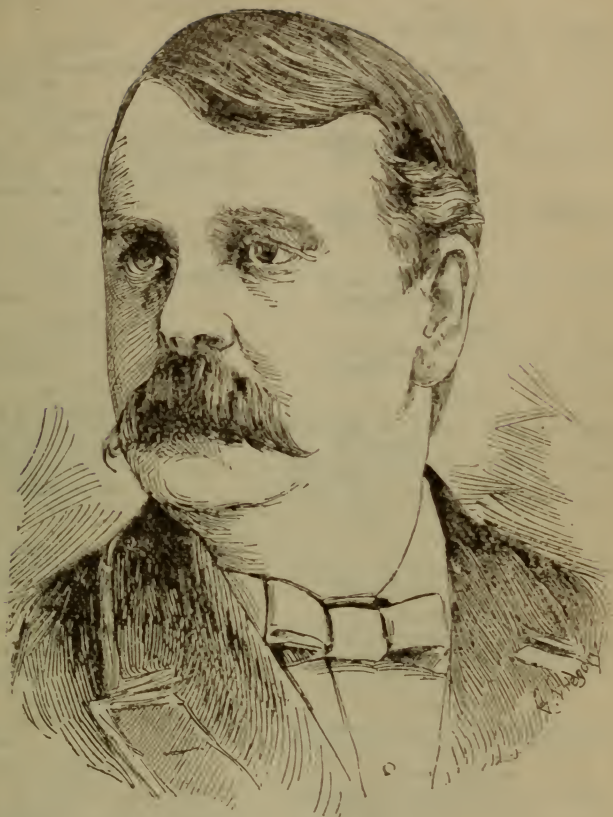
- 1 Garwood L. Judd, D., lawyer,
Tonawanda.
2 Levi Parsons Gillette, D., farmer,
Youngstown.

ONEIDA.

- 1 Cornelius Haley, Labor Dem.,
molder, Utica.
2 *James L. Dempsey, D., merchant,
Clinton.
3 *Russell S. Johnson, R., lawyer,
Camden.

ONONDAGA.

- 1 *Howard G. White, R., editor,
Syracuse.
2 William Kennedy, R., lawyer,
Syracuse.
3 *Ignatius Sawmiller, R., coal,
Syracuse.



J. S. Clarkson "

ONTARIO.

Frank O. Chamberlain, R., farmer,
Canandaigua.

ORANGE.

- 1 Grant B. Taylor, D., lawyer, Newburgh.
- 2 Michael N. Kane, D., lawyer, Warwick.

ORLEANS.

*Wallace L'Hommedieu, R., lawyer,
Medina.

OSWEGO.

- 1 *Nevada N. Stranahan, R., lawyer,
Fulton.
- 2 *Wilbur H. Selleck, merchant,
Williamstown.

OTSEGO.

- 1 *Oscar F. Lano, D., lawyer, Schenectus.
- 2 Walter L. Brown, R., merchant,
Oneonta.

PUTNAM.

*Hamilton Fish, Jr., R., lawyer,
Garrisons.

QUEENS.

- 1 *Solomon S. Townsend, D., merchant,
Oyster Bay.
- 2 James A. McKenna, D., accountant,
Long Island City.

RENSSELAER.

- 1 *James M. Riley, D., merchant,
Troy.
- 2 Levi E. Worden, R., merchant,
Hoosick Falls.
- 3 *John W. McKnight, D., clerk,
Castleton.

RICHMOND.

John Croak, D., lawyer, Port
Richmond.

ROCKLAND.

Frank P. Demarest, D., lawyer,
Nyack.

ST. LAWRENCE.

- 1 George R. Maiby, R., lawyer,
Ogdensburg.
- 2 John C. Keeler, P., lawyer, Canton.
- 3 *Wm. Bradford, R., farmer, Louisville.

SARATOGA.

- 1 *Cornelius R. Sheffer, R., manufacturer,
Mechanicsville.
- 2 Lewis Varney, R., lawyer, Saratoga
Springs.

SCHENECTADY.

Alvin J. Quackenbush, D., merchant,
Schenectady.

SCHOHARIE.

Ambrose R. Hunting, D., farmer,
Gallupville.

SCHUTLER.

*Charles T. Willis, R., farmer,
Tyrone.

SENECA.

William H. Dunham, D., farmer,
Waterloo.

STEUBEN.

- 1 Grattan Brundage, R., farmer,
Bath.
- 2 *Milo M. Acker, R., lawyer,
Hornellsville.

SUFFOLK.

*James H. Pierson, R., insurance,
Southampton.

SULLIVAN.

George M. Beakes, D., physician,
Bloomingburgh.

TIOGA.

Royal W. Clinton, R., lumber,
Newark Valley.

TOMPKINS.

*Nelson Stevens, R., farmer, West
Groton.

ULSTER.

- 1 George M. Brink, R., cigar mfr.,
Kingston.
- 2 *Jacob Rice, D., furniture, Rondout.
- 3 *George H. Bush, D., lawyer, Ellen-
ville.

WARREN.

Wm. M. Cameron, D., lawyer,
Glens Falls.

WASHINGTON.

- 1 W. D. Stevenson, R., North Argyle.
- 2 *Albert Johnson, R., hotel-keeper,
Comstocks.

WAYNE.

- 1 Elliott B. Norris, D., farmer, Sodus.
- 2 *Richard P. Groat, R., Newark.

WESTCHESTER.

- 1 Charles P. McClelland, D., lawyer,
Dobbs Ferry.
- 2 Wm. Ryan, D., merchant, Port
Chester.
- 3 *James W. Husted, R., lawyer,
Peekskill.

WYOMING.

*I. Sam Johnson, R., lawyer,
Warsaw.

YATES.

Everett Brown, R., nurseryman,
Bluff Point.

*Re-elected.

Democrats.....68
Republicans.....60

SHERIFFS AND COUNTY CLERKS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>County Seat.</i>	<i>Sheriff</i>	<i>Elected</i>	<i>County Clerk,</i>	<i>Elected</i>
Albany.....	Albany.....	James Rooney.....	1888	Ansel C. Regua.....	1889
Allegany.....	B'lm't Angelica	William J. Garwood.....	1888	George A. Green.....	1888
Broome.....	Binghamton.....	Fred. P. Ockermann.....	1890	Henry Marean.....	1889
Cattaraugus..	Little Valley...	Mortimer N. Pratt.....	1888	Henry S. Merrill.....	1888
Cayuga.....	Auburn.....	William E. Keeler.....	1889	Benjamin M. Wilcox.....	1888
Chautauqua..	Mayville.....	Henry R. Case.....	1888	Edgar P. Putnam.....	1888
Chemung.....	Elmira.....	Frank J. Cassada.....	1888	Arthur S. Fitch.....	1890
Chenango.....	Norwich.....	Alonzo S. Kinney.....	1888	Norman Carr.....	1888
Clinton.....	Plattsburg.....	Jehiel B. White.....	1888	John P. Brennan.....	1888
Columbia.....	Hudson.....	Philip W. Rockefeller.....	1890	Isaac P. Rockefeller.....	1888
Cortland.....	Cortlandville...	Hariow G. Borthwick.....	1888	Hubert T. Bushnell.....	1888
Delaware.....	Delhi.....	John J. McArthur.....	1888	George W. Crawford.....	1888
Dutchess.....	Poughkeepsie..	J. Wesley Van Tassel.....	1888	Theodore A. Hoffman.....	1888
Erie.....	Buffalo.....	Oliver A. Jenkins.....	1888	Charles A. Orr.....	1888
Essex.....	Elizabethtown..	Oscar A. Phinney.....	1888	Nathaniel C. Boynton.....	1890
Franklin.....	Malone.....	Fred. P. Wilson.....	1890	Nathaniel M. Marshall.....	1888
Fulton.....	Johnstown.....	John E. Leavitt.....	1889	John T. Selsmer.....	1889
Genesee.....	Batavia.....	James F. Tilley.....	1890	Carlos A. Hull.....	1888
Greene.....	Catskill.....	James Stead.....	1888	Henry Van Bergen.....	1888
Hamilton.....	Sageville.....	William H. Rowald.....	1889	Charles H. Griffin.....	1889
Herkimer.....	Herkimer.....	Newell Morey.....	1888	Levi C. Smith.....	1888
Jefferson.....	Watertown.....	Levi Washburn.....	1890	O. DeGrasse Greene.....	1888
Kings.....	Brooklyn.....	John Courtney.....	1890	William J. Kaiser.....	1889
Lewis.....	Lowville.....	John P. Murphy.....	1890	A. Marcellus Lanpher.....	1888
Livingston..	Genesee.....	Fremont Hampton.....	1888	Carlos A. Miller.....	1889
Madison.....	Morrisville.....	Charles E. Renick.....	1890	Charles W. Stapleton.....	1889
Monroe.....	Rochester.....	Burton H. Davy.....	1890	William Oliver.....	1888
Montgomery.	Fonda.....	James D. Schuyler.....	1888	Geo. L. Davis.....	1889
New York....	New York.....	John J. Gorman.....	1890	Leonard A. Giegerich.....	1890
Niagara.....	Lockport.....	Nathan D. Ensign.....	1890	Daniel C. Carroll.....	1888
Oneida.....	Utica.....	Thomas Wheeler.....	1888	Frederick D. Haak.....	1888
Onondaga.....	Syracuse.....	Hector B. Johnson.....	1888	George G. Cotton.....	1888
Ontario.....	Canandaigua...	Irving Corwin.....	1888	William R. Marks.....	1888
Orange.....	Goshen.....	Jacob M. Johnson.....	1888	Charles G. Elliott.....	1888
Orleans.....	Albion.....	A. Wilson Shelley.....	1889	Alvin R. Allen.....	1889
Oswego.....	Oswego, Pulaski	Amos Allport.....	1890	Thomas M. Costello.....	1888
Otsego.....	Cooperstown..	John A. Ward.....	1890	Lee B. Cruttenden.....	1890
Putnam.....	Brewster.....	Jas E. Warner, app.....	1891	Edward C. Weeks.....	1890
Queens.....	Jamaica.....	Matthew J. Goldner.....	1888	John H. Sutphin.....	1888
Reusselzer...	Troy.....	Shepard Tappen.....	1888	Daniel E. Conway.....	1889
Richmond...	Richmond C. H.	John H. Ellsworth.....	1888	Cornelius A. Hart.....	1890
Rockland.....	Clarkstown.....	John F. Shankey.....	1888	Cyrus M. Crum.....	1889
St. Lawrence.	Canton.....	Erastus P. Backus.....	1888	Thomas M. Wells.....	1888
Saratoga.....	Ballston Spa...	Daniel H. Deyoe.....	1888	Edward F. Grose.....	1890
Schenectady.	Schenectady..	John C. Myers.....	1890	James B. Alexander.....	1888
Schoharie....	Schoharie C. H.	Harlan P. Ives.....	1890	Arthur D. Mead.....	1888
Schuyler.....	Watkins.....	Charles W. White.....	1888	Arthur C. Woodward.....	1890
Seneca.....	Watertloo, Ovid	John Woods.....	1888	Edward Nugent.....	1888
Steuben.....	Bath.....	Oscar B. Stratton.....	1888	Edward P. Graves.....	1890
Suffolk.....	St. Johnland..	Albert M. Darling.....	1890	Orange T. Fanning.....	1888
Sullivan.....	Monticello.....	David S. Avery.....	1888	Richard Gildersleeve.....	1890
Tioga.....	Owego.....	George M. Geer.....	1889	Orlando G. King.....	1888
Tompkins....	Ithaca.....	J. Warren Tibbets.....	1890	Leroy H. Van Kirk.....	1888
Ulster.....	Kingston.....	Samuel Dill.....	1888	Jacob D. Wurts.....	1888
Warren.....	Caldwell.....	Joseph B. Mills.....	1888	William H. Van Cott.....	1888
Washington..	Argyle.....	Frederick E. Hill.....	1888	Rodney Van Wormer.....	1888
Wayne.....	Lyons.....	Geo. W. Knowles.....	1890	Fred. A. Peacock.....	1890
Westchester.	White Plains...	Frank G. Schirmer.....	1888	John M. Digney.....	1888
Wyoming.....	Warsaw.....	Edgar A. Day.....	1890	Edward M. Jennings.....	1888
Yates.....	Penn Yan.....	Perry W. Danes.....	1888	Joseph F. Crosby.....	1888

Republicans in Roman, and Democrats in italics.



A. B. Humphrey

NEW YORK JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Term expires.
George L. Ingraham....	Dec. 31, 1891
George P. Andrews	Dec. 31, 1897
Charles H. Van Brunt....	Dec. 31, 1897
George C. Barrett	Dec. 31, 1899
Edward Patterson	Dec. 31, 1900
Morgan J. O'Brien	Dec. 31, 1901
Abraham R. Lawrence ...	Dec. 31, 1901

SECOND DISTRICT.

Charles E. Pratt.....	Dec. 31, 1891
Joseph F. Barnard.....	Dec. 31, 1891
Edgar M. Cullen.....	Dec. 31, 1891
Samuel O. Dykman.....	Dec. 31, 1903
Willard Bartlett	Dec. 31, 1897

THIRD DISTRICT.

William L. Larned	Dec. 31, 1891
Stephen L. Mayham.....	Dec. 31, 1896
Samuel Edwards.....	Dec. 31, 1901
Edgar L. Fursman	Dec. 31, 1903

FOURTH DISTRICT.

A. Alonzo Kellogg	Dec. 31, 1905
Charles O. Tappan	Dec. 31, 1891
Judson S. Landon.....	Dec. 31, 1901
John R. Putnam.....	Dec. 31, 1900

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Term expires.
John C. Churchill	Dec. 31, 1891
George N. Kennedy	Dec. 31, 1892
Pardon C. Williams	Dec. 31, 1897
George A. Hardin	Dec. 31, 1899
Milton H. Merwin.....	Dec. 31, 1902

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Celora E. Martin	Dec. 31, 1891
Charles E. Parker.....	Dec. 31, 1901
Gerrit A. Forbes	Dec. 31, 1901
Walter Lloyd Smith.....	Dec. 31, 1902

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Charles C. Dwight	Dec. 31, 1891
Francis A. Macomber.....	Dec. 31, 1892
William Rumsey.....	Dec. 31, 1894
William H. Adams.....	Dec. 31, 1901
John M. Davy.....	Dec. 31, 1902

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Charles Daniels	Dec. 31, 1891
Thomas Corbett.....	Dec. 31, 1891
Loren L. Lewis	Dec. 31, 1895
Henry A. Childs.....	Dec. 31, 1897
John S. Lambert.....	Dec. 31, 1903

EX-OFFICIO STATE OFFICERS.

Governor.—Commander-in-Chief of the Military and Naval forces of the State.

A Trustee of several State Buildings.	A Trustee of Cornell University.
A Regent of the University.	A Trustee of Syracuse University.
A Trustee of the Soldiers' Home.	A Trustee of the Idiot Asylum.
A Trustee of Union College.	

Lieutenant-Governor.—President of the Senate.

A Member of the Court for the Trial of Impeachments.	A Trustee of Cornell University.
A Commissioner of the Land Office.	A Trustee of the finished portion of the Capitol.
A Commissioner of the Canal Fund.	A Member of the State Board of Charities.
A Member of the Canal Board.	A Member of the State Board of Equalization of Assessments.
A Trustee of the Idiot Asylum.	
A Regent of the University.	
A Trustee of Union College.	

Secretary of State.—

A Regent of the University.	A Trustee of Union College.
A Commissioner of the Land Office.	A Member of the State Board of Equalization of Assessments.
A Commissioner of the Canal Fund.	A Member of the State Board of Charities.
A Member of the Canal Board.	Keeper of the Great Seal of the State.
A Member of the Board of State Canners.	
A Trustee of the Idiot Asylum.	

The Comptroller.—

A Commissioner of the Land Office.	A Trustee of Union College.
A Commissioner of the Canal Fund.	A Member of the State Board of Charities.
A Member of the Canal Board.	A Member of the State Board of Equalization of Assessments.
A Member of the Board of State Canners.	
A Trustee of the Idiot Asylum.	

The Treasurer.—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A Commissioner of the Land Office. | A Trustee of Union College. |
| A Commissioner of the Canal Fund. | A Member of the State Board of |
| A Member of the Canal Board. | Equalization of Assessments. |
| A Member of the State Board of Can- | |
| vassers. | |

The Attorney-General.—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A Commissioner of the Land Office. | A Member of the Board of the New |
| A Commissioner of the Canal Fund. | York State Soldiers' and Sailors' |
| A Member of the Canal Board. | Home. |
| A Member of the State Board of Can- | A Member of the State Board of |
| vassers. | Health. |
| A Member of the State Board of | A Trustee of Union College. |
| Equalization of Assessments. | |

State Engineer and Surveyor.—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A Commissioner of the Land Office. | A Member of the Board of Equaliza- |
| A Member of the Canal Board. | tion of Assessments. |
| A Member of the Board of State Can- | |
| vassers. | |

ELECTIVE STATE OFFICERS.

The State of New York will hold its State election in 1891 upon Tuesday, November 3. There will then be elected:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A Governor. | Ten Judges of the Supreme Court. |
| A Lieutenant-Governor. | Two Congressmen. |
| A Secretary of State | Four County Judges. |
| A State Comptroller. | Four Surrogates. |
| An Attorney-General. | Thirty-five Sheriffs. |
| A State Treasurer. | Thirty-nine County Clerks. |
| A State Engineer. | Eleven District Attorneys. |
| Thirty-two State Senators. | Sixteen County Treasurers. |
| One hundred and twenty-eight Assem- | A Mayor of Brooklyn and of several |
| blymen. | other cities. |



OL. E. A. McALPIN, President State Republican League

NATURALIZATION LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Declaration of intention. An alien seeking naturalization as a citizen of the United States must declare on oath before a Circuit or District Court of the United States, or a District or Supreme Court of the Territories, or a court of record of any of the States having common law jurisdiction and a seal and clerk, at least two years before his admission that it is bona-fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign State or ruler, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

Oath on application for admission. At the time of his application for his admission he must also declare on oath, before some one of the courts above specified, "that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject."

Conditions for membership. It must appear to the satisfaction of the court to which the alien has applied that he has resided continuously within the United States for at least five years, and in the State or Territory where the court is held at least one year, and that during that time "he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same."

Titles of nobility. If the applicant bears any hereditary title, or belongs to any order of nobility, he must make an express renunciation at the time of his application.

Soldiers. Any alien twenty-one years old and upward, who has been honorably discharged from the armies of the United States, may become a citizen on his petition, without any previous declaration of intention, provided he has resided in the United States at least one year previous to his application, and is of good moral character.

Minors. Any alien under the age of twenty-one, who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his twenty-first birthday, and has continued to reside therein up to the time he makes application to be admitted a citizen, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one, and after he has resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen: but he must make a declaration on oath, and prove to the satisfaction of the court, that for the two years next preceding it has been his bona-fide intention to become a citizen.

Children of naturalized citizens. The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under twenty-one at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens.

Citizens' children born abroad. The children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States, are considered as citizens, though they may be born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

Chinese. The naturalization of Chinamen is prohibited by Section 14, Chapter 126, Laws of 1832.

Protection of naturalized citizens. Section 2,000 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, expressly declares that "all naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this government the same protection to person and property which is accorded to native-born citizens."

The right of suffrage. The right to vote is conferred by the State; naturalization by the United States. In several States aliens who have declared their intentions enjoy the right to vote equally with naturalized or native-born citizens. But the Federal naturalization laws apply to the whole Union alike, and no alien may be naturalized until after five years' residence, except an honorably discharged soldier, or a person whose parents have been naturalized while he was under twenty-one years of age, as above recited. Even after five years' residence and due naturalization he is not entitled to vote unless the laws of the State confer the privilege upon him. In Minnesota he may vote four months after landing, if he has immediately declared his intention to become a citizen.

CITY AND RURAL REGISTRATION LAW.

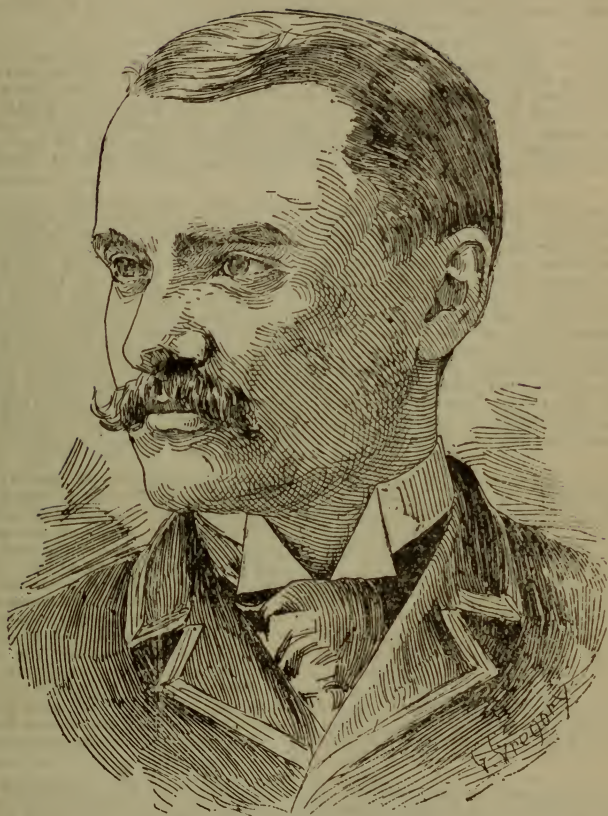
(Sections 2 and 4 were amended by chapter 336 of the Laws of 1891. The amended parts of sections are printed in italics.)

SECTION 1. A general registration act. This act shall be known as the general registry law, but shall not apply to the cities of New York and Brooklyn, nor to any village election or town meeting, nor to school elections in cities when held at different times or by different election districts from other elections of city officers, nor to any vote cast or offered to be cast under or by virtue of any law enabling a qualified elector to vote while absent from the State in the military or naval service of the United States.

§ 2. The days of registration. The inspectors of election of each election district shall constitute the board of registry thereof. In cities, each board shall hold four meetings before each general election, and before each city election for city officers, on the fifth, fourth, third and second Saturdays before the election, to be known respectively as the first, second, third and fourth meetings of the board for such election, and two meetings before each special election in any city on the second Saturday and last Friday before such election, to be known respectively as the first and second meetings of the board for the special election. Elsewhere than in cities each board shall hold *two* meetings before each general election, on the third and second Saturdays before the election, to be known respectively as the first and second meetings of the board for the general election. Each meeting shall begin at nine o'clock in the forenoon and continue until nine o'clock in the evening, with not more than two intermissions of one hour each. Immediately upon their assembling for the first meeting for any election, the board shall elect one of their number to be its chairman, who shall immediately administer to the other members of the board the constitutional oath of office, one of whom shall thereupon administer the like oath to the chairman. If a member fails to appear at any meeting of the board the other members of the board shall immediately appoint a qualified elector of the district of the same political party as the absent member, who, upon taking the constitutional oath of office, shall act in the place of the absent member until he shall appear. If two members fail to appear at any meeting of the board, the member appearing may appoint two qualified electors of the district who shall respectively belong to the same political parties as the absent members, who, upon taking the constitutional oath of office, shall act in the places of such absent members respectively, until they may respectively appear. If no members of the board shall appear at any meeting within one hour after the same shall have been opened, the qualified electors of the district present, not less than ten, may designate a qualified elector of the district to act in the place of each absent member, who shall be of the same political party as such absent member, and shall act in his place until he appears; and the persons so designated shall organize as a board, and take an oath of office in like manner as herein required of the members of the board.

§ 3. Meetings of boards of registry. All meetings of the board of registry in each election district shall be held at the place designated for holding the poll of the next ensuing election for which the meeting is held, but no building or a part of a building shall be so designated in any city if within sixty days before such designation intoxicating liquors, ale or beer shall have been sold in any part of such building; and no room shall be so designated in any election district, elsewhere, if within sixty days before such designation intoxicating liquor, ale or beer shall have been sold in such room or in a room adjoining thereto with a door or other passage-way between the two rooms; and no intoxicating liquor, ale or beer shall be sold in such building in a city, or in such room or adjoining room elsewhere after such designation and before such election.

§ 4. Personal registration before city board; rural registration. The board of registry of each election district at its several meetings for each election, shall prepare a list of persons qualified to vote in such district at such election, which, when finally completed, shall be known as the register of voters of the district for such election. In cities the names of such persons only as personally appear before the board and are so qualified shall be placed on such list at a meeting of the board for a general election or for a city election of city officers. At the first meeting of the board in a city for a special election, the board shall place upon such list all the names which appear upon the



Robt E. Hodges,

register of voters for the last preceding general election in the election district in which the board shall meet, except of such persons as shall have died or ceased to reside in such election district, or otherwise become disqualified to vote therein since such general election, and shall also at such meeting, and also at its second meeting for such special election, place upon such list the names of all persons so qualified, and who shall personally appear before the board at one of such meetings, but no new names which were not on such register shall be placed on such list except of persons who so personally appear. Elsewhere the board shall at its first meeting for any election, place upon such list the names of all persons qualified to vote in such district at such election, which appear on the poll-list of the next preceding general election held in the district, and also the names of all other persons known or proven to the satisfaction of the board to be so qualified, and shall at *each* meeting of the board place upon such list the name of every person so qualified who personally appears before the board and requests to have his name placed thereon, but at the *second and final* meeting of the board the names of such persons only as personally appear before the board and are so qualified shall be placed on such list.

§ 5. How registration lists shall be arranged. The list so made in each election district shall be arranged alphabetically by the first letter of the surname of each person, which shall be placed in the first column, with his Christian name in the second column, and his age as near as it can be ascertained in the third column, his residence by street and number, if it have a street and number, in the fourth column, and if such residence be in a city or incorporated village and have no street number, then in such fourth column shall be placed a brief designation of the locality of his residence. The list shall be so arranged at the first meeting that there shall be sufficient space after each letter for all persons whose names may be added at subsequent meetings, whose surnames shall begin with the same letter, but before adding any names after the first meeting, there shall be inserted in the list at the end of the names set forth under each letter, at the next previous meeting, the following: "Added at second meeting," or "added at third meeting," or "added at fourth meeting," as the case may be.

§ 6. Duties of boards of registration. At the close of each meeting of the board in each election district the board shall add to the list of voters as it is at the close of the meeting, a certificate, which, for general elections in cities and for a city election of city officers, shall be to the effect that such list as it then is, is a true and correct list of all persons qualified to vote at such election in such district, who have personally appeared before the board and have requested to have their names placed thereon; and elsewhere, and for special elections in cities, it shall be to the effect that it is a true and correct list of all persons qualified to vote at the next election in such district whose names the board is required by law to place thereon. Such list, so certified, shall remain in the custody of the chairman of the board until the close of the polls on election day. At each meeting of the board, or during the next following secular day, the board shall make three certified copies of such list and certificate, one of which shall forthwith be conspicuously posted in the place where such meeting shall have been held, and one shall be retained by each of the other two members of the board, until the close of the polls of such next election.

§ 7. Poll-lists of rural boards of registration. Each clerk with whom the poll-lists of the last preceding general election in any election district outside of a city, shall have been filed in pursuance of law, shall cause one of such poll-lists to be delivered to the board of registry of each district outside of a city at the opening of its first meeting for any election, and any such clerk within any city shall cause the register of voters on file in his office to be delivered to the board of registry of each election district in such city at the opening of its first meeting for a special election. If a new election district shall have been formed since the last preceding general election, such clerk shall, before such first meeting, make a certified copy of such poll-list of each district out of which such new district shall have been formed, and shall cause such certified copies to be delivered to the board of registry of such new election district at the opening of its first meeting. The just and reasonable value of the services of such clerk in making such certified copies shall be a charge upon the town or municipality of which he is the clerk. Each board of registry of such new election district outside of a city, at its first meeting, or, in a city, at its first meeting for a special election, shall place upon the list of voters all persons whose names are upon such copies who are qualified to vote in such election district at the next ensuing election for which such meeting is held.

§ 8. **Challenges and cancellations of names.** Any person who appears personally at any meeting of a board of registry for any election and applies to have his name placed on the list of voters, may be challenged by any qualified elector of such district. If such applicant be so challenged, or if any member of the board shall have reason to suspect that such applicant is not then, or will not at the time of the election for which such meeting is held, be qualified to vote at such election in such district, the board shall, and in all cases may administer to such applicant the oath which is required by law to be administered to a challenged person offering to vote at a general election, and may thereupon examine him as to his qualifications as an elector. Such applicant may also be required by the board to state, under oath, his age, his residence by street and number, if it have a street number, and otherwise to describe the locality thereof, and if he is not a householder, to state the name of the householder with whom he resides, and in like manner to describe the residence of such householder. If the applicant shall make such statement and shall make oath or affirmation to the circumstances which qualify him to vote at such election in such district, his name shall be added to such list of voters. The board shall at any such meeting erase from such list of voters the name of any person thereon who is proven to the satisfaction of the board to be not qualified to vote in such district at such election, or who cannot be so qualified at the time of such election. If the board shall, at any meeting, upon sufficient evidence being presented to it, refuse to strike from such list of voters the name of any person not so qualified to vote or shall refuse or neglect to place upon such list the name of any person who is entitled to have his name placed thereon, application may be made to any justice of the supreme court of the judicial district in which such election district is, or to any justice of the supreme court residing in a county adjoining such judicial district or to the county judge of the county, or to any judge of a court of record of a city in which such election district is, and such justice or judge may, upon sufficient evidence, and upon such notice to the members of the board of registry and such other persons interested of such application as the justice or judge may require, order such name to be stricken from or added to such list or the register of voters, as the case may be, and such list or register shall be corrected accordingly.

§ 9. **Registration of a challenge.** If at any such meeting of a board of registry any elector of the district shall upon oath declare that he has reason to believe that any person on such list of voters is not so qualified to vote, the board of registry shall place the words "to be challenged" opposite the name of such person, and when such person shall offer his vote at such election, the general oath as to qualifications shall be administered to him, and if he shall refuse to take such oath he shall not be permitted to vote.

§ 10. **Registered voters only entitled to vote.** At the opening of the polls of every election in each election district, the board of inspectors of election thereof shall then and there have the original register of voters of such district for such election, and the two certified copies thereof retained by the members of the board of registry, and no person shall vote at such election in such district, unless his name is on such register. The inspectors shall check upon the register the name of each person whose vote is cast, and before another vote shall be taken. The right of any person to vote whose name is on such register shall be subject to challenge as though this act had not been passed.

§ 11. **Fraudulent registration a felony.** The clerks of elections in cities shall enter upon the poll-lists of each election, opposite the name of each person, his age as near as it can be ascertained, his residence by street and number, if it have a street number, and otherwise a brief description of the locality thereof. Any person offering to vote at any election in a city shall, if required by an inspector of election, before his vote shall be received, truly state his age and his residence accordingly, and if he shall refuse so to do, he shall not be allowed to vote, and any person willfully making a false statement in relation to his age or residence, upon such requirement, shall be guilty of a felony.

§ 12. **Certified copies of poll-lists.** After the canvass of the votes each register so checked and such certified copies shall be filed in the office in which the poll-lists of such election in such district are required by law to be filed.

§ 13. **Boards of registry must meet in public.** All meetings of the board of registry shall be public. The lists and the register of voters and the certified copies thereof shall at all reasonable hours be accessible to the public for examination or for making copies thereof.

§ 14. **Powers of order.** Each board of registry shall have and exercise the same powers in preserving order at their meetings as are given to inspectors of election for preserving order on election days.



JAS. A. BLANCHARD.

§ 15. House dwellers to answer questions. Every person dwelling in any building in a city shall truly answer all questions asked by any elector of the city intermediate the first meeting of the board of registry therein for any election and the close of such election, relating to the residence and qualifications as a voter of all persons dwelling in such building, and of all persons who appear upon the list or register of voters made by such board as residing at such building, and any person who shall wilfully violate any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 16. Who may challenge voters. Any qualified elector in a city or town may challenge and contest the right of any person to vote at any election in any election district in such city or town, or to have his name placed by the board of registry upon a list or register of voters at any election district in such city or town.

§ 17. Oath of office of the clerk. Any board of registry may appoint one clerk to assist in the performance of the clerical duties of the said board for not more than four days in cities and not more than three days elsewhere. Such clerk shall take the constitutional oath of office before he enters upon the performance of his duties.

§ 18. Compensation of members of board of registry. The members and clerk of each board of registry shall be entitled to the same per diem compensation as inspectors and clerks of election respectively for each day they are actually and necessarily employed in the performance of their duties, to be paid at the same time and in like manner. The reasonable and necessary expenses of each board of registry for stationery, blanks, instructions, and other incidental expenses shall be paid in the same manner as like incidental expenses of elections.

§ 19. Administration of oaths. Any member of a board of registry or of inspectors of election may administer any oath or certify any affidavit to be sworn before him which may be taken before or presented to either of such boards, and no member of either of such boards or any other officer shall charge or receive any fee or reward for administering any such oath or certifying any such affidavit.

§ 20. Who are qualified voters. An affirmation shall be equivalent to an oath for all purposes of this act. A person is a qualified voter in any election district for the purposes of having his name placed on the list or register of voters by the board of registry thereof, if he is at the time qualified to vote at the election for which such register is made, or may become so qualified on or before the day upon which such election is to be held.

§ 21. Punishment for false registration. Any person who shall cause his name to be placed upon any list or register of voters in more than one election district for the same election, or shall cause his name to be placed upon such list or register of voters in such district knowing that he cannot be a qualified voter therein at the election for which such list or registry is made, or who shall falsely personate any registered voter, and any such person causing any such act or aiding or abetting any person in any manner in either of such acts, shall be guilty of a felony, and punishable by imprisonment in a state prison for not more than five years. Any person who shall wilfully lose, destroy or mutilate the list or register of voters in any election district, or any certified copy thereof after the making of the same and before the conclusion of the election for which the same are made, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. If any member or clerk of a board of registry shall wilfully violate any of the provisions of this act, or be guilty of any fraud in the execution of his office, he shall be guilty of a felony, and be punishable by imprisonment in a state prison for not less than two nor more than ten years.

§ 22. The books of registry. The secretary of state shall cause to be prepared a sufficient number of suitable books for lists and registers of voters, with blank certificates and brief instructions to boards of registry therein, for use by such boards in preparing lists and registers of voters in pursuance of this act, and shall furnish to the county clerk of each county at least sixty days before each election to which this act is applicable a sufficient number of copies of this act to furnish one to each inspector of election in such county, and a sufficient number of such blank-books to furnish five to each board of registry in such county, and each county clerk shall cause the same to be distributed accordingly within ten days after the receipt thereof.

§ 23. The Saturday half-holiday. No Saturday shall be deemed a holiday, nor shall any Saturday afternoon be deemed a half-holiday so as to affect any meeting or proceeding of a board of registry.

§ 24. Election laws repealed. The following laws are hereby repealed, to wit: Chapter three hundred and eighty of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine; chapter five hundred and seventy of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-two; chapter eight hundred and twenty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three; chapters one hundred and forty-two, four hundred and sixty-five, five hundred and eight and five hundred and seventy-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty; chapter eighteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-one; chapter thirteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two; chapter five hundred and eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-three; chapter one hundred and sixty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-four; chapter six hundred and forty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-six; but such repeal shall not affect or impair any act done, or right accruing, accrued or acquired, or liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred prior to July first, eighteen hundred and ninety, under or by virtue of any law so repealed, but the same may be asserted, enforced, prosecuted or inflicted as fully and to the same extent as if such law had not been repealed; the repeal of any such law which repeals a prior law, shall not restore such prior law; and all actions or proceedings, civil or criminal, commenced under or by virtue of the laws so repealed and pending on June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, may be prosecuted and defended to final effect, in the same manner and with the like effect as they might under the laws then existing.

§ 25. When the law took effect. This act shall take effect, July first, eighteen hundred and ninety.

CLERK OF A BOARD OF REGISTRY.

§ 3. Chapter 306, Laws of 1891. Any board of registry in a city may appoint one clerk to assist in the performance of the clerical duties of the said board for not more than four days. Such clerk shall take the constitutional oath of office before he enters upon the performance of his duties.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

FOR THE STATE ELECTION, NOVEMBER 3, 1891.

Election Districts Must be Divided.

In all places on or Before Saturday, August 1.

Polling Places to be Designated.

In all places Monday, September 7.

Inspectors in New Election Districts Must be Appointed.

New York and Brooklyn Before Tuesday, October 6.
Other cities Before Saturday, October 3.
Outside of cities Before Saturday, October, 17.

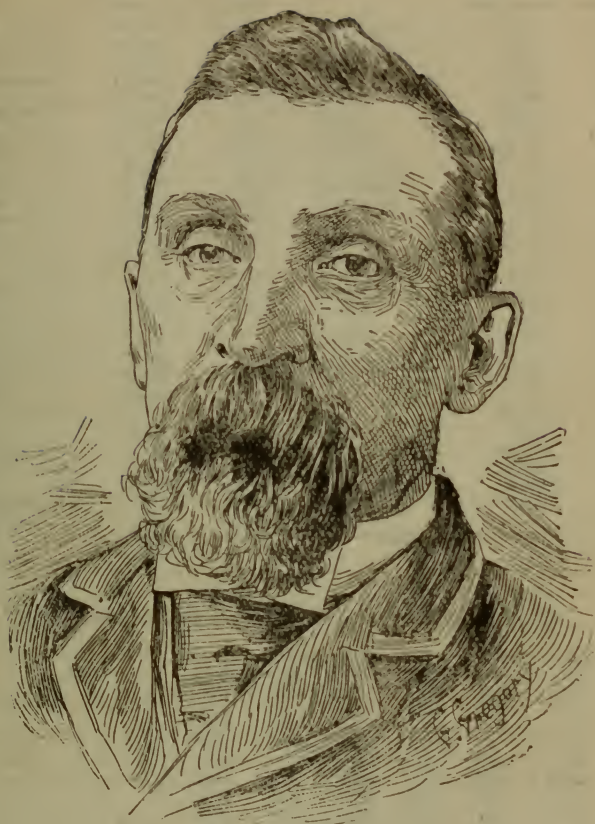
REGISTRATION DAYS.

The registration law is unchanged in respect to the minor cities of the State, that is in relation to all the cities, except New York and Brooklyn. In the minor cities, that is in Albany, Amsterdam, Auburn, Binghamton, Buffalo, Cohoes, Corning, Dunkirk, Elmira, Gloversville, Hornellsville, Hudson, Ithaca, Jamestown, Kingston, Lockport, Middletown, Newburgh, Ogdensburgh, Oswego, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Rome, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, Utica, Watertown and Yonkers, the days of registration the present year will be as follows:

First day—Saturday, October 3.	Third day—Saturday, October 17.
Second day—Saturday, October 10.	Fourth day—Saturday, October 24.

Some slight amendments were made to the Brooklyn registration act. The days of registration in New York and Brooklyn this year will be:

First day—Tuesday, October 6.	Third day—Friday, October 23.
Second day—Wednesday, October 14.	Fourth day—Saturday, October 24.



C. Briggs

Below is a statement showing the number of persons who registered their names and the number of these who voted in 1890:

	Number of persons registered.	Vote polled.		Number of persons registered.	Vote polled.
Albany	38,264	31,964	Onondaga	34,527	24,404
Allegany	12,389	7,080	Ontario	13,879	10,694
Broome	16,229	11,374	Orange	23,676	17,412
Cattaraugus	15,969	9,707	Orleans	8,437	6,255
Cayuga	15,868	11,103	Oswego	19,690	14,309
Chautauqua	19,326	12,507	Otsego	15,802	12,574
Chemung	12,528	9,520	Putnam	4,051	2,494
Chenango	11,025	8,785	Queens	24,041	16,760
Clinton	9,287	7,031	Rensselaer	31,416	25,757
Columbia	12,443	9,286	Richmond	9,817	7,650
Cortland	8,332	6,582	Rockland	7,951	5,809
Delaware	12,915	9,780	St. Lawrence	21,179	11,087
Dutchess	19,679	14,870	Saratoga	15,970	11,479
Erie	63,667	52,688	Schenectady	7,608	5,994
Essex	8,472	6,323	Schoharie	8,971	7,136
Franklin	8,635	5,429	Schuyler	4,948	3,460
Fulton	10,465	7,964	Seneca	7,652	6,036
Genesee	9,405	6,336	Steuben	21,067	14,714
Greene	9,099	6,197	Suffolk	16,127	10,062
Hamilton	1,420	974	Sullivan	8,474	6,323
Herkimer	12,948	9,850	Tioga	8,877	5,731
Jefferson	18,680	14,071	Tompkins	9,514	7,196
Kings	144,127	125,062	Ulster	22,407	15,027
Lewis	8,076	6,726	Warren	7,432	5,411
Livingston	9,972	6,821	Washington	12,239	8,780
Madison	12,748	8,981	Westchester	28,302	21,817
Monroe	39,206	29,722	Wyoming	8,988	5,547
Montgomery	12,376	9,708	Yates	6,326	4,583
New York	244,970	215,790			
Niagara	13,931	11,135			
Oneida	31,335	25,185			
			Totals	1,460,295	1,003,533

Registration in New York City in Previous Years.

A. D.	Total 1890.	Last Day 1889.	Total 1889.	Total 1888.	Total 1887.	Total 1886.	Total 1885.
1	5699	1439	6136	7455	6718	6283	6009
2	6724	1462	6420	8088	7050	7369	7414
3	6383	1413	6132	8309	6952	7510	6390
4	8792	1854	8425	10289	8903	9156	8363
5	6445	1388	6374	7913	7144	7059	6737
6	7933	1755	7896	9839	8367	8671	7812
7	8214	1667	7244	10698	8648	8838	7664
8	7091	1659	7063	9918	8347	8961	7497
9	9192	1843	8744	11140	9625	9863	8765
10	9483	2133	8871	11397	9728	9816	8248
11	6097	1217	5041	8023	6087	6352	5547
12	7536	1647	7401	9177	7893	8201	7478
13	9162	1727	8039	10882	9094	9281	8266
14	6492	1297	6054	7654	6576	6725	6040
15	10596	2365	9626	13056	10600	11261	9188
16	8122	1634	7572	9488	8000	8365	7435
17	17771	2545	11253	15251	12321	12821	10618
18	9304	1833	8714	10904	9216	9254	8285
19	22424	3962	17203	22027	15371	13842	11406
20	9810	2137	8577	11452	9455	9714	8765
21	8856	1779	7101	10935	8531	8856	8093
22	20280	3344	16968	22992	17726	17356	14232
23	24248	4501	20788	26292	20150	19556	16171
24	13816	2616	11167	13313	10834	10586	9467
Totals	249970	49717	218809	286542	233436	235696	215898

THE CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT.

CHAPTER 94.

AN ACT TO AMEND TITLE FIVE OF THE PENAL CODE, RELATING TO CRIMES AGAINST THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

APPROVED by the Governor, April 4, 1890. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. Amendments to the Penal Code. Title five of the penal code, entitled "Of crimes against the elective franchise," is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

§ 41. What is unlawful. It shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person :

1. To pay, lend or contribute, or offer or promise to pay, lend or contribute any money or other valuable consideration, to or for any voter, or to or for any other person, to induce such voter to vote or refrain from voting at any election, or to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting at such election for any particular person or persons, or to induce such voter to come to the polls or remain away from the polls at such election, or on account of such voter having voted or refrained from voting or having voted or refrained from voting for any particular person, or having come to the poll or remained away from the polls at such election.

2. To give, offer or promise any office, place or employment, or to promise to procure or endeavor to procure any office, place or employment to or for any voter, or to or for any other person, in order to induce such voter to vote or refrain from voting at any election, or to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting at such election for any particular person or persons.

3. To make any gift, loan, promise, offer, procurement or agreement, as aforesaid, to, for or with any person in order to induce such person to procure or endeavor to procure the election of any person, or the vote of any voter at any election.

4. To procure or engage, promise or endeavor to procure, in consequence of any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement, the election of any person or the vote of any voter at such election.

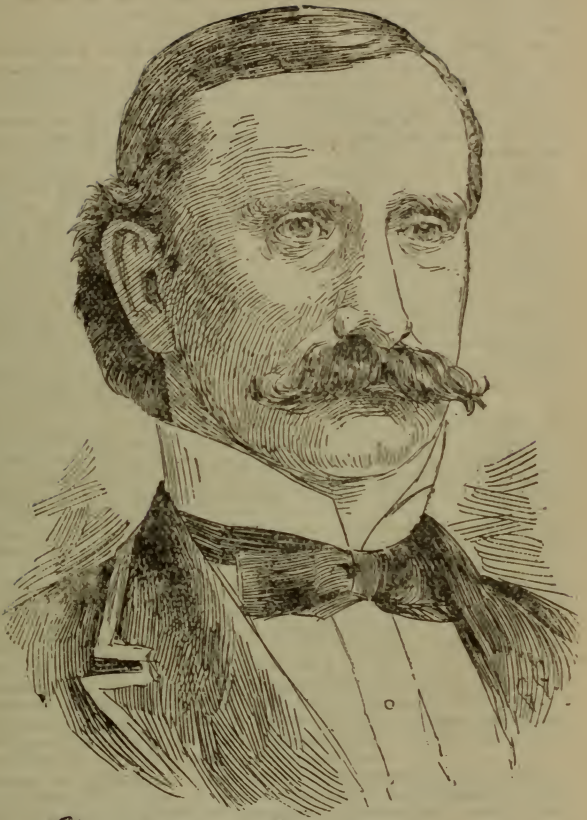
5. To advance or pay or cause to be paid any money or other valuable thing to or for the use of any other person with the intent that the same, or any part thereof, shall be used in bribery at any election, or to knowingly pay, or cause to be paid, any money or other valuable thing to any person in discharge or repayment of any money, wholly or in part, expended in bribery at any election.

§ 41a. Making bargains through agents. It shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person :

1. To receive, agree or contract for, before or during an election, any money, gift, loan or other valuable consideration, office, place or employment for himself or any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote, or for coming or agreeing to come to the polls, or for remaining away or agreeing to remain away from the polls, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting, or for voting or agreeing to vote or refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting for any particular person or persons at any election.

2. To receive any money or other valuable thing during or after an election on account of himself or any other person having voted or refrained from voting at such election, or on account of himself or any other person having voted or refrained from voting for any particular person at such election, or on account of himself or any other person having come to the polls or remained away from the polls at such election, or on account of having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting, or to vote or refrain from voting for any particular person or persons at such election.

§ 41b. Bets and wagers. It shall be unlawful for any candidate for public office, before or during an election, to make any bet or wager with a voter, or take a share or interest in or in any manner become a party to any such bet or wager, or provide or agree to provide any money to be used by another in making such bet or wager, upon any event or contingency whatever. Nor shall it be lawful for any person, directly or indirectly, to make a bet or wager with a voter, depending upon the result of any election, with the intent thereby to



C. K. Van Allen

procure the challenge of such voter, or to prevent him from voting at such election.

§ 41c. Threats and intimidation. It shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, by himself or any other person in his behalf, to make use of, or threaten to make use of, any force, violence or restraint, or to inflict or threaten the infliction by himself, or through any other person, of any injury, damage, harm or loss, or in any manner to practice intimidation upon or against any person, in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting at any election, or to vote or refrain from voting for any particular person or persons at any election, or on account of such person having voted or refrained from voting at any election. And it shall be unlawful for any person by abduction, duress, or any forcible or fraudulent device or contrivance whatever to impede, prevent or otherwise interfere with the free exercise of the elective franchise by any voter; or to compel, induce, or prevail upon any voter either to give or refrain from giving his vote at any election, or to give or refrain from giving his vote to any particular person at any election. It shall not be lawful for any employer in paying his employes the salary or wages due them to inclose their pay in "pay envelopes" upon which there is written or printed any political mottoes, devices or arguments containing threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of such employes. Nor shall it be lawful for any employer, within ninety days of general election to put up or otherwise exhibit in his factory, work-shop, or other establishment or place where his employes may be working, any hand-bill or placard containing any threat, notice or information that in case any particular ticket or candidate shall be elected, work in his place or establishment will cease, in whole or in part, or his establishment be closed up, or the wages of his workmen be reduced or other threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence political opinion or actions of his employes. This section shall apply to corporations, as well as to individuals, and any person or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and any corporation violating this section shall forfeit its charter.

§ 41d. Statement of election expenses. Every candidate who is voted for at any public election held within this State shall, within ten days after such election, file, as hereinafter provided, an itemized statement, showing in detail all the moneys contributed or expended by him, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person in aid of his election. Such statement shall give the names of the various persons who received such moneys, the specific nature of each item, and the purpose for which it was expended or contributed. There shall be attached to such statement an affidavit subscribed and sworn to by such candidate, setting forth in substance that the statement thus made is in all respects true, and that the same is a full and detailed statement of all moneys so contributed or expended by him directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person in aid of his election. Candidates for offices to be filled by the electors of the entire State, or any division or district thereof greater than a county, shall file their statements in the office of the Secretary of State. The candidates for town, village and city offices, excepting the city of New York, shall file their statements in the office of the town, village or city clerk respectively, and in cities wherein there is no city clerk, with the clerk of the common council wherein the election occurs. Candidates for all other offices, including all offices in the city and county of New York, shall file their statements in the office of the clerk of the county wherein the election occurs.

§ 41e. Witnesses of offenses. A person offending against any provision of sections forty-one and forty-one-a of this act is a competent witness against another person so offending, and may be compelled to attend and testify upon any trial, hearing, proceeding or investigation in the same manner as any other person. But the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceedings, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying. A person so testifying shall not thereafter be liable to indictment, prosecution or punishment for the offense with reference to which his testimony may be given and may plead or prove the giving of testimony accordingly, in bar of such an indictment or prosecution.

41f. Punishments for violating the act. Whosoever shall violate any provision of this title, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not less than three months nor more than one year. The offenses described in section* forty-one and forty-one-a of this act are hereby declared to be infamous crimes. When a person is convicted of any offense mentioned in section forty-one-d of this act he shall in addition to the punishment

* So in the original.

above described, forfeit any office to which he may have been elected at the election with reference to which such offense was committed; and when a person is convicted of any offense mentioned in section forty-one-a of this act he shall in addition to the punishment above prescribed be excluded from the right of suffrage for a period of five years after such conviction and it shall be the duty of the county clerk of the county in which any such conviction shall be had, to transmit a certified copy of the record of conviction to a clerk of each county of the State, within ten days thereafter, which said certified copy shall be duly filed by the said county clerks in their respective offices. Any candidate for office who refuses or neglects to file a statement as prescribed in section forty-one-d of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable as above provided and shall also forfeit his office.

§ 41g. Crimes defined. Other crimes against the elective franchise are defined, and the punishment thereof prescribed by special statutes.

§ 2. A section repealed. Section forty-one of the Penal Code, as it existed prior to the passage of this act, is hereby repealed.

§ 3. Act takes effect immediately. This act shall take effect immediately.

PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

CHAPTER 265.

AN ACT TO PROTECT PRIMARY ELECTIONS AND CONVENTIONS OF POLITICAL PARTIES, AND TO PUNISH OFFENSES COMMITTED THEREAT.

PASSED May 2, 1887; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Inspectors for political primaries. Every political primary election held by any political party, organization or association, for the purpose of choosing candidates for office or the election of delegates to conventions, or for the purpose of electing officers of any political party, organization or association, shall be presided over and conducted by inspectors to be selected in the manner prescribed by the rules or regulations of the associations holding such primary, and such primary election shall, at every poll, be public to the watchers hereinafter provided for from its commencement to the close of the canvass.

§ 2. Notices of primaries in cities. No such primary election shall be held unless at least two days' notice of the holding of same shall be given as follows: If said election is to take place in a city where a daily newspaper is published, by publishing the same in such daily newspaper at least twice; and in case no daily newspaper is published in said city, by posting a notice of the holding of said primary in at least three public places in said city, and such election shall be held at such hours between nine o'clock in the forenoon and nine o'clock in the afternoon as may be prescribed by the party, organization or association holding the same, but such polls shall be held open not less than one hour, and the voting thereat shall be by ballot.

§ 3. Candidates to be allowed watchers. At any time before or during any such primary election held for the purposes herein provided, the candidates or a majority thereof named on any ticket to be voted for at such primary election, shall have the right to name one elector as watcher at the poll of such election district for such election.

§ 4. Watchers, how designated. The names and residences of the persons so named as watchers shall be presented to the presiding officer or secretary of the general committee of such political party, organization or association in the city or county where such election is to be held and he shall, by written or printed appointment signed by him, appoint such persons so named as such watchers and notify them of their appointment. In case of the neglect or refusal of said presiding officer or secretary of said political party, organization or association so to appoint and notify said watchers as aforesaid, or in case of the refusal of any person so appointed to act as such watchers, or if for any other reason said watchers shall not be duly appointed or shall omit to act as such, then the candidates or candidate who named them may, at the time of holding said election or at any time during the same, nominate, in writing, to said inspectors, one person to act as such watcher, and the said inspectors shall



MARVELLE W. COOPER.

thereupon, orally or in writing, appoint said person so named as such watcher and shall allow said watcher to act as such.

§ 5. **Rights of watchers.** Said watchers and each of them shall be entitled to be present at such election, in the room occupied by the inspectors of election commencing at least fifteen minutes before any ballot-box shall be opened, until the close of the canvass and the signing of the proper returns of such election.

§ 6. **Oaths of inspectors, etc.** The presiding officers and inspectors at any such election shall, before entering upon their duties, and in the presence of said watchers, severally sign and swear to an oath in the form now required of inspectors at general elections, and the said oaths so taken and subscribed shall be filed as hereinafter stated.

§ 7. **Examination of ballot-box before use.** At every such election, immediately before any ballots are received by the inspectors of election, or any of them, said inspectors shall open every ballot-box used or to be used at such election, and permit each watcher present to examine said ballot-box and every part or portion thereof, so that he can see that there is, at the commencement of receiving ballots, no ballots therein.

§ 8. **Watchers may be present.** Every watcher shall have the right from the time of so inspecting said ballot-box or boxes, at any and all times until the canvass of the ballots and signing of the proper returns and copies thereof to be present in the room occupied by said inspectors in a position and place where he may fully, conveniently and comfortably watch the reception and deposit of every ballot cast at such election, and the full and final canvass of the ballots, and signing of the proper returns and copies thereof, and no ballot-box, or ballot cast, except it be in the ballot-box, shall be removed from the constant sight and inspection of such watchers, until the canvass is closed and the proper returns and copies thereof made and completed.

§ 9. **Ballot-box, how placed.** Every ballot-box shall be so placed at a window or elsewhere, that the voter depositing any ballot, and each watcher may conveniently see every ballot received by the inspectors and deposited in the ballot-box, and no screen or other obstruction to such view of any ballot by the voter or any watcher shall be allowed.

§ 10. **Poll-list to be kept.** The inspectors of election shall keep a poll-list of the name and residence of each person voting at such election. If requested by any watcher or any elector present at any such canvass, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of election, and each of them, at such canvass to exhibit any and all ballots cast at such election, to such watcher or elector, fully opened, and in such a condition and manner that he may fully and carefully read and examine the same, though said inspector shall not allow any such ballot to be taken from his hand.

§ 11. **Certificate by inspectors.** Every inspector acting at any such primary election shall make and sign a certificate, statement or return of the canvass of such election, and the same shall be made upon a single sheet of paper, or if not, each half sheet shall be signed at the end thereof by the inspector or inspectors so acting. If any less than a majority of the inspectors chosen act at such primary, the certificate, statement or return of the inspector or inspectors acting shall be of the same force and effect as if signed by all or a majority of the inspectors chosen, any rule or regulation of such association to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 12. **Room for holding primary.** The room used for the reception of ballots shall be of a reasonable size, so as to admit at all times at least ten electors, including the watchers, exclusive of the inspectors of election.

§ 13. **Right of challenge.** Any watcher or other elector may challenge the right of any person offering to vote at any such election.

§ 14. **Votes challenged.** The vote or ballot of any person offered at such election shall, upon challenge by any lawful voter thereat, be rejected, unless he be sworn as to his qualifications as such voter; and the presiding officer, or any inspector of such primary is hereby empowered, and it shall be his duty to administer an oath to such person, and to any other person offering to vote, as he may deem advisable, to the effect that he will true answers make to such questions as shall be put to him touching his qualifications as a voter, and his right to vote. He may then be examined as to such qualifications and right to vote. If he shall swear to the necessary qualifications of a voter, as prescribed by the regulations of the association holding the primary or convention, his vote shall be received, provided that no rule, regulation or restriction of any such association shall authorize electors of opposite political parties to vote thereat. If the person sworn and examined intentionally swear falsely as to his qualifications

as a voter, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall, on conviction, be punished as now prescribed by law for the crime of perjury.

§ 15. Public announcement of result. The inspectors of election of each election district shall immediately after the completion of the canvass publicly announce the vote thereat and the result of such canvass, and shall within eighteen hours after the completion of the canvass, file the returns or statements of the same in the office of the city clerk where such election is held, except that in the city of New York the same shall be filed in the office of the register of said city and in the several cities of the State other than the city of New York in which the county clerk's office is kept, the same shall be filed in the office of the county clerk. The said inspectors shall depute one of their number to and he shall file said returns as above prescribed, and shall file therewith the oaths so taken and subscribed by them, and the poll-list of the name* and the residence of each person voting at such election.

§ 16. Statements to be public. The returns or statements of any such election on file as aforesaid shall be public records, and open to inspection and examination by any elector of the State.

§ 17. Fraudulent acts of inspectors. Every inspector, teller or canvasser at any such primary election who shall knowingly receive the vote of any individual who shall have been challenged, or who is known to him not to be entitled to vote at such primary, unless the same shall be first sworn in as aforesaid, or shall in any manner fraudulently or wrongfully deposit or put any ballot into, or take any from the ballot-box of said primary election, or shall fraudulently or wrongfully mix any ballots with those cast at said primary election, or shall knowingly make, or attempt to make, any false canvass of the ballots cast at any election, or shall knowingly make or attempt to make any false statement of the result of any canvass, though not signed by a majority of the inspectors of election, shall be guilty of a felony and be punished by imprisonment in a county jail or penitentiary, or in a state prison not less than one year nor more than five years.

§ 18. Acts forbidden. Any person who shall induce or attempt to induce any inspector of election to do any act forbidden by the last section shall be guilty of a felony, and be punished in the same manner and to the same extent.

§ 19. False personation. If at any political primary election held by any political party, organization or association in this State, any individual shall falsely personate and vote, or attempt to vote, under the name of any other person, or shall intentionally vote or attempt to vote, without the right to do so, or shall wilfully or wrongfully obstruct or prevent others from voting, who have the right to do so at such primary, or shall fraudulently or wrongfully conceal or destroy ballots, cast or in any manner intentionally or wrongfully deposit ballots in the ballot-box, or take them therefrom, or shall commit any other fraud or wrong tending to defeat or affect the result of the election, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished as hereinafter prescribed.

§ 20. Violation of act. Every inspector of election who shall intentionally, omit, neglect or refuse to do any act required by this act, and every inspector of election, policeman, member of any police force or other person who shall intentionally refuse to permit the doing of any act hereby allowed to be done by any watcher or elector, or shall intentionally do any act forbidden by this act except in sections fourteen, seventeen and eighteen thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by imprisonment in a county jail or penitentiary for not less than three months nor more than one year or by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

§ 21. "Inspector" defined. The "inspector" used herein shall be construed to include and mean all officers who, under a law of this State, shall be required to canvass votes.

§ 22. Qualifications of voter. No person shall be entitled to vote at any primary election unless of the age of twenty-one years, a citizen of the United States, and a resident for ten days of the ward or district in and for which such primary election shall be held.

§ 23. Act to apply to cities. This act shall apply only to the cities in the State in which, as appears by the last census of the United States, there was a population of over ten thousand inhabitants.

*So in the original.



WILLIAM H. BELLAMY.

§ 24. Cities of less than ten thousand. Section one of chapter three hundred and eighty of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-three, entitled "An act to repeal sections eight and nine of chapter one hundred and fifty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled 'An act to protect primary elections and conventions of political parties and to punish offenses committed thereat,' " is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 1. Sections eight and nine of chapter one hundred and fifty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to protect primary elections and conventions of political parties and to punish offenses committed thereat," are hereby repealed; but the provisions of the remaining sections of chapter one hundred and fifty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, aforesaid, shall not apply to cities in the State in which as appears by the last census of the United States there was a population of over ten thousand inhabitants.

§ 25. Right of five voters. But notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the provisions aforesaid in reference to voting by ballot, the time for holding open the polls, the taking of an oath by the inspectors required by section six, the use of a ballot-box at such primaries, the keeping of a poll-list of the electors voting, and the filing of returns required by section fifteen need not be observed unless the rules and regulations of the organization calling such primary shall require an election by ballot, or unless, twelve* hours before such primary is appointed to be held, five qualified electors of the district shall serve upon the presiding officer or secretary of the general committee of the political party, organization or association in the city in which such primary election is to be held, or upon the chairman of the district committee of such a district, a notice or demand in writing signed by them stating that they require the aforesaid provisions to be observed at such primary, or unless such primary meeting shall itself, by a vote of those present, resolve to observe such provisions, then, in such cases, such provisions shall be strictly and fairly observed. When any such notice or demand shall be thus served it shall be the duty of the officer upon whom the same is served to immediately deliver the same to the presiding officer or the inspectors or other officer in charge or control of such primary, so that the provisions aforesaid can be enforced.

§ 26. This act shall take effect immediately.

AMENDMENT TO PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

CHAPTER 117.

AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE OF THE LAWS OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROTECT PRIMARY ELECTIONS AND CONVENTIONS OF POLITICAL PARTIES, AND TO PUNISH OFFENSES COMMITTED THEREAT."

Approved by the Governor, April 14, 1890. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. Section two of chapter two hundred and sixty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled, "An act to protect primary elections and conventions of political parties, and to punish offenses committed thereat," is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

§ 2. No such primary election shall be held unless at least two days' notice of the holding of the same shall be given, as follows : If said election is to take place in a city or village where a daily newspaper is published of the same politics with the party giving notice of such primary election, by publishing the same in such daily newspapers at least twice; and in case no daily newspaper of the same politics with the party giving notice of such primary election is published in said city or village, by posting a notice of the holding of said primary election in at least three public places in said city or village, and also by publishing said notice at least two days next preceding said primary election in a weekly newspaper published in said city or village, of the same politics of the party giving notice of such primary election, and such election shall be held at such hours between nine o'clock in the forenoon and nine o'clock in the afternoon as may be prescribed by the party organization or association holding the same; but such polls shall be held open not less than one hour, and the voting thereat shall be by ballot.

* So in the original.

§ 2. Section twenty-three of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 23. This act shall apply only to cities and villages in the State in which, as appears by the last census of the United States, there was a population of over *five thousand* inhabitants.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE BALLOT REFORM LAW.

[Chapter 296, Laws of 1891, amends sections 4, 5, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, 34, 35, 38 and 41; and chapter 7, Laws of 1891, amends sections 43 and 44. The amended parts of the sections amended are printed in italics.]

SECTION 1. Official ballots to be printed. All ballots cast in elections for public office within this state shall be printed and distributed at public expense. The printing of ballots and cards of instruction for the voters in each county, and the delivery of the same to the clerks and election officers, as hereinafter provided, shall be a county charge, the payment of which shall be provided in the same manner as the payment of other county expenses; but the expense of printing and delivering the ballots and cards of instruction to be used in local elections shall be a charge upon the city, town or village in which such local election shall be held.

§ 2. **Who may make nominations.** Any convention or primary meeting, as hereinafter defined, held for the purpose of making nominations to public office, and also voters to the number hereinafter specified, may nominate candidates for public office to be filled by election within the State. A convention or primary meeting within the meaning of this act is an organized assemblage of voters or delegates representing a political party, which, at the last election before the holding of such convention or primary meeting, polled at least one per centum of the entire vote cast in the state, county or other division or district for which the nomination is made. A committee appointed by any such convention or primary meeting may also make nominations to public office when authorized to do so by resolution duly passed by the convention or meeting at which such committee was appointed.

§ 3. **Certificates of nomination** All nominations made by such convention, committee or primary meeting shall be certified as follows: The certificate of nomination, which shall be in writing, shall contain the name of the office for which each person is nominated, the name and residence of each such person, and if in a city the street number of residence and of place of business, if any, and shall designate in not more than five words the party which such convention, committee or primary meeting represents. It shall be signed by the presiding officer and secretary of such convention, committee or primary meeting, who shall add to their signatures their respective places of residence and make oath before an officer qualified to administer the same, that the affiants were such officers of such convention, committee or primary meeting, and that said certificates and the statements therein contained are true to the best of their knowledge and belief. A certificate that such oath has been administered shall be made and signed by the officer before whom the same was taken and attached to such certificate of nomination. When the nomination is made by a committee, the certificate of nomination shall also contain a copy of the resolution passed at the convention or primary meeting which authorized the committee to make such nomination.

§ 4. **Where certificates of nominations must be filed.** Certificates of nomination of candidates for offices to be filled by the voters of the entire State, or of any division or district greater than a county, shall be filed with the Secretary of State, except as in this section otherwise provided. All other certificates of nominations shall be filed with the clerks of the respective counties wherein the officers are to be elected. *But when candidates are nominated in any city for municipal offices, except in New York or Brooklyn, the certificate of nomination shall be filed with the city clerk, or if there be no city clerk, with the clerk of the common council of such city.* The certificate of a nomination for a member of assembly in the counties of Fulton and Hamilton, shall be filed in the office of the county clerk of Fulton county, and a copy thereof certified by said county clerk of Fulton county shall be filed in the office of the county clerk of Hamilton county. The certificate of nomination for senator for the fifth senatorial district shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the city and county of New York, and a



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copy thereof certified by said clerk shall be filed in the office of the county clerk of Richmond county.

§ 5. Independent citizens may make nominations. Candidates for public office may be nominated otherwise than by a convention, committee or primary meeting in the manner following: A certificate of nomination containing the name of a candidate for the office to be filled, with such information as is required to be given in certificates provided for by section three of this act, except that the said certificate shall designate in not more than five words, instead of the party, the political or other name which the signers shall select, shall be signed by voters residing within the district or political division in and for which the office or officers are to be elected, to the number of at least *three thousand*, when the nomination is for an office to be filled by the voters of the entire state; of at least *five hundred* when the nomination is for an office to be filled by the voters of a district less than the State and greater than a county (except the assembly district composed of Fulton and Hamilton counties), or by the voters of a county or city; of at least *two hundred and fifty* when a nomination is for an office to be filled by the voters of an assembly or school commissioner district; or at least fifty when the nomination is for an office to be filled by all the voters of a ward, town or village; but when the nomination is for an office to be filled by the voters of the city and county of New York, or of the county of Kings, or of the city of Brooklyn, the number of signatures so required shall not be less than *six hundred*, and when the nomination is for an office to be filled wholly or in part by the voters of only a portion of said city and county of New York, or the said county of Kings or of the said city of Brooklyn, less than the whole, such number shall not be less than *two hundred and fifty*. The signatures to the certificate of nomination need not all be appended to one paper. The certificate may designate and appoint upon the face thereof one or more persons who for the purposes set forth in section seventeen of this act shall represent the signers of said certificate. Each voter signing a certificate shall add to his signature his place of residence, and shall, before any officer duly authorized to take acknowledgments, acknowledge his signature and make oath that he is a voter, and has truly stated his residence. *The signers of a certificate made according to the provisions of this section shall not designate as the political or other name selected by them the name of any organized political party without using in connection therewith some other word or words to distinguish the name selected by them from such party name, nor shall they use any word or designation indicating that such name is that of any regular party or political organization.* Such certificate, when executed and acknowledged as above prescribed, may be filed as provided for in section four of this act, in the same manner and with the same effect as a certificate of nomination made by a party convention, committee or primary meeting.

§ 6. One name upon a certificate. No certificate of nomination shall contain the names of more candidates for any office than there are persons to be elected to such office. No person shall sign more than one certificate of nomination for any office.

§ 7. Preservation of certificates. The Secretary of State shall cause to be preserved in his office all certificates of nomination filed therein under the provisions of this act; and each county clerk shall cause to be preserved in his office all certificates of nomination filed therein under the provisions of this act. All such certificates shall be open to public inspection, under proper regulations, to be made by the officers with whom the same are filed.

§ 8. When a certificate must be filed. When nominations are made by a convention, committee or primary meeting, as provided for in section three of this act, the certificates of nomination to be filed with the Secretary of State shall be filed not more than forty nor less than twenty-five days before the day fixed by law for the election of the persons in nomination; and the certificates of nomination herein directed to be filed with a county clerk shall be filed not more than thirty or less than twenty days before election. Certificates of nomination otherwise than by a convention, committee or primary meeting, made according to the provisions of section five of this act, shall, when required to be filed with the Secretary of State, be filed not more than forty nor less than fifteen days before election; and when required to be filed with the county clerk, shall be filed not more than thirty nor less than twelve days before election.

§ 9. Certification of nominations. The Secretary of State shall immediately upon the expiration of the time within which certificates of nomination may be filed with him, certify to the county clerk of each county within which any of the voters may by law vote for a candidate or candidates named in the certificate, the name and description of each of such candidates, together

with the other details mentioned in the certificate of nomination so filed with the Secretary of State.

§ 10. The duties of county clerks. At least six days before an election to fill any public office, the county clerk of each county shall cause to be published in not less than two nor more than four newspapers within the county, a list of all nominations to office certified to him under the provisions of this act. Such publication shall contain the name and residence, and, if in a city, the street number of residence and of place of business, if any, and the party or other designation of each candidate. In case of municipal elections such publication of the names of candidates for municipal office shall be made in newspapers which are published within the municipality where the election is to be held. One of such publications shall be made in a newspaper which advocates the principles of the political party that at the last preceding election cast the largest number of votes in the state; and another of such publications shall be made in a newspaper which advocates the principles of the political party that at the last preceding election cast the next largest number of votes in the state. The county clerk in selecting the respective papers for such publication, shall select those which, according to the best information he can obtain, have the largest circulation within such city or county. In making additional publications the county clerk shall keep in view the object of giving information so far as possible to the voters of all political parties; and in no event shall such additional publications be made in two newspapers representing the same political party. The county clerk shall make such publications *twice in each newspaper so selected in counties where daily newspapers are published*; but if there be no daily newspapers published within the county, one publication *only shall be made in each of such newspapers*. Should the county clerk find it impracticable to make the publication six days before election day, in counties where no daily newspaper is printed, he shall make the same at the earliest possible day thereafter.

§ 11. Lists for town clerks and aldermen. The county clerk of each county shall, at least six days before election day, send to the town clerk of each town and to the alderman of each ward in any city therein, printed lists, at least five and not more than ten copies for each election district in such town or ward, containing the name and residence, and if in a city the street number of residence and of place of business, if any, and party or other designation of each candidate, nominated as hereinbefore provided, to be voted for by the voters of the respective towns and wards. Such lists shall at least three days before the day of election be conspicuously posted by such town clerk or alderman in one or more public places in each election district of each town or ward, one of which shall be at the place where such election is to be held. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any city where the publication required by section ten of this act shall be made in two or more daily newspapers published in such city.

§ 12. Declination of a nomination. Whenever any person nominated for public office as in this act provided, shall at least twelve days before the day of election, if he shall have been nominated as provided in section three of this act, or at least ten days before the day of election, if he shall have been nominated as provided in section five of this act, notify the officer with whom the original certificate of his nomination was filed, in a writing signed by him and duly acknowledged, that he declines such nomination, the same shall be void and his name shall not be printed upon the ballots. The officer to whom such notification is given shall forthwith inform, by mail or otherwise, one or more persons whose names are attached to the original certificate of nomination, that such nomination has been declined.

§ 13. Objections to nomination certificates. All certificates of nomination which are in apparent conformity with the provisions of this act shall be deemed to be valid, unless objection thereto shall be duly made in writing within three days after the filing of the same. In case such objection is made, notice thereof shall forthwith be mailed to all candidates who may be affected thereby, addressed to them at their respective places of residence, as given in the certificate of nomination. The officer with whom the original certificate was filed shall in the first instance pass upon the validity of such objection, and his decision shall be final, unless an order shall be made in the matter by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by a justice of the supreme court at chambers, on or before the Wednesday preceding the election. Such order may be made summarily upon application of any party interested and upon such notice as the court or judge may require.

§ 14. In case of death or resignation. Should any person so nominated die before election day, or decline the nomination, as in this act provided,



John R. Nugent.

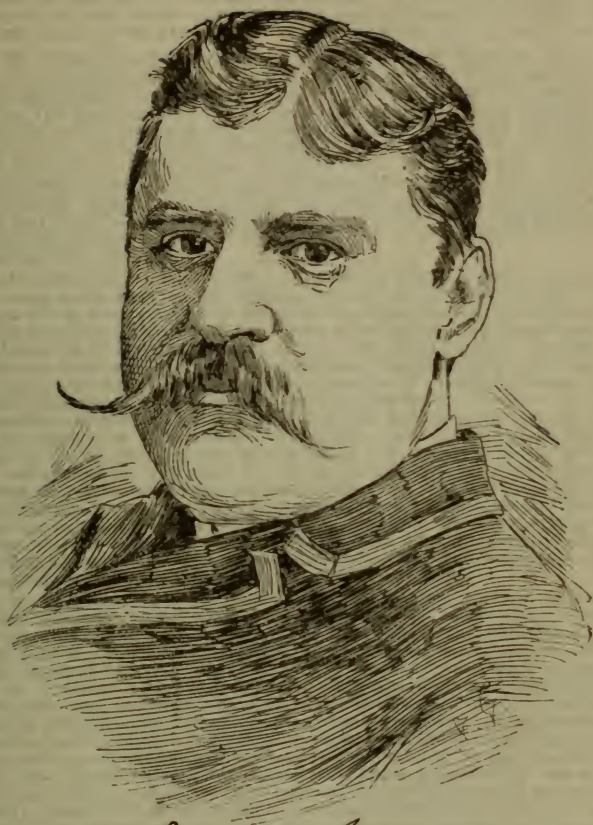
or should any certificate of nomination be insufficient or inoperative, the vacancy or vacancies thus occasioned may be filled in the manner required for original nominations. If the original nomination was made by a party convention which had delegated to a committee the power to fill vacancies, such committee may, upon the occurring of such vacancies, proceed to fill the same. The chairman and secretary of such committee shall thereupon make and file with the proper officer a certificate setting forth the cause of the vacancy, the name of the person nominated, the office for which he was nominated, the name of the person for whom the new nominee is to be substituted, the fact that the committee was authorized to fill vacancies, and such further information as is required to be given in an original certificate of nomination. The certificate so made shall be executed, acknowledged and sworn to in the manner prescribed for the original certificate of nomination, and shall upon being filed at least eight days before election, have the same force and effect as an original certificate of nomination. When such certificate shall be filed with the Secretary of State he shall, in certifying the nominations to the various county clerks, insert the name of the person who has thus been nominated to fill a vacancy in place of that of the original nominee; and in the event that he has already sent forward his certificate, he shall forthwith certify to the clerks of the proper counties the name and description of the person so nominated to fill a vacancy, the office he is nominated for, together with the other details mentioned in the certificate of nomination so filed with the Secretary of State, and the name of the person for whom such nominee is substituted.

§ 15. *Constitutional amendments.* Whenever it is provided by law that a constitutional amendment or other proposition shall be submitted to a popular vote, the Secretary of State shall include in the notice of the general election, if such amendment or proposition is to be submitted at a general election, a copy of such amendment or proposition with the forms of the ballots to be voted thereon, and if more than one such amendment or proposition is to be voted upon at such election, the amendments and the ballots shall be separately and consecutively numbered. If such amendment or proposition is to be submitted to a special election, he shall, at least twenty days before the election, give notice thereof in the same manner as of a general election, which notice shall contain in full the amendment or proposition to be submitted with the forms of the ballots to be voted at the election. Notice of every such special election shall be published in the same manner as a notice of general election is required to be published. The inspectors of election in each election district shall furnish as many ballot-boxes as there are amendments or propositions to be separately voted on, labeled to correspond with each such amendment or proposition and which shall be used for the deposit of the ballots upon each such amendment or proposition respectively. The same number of each form of ballots prescribed by the Secretary of State, as are required by this act to be printed and furnished at a general election of public officers, shall be printed and furnished by the officers in each county required to print ballots for candidates for State officers. The expense of printing and furnishing ballots shall be a charge upon the county or municipality whose officers are required to print and furnish the same respectively. The votes cast in favor of and against any such amendment or proposition shall be canvassed by the inspectors of election, and the result of the canvass given in the certificate made and returned by them of the votes cast at such election. The board of county canvassers shall canvass the votes and returns made by the several boards of inspectors in the county and declare the result in the same manner as the result of the votes cast for an election of public officers in the county; and if it be a special election, such canvass shall be made at the same time with the canvass of the votes of the next succeeding general election, and the return of said canvass shall be included in the return of the canvass of such general election to the state board of canvassers, and shall be canvassed and the result declared by such state board in the same manner as votes for state officers.

§ 16. *County clerks to have official ballots printed.* Except as in this act otherwise provided, it shall be the duty of the county clerk of each county to provide printed ballots for every election of public officers in which voters or any of the voters within the county participate, and to cause to be printed in the appropriate ballot the name of every candidate whose nomination has been certified to or filed with the county clerk, in the manner provided for in this act. Sample ballots printed upon paper of a different color from the official ballots, but in the form of those to be used on election day, each containing the names of the candidates which are to be printed upon the appropriate official ballot, shall be printed and in possession of the county clerk, or other officers or boards charged with the duty of preparing such ballots, seven days before the day of election, subject to public inspection. The official ballots shall be printed and in possession of the county clerk, or such other officers or boards, at least four days before election, and subject also to inspection by the candidates and their agents.

§ 17. Character of ballot to be used. Each ballot shall have a perforated line running across the top so as to leave the space thereon above said line one inch in width; and upon the portion above the line, which shall be known as "the stub," nothing shall be printed, except the printed number on the back thereof hereinafter mentioned. Upon each ballot below the stub, shall be printed, in brier lower-case type, the names of each office to be filled at the then ensuing election, and except upon the ballots not containing the names of candidates in brier capitals the names of such candidates therefor, respectively (not more for any office than one elector is entitled to vote for), as may have been certified therefor in the certificates hereinbefore in section three provided, made by the convention, committees or primary meetings representing the same party, or as may have been certified therefor in the certificates hereinbefore in section five provided, bearing the same political or other name. But no name or names of any candidate or candidates shall be placed upon a ticket, put in nomination by certificate, as provided for in section five, except the name or names specified in said certificate of nomination, without the written approval of the person or persons designated and appointed in said certificates as provided in that section, but such approval shall be made at least twelve days before election, and the name of a person nominated under the provisions of section three of this act shall not be placed upon a ticket put in nomination by certificate as provided by section five of this act, when such person shall have given notice at least fifteen days before election, to the officer with whom his original certificate of nomination was filed, by a writing signed and duly acknowledged that he does not wish his name placed upon such ticket. There shall be as many separate kinds of ballots as there are different political parties represented by certificates, as provided by section three of this act and as there are different political or other names represented by certificates as provided by section five of this act. There shall also be as many different kinds of ballots as may be required to comply with the directions hereinbefore authorized of the person or persons designated and appointed as provided in section five of this act upon certificates of nomination, but the person or persons so designated and appointed shall not require the name of any candidate nominated in such a certificate to be printed upon more than one kind of ballot. When nominations are made by convention, committee or primary meeting as prescribed by section three of this act, and candidates are not named for all places on the ballot, the places for which nominations are not made shall be left blank with the name of the office only printed on the ballot. All ballots provided for the same polling place shall be of uniform length. Each ballot shall be six inches wide, and of such length below the stub as to allow one-fourth of an inch in the length of the ballot for the name of each office, and the same space for the name of each candidate therefor for whom one elector may be entitled to vote. The names of offices and candidates shall be in a single column, except that the names of candidates for presidential electors shall be in two columns. The stubs of each kind of ballots for each election district shall be numbered consecutively by printed numbers on the backs thereof. On the back of each ballot shall be printed in type known as great primer Roman condensed capitals, the indorsement "official ballot for" and after the "for" shall follow the designation of the polling-place for which the ballot is prepared, the date of the election, and a fac simile of the signature of the county clerk. The ballot shall contain no caption or other indorsement, except as in this section provided. Each county clerk shall use precisely the same quality and tint of paper, kind of type, the quality and tint of plain black ink for all ballots provided by him to be used at one election. Whenever candidates are to be voted for only by the voters of a particular district, town, village, city, or county, the names of such candidates shall not be printed on any other ballots than those provided for use in such district, town, village, city, or county respectively. The ballots shall be of such form and the indorsement thereon so printed that they may be folded crosswise by bringing the bottom of the ballot up to the perforated line and then in the middle lengthwise, in such a way that the stub of each ballot can be removed without unfolding the ballot, or exposing any of its contents, and that when so folded the whole of the indorsement shall be visible. There shall be but one ballot-box at each polling-place for receiving all ballots cast for candidates for office.

§ 18. Number of ballots to be printed. The county clerk of each county, or other public officers or boards charged by this act with the duty of printing and providing ballots, shall provide for each election district in the county one hundred ballots of each kind for every fifty, or fraction of fifty, voters registered at the last preceding election in the district. If there is no registry in the districts, such ballots shall be provided to the number of one hundred of each kind for every fifty, or fraction of fifty, voters who voted at the



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last election in the district. *The clerk shall also provide twelve sample ballots of each kind for each election district of the same form and size as the official ballots, but printed upon paper of a different color and without the numbers upon the stubs.* When a district shall be divided or the boundaries changed, the county clerk or such other public officers or board must ascertain, as nearly as possible, the number of voters in the new district or districts, and provide therefor a sufficient number of ballots in the above proportion. *A record of the number of ballots furnished for each election district shall be kept in the office of the officer furnishing the same, and shall be preserved for one year from the date of the election.*

§ 19. **Errors and omissions.** Whenever it shall appear by affidavit that an error or omission has occurred in the publication of the names or description of the candidates nominated for office, or in the printing of the sample or official ballots, the supreme court or a justice thereof may, upon application of any voter, by order, require a city clerk or other public officers or boards charged with the duty in respect to which such error or omission had occurred, to correct such error, or to show cause why such error should not be corrected. The county clerk or such other public officers or boards shall also upon his or their own motion correct without delay any patent error in the ballots which he or they may discover or which shall be brought to his or their attention, and which can be corrected without interfering with the timely distribution of the ballots as hereinafter provided.

§ 20. **Delivery of ballots.** The county clerks of the various counties in the State, shall, prior to an election, cause to be delivered to each of the town clerks within their respective counties, the proper number of ballots and *sample ballots* provided for the use of the voters of said town at such election. The same shall be sent in sealed packages, one of each kind, for each election district of said town, with marks on the outside of each clearly stating the polling place for which it is intended, together with the number of ballots inclosed. They shall be delivered to the town clerks on the Saturday before election day. Ballots to be used in cities shall be delivered at the time and in the manner above provided to the city clerks of the respective cities. Receipts for ballots thus delivered shall be given by the town, or city clerk who receives them, and filed with the county clerk who shall also keep a record of the time when, and the manner in which each of said packages was sent. The town and the city clerks receiving such packages, shall, at the opening of the polls on election day, cause the same to be delivered, with the seals unbroken, to the inspectors of election of the various election districts as designated on the outside of the packages respectively, and shall take receipts therefor from said inspectors, which shall be placed on file in their respective offices.

§ 21. **When unofficial ballots may be used.** If the ballots to be furnished to any town or city clerk, as herein provided, shall not be delivered at the time above mentioned, or if after delivery they shall be destroyed or stolen, it shall be the duty of the said clerk of such town or city to cause other ballots to be prepared as nearly in the form as prescribed in section seventeen as practicable, but without the endorsement, and upon receipt of ballots thus prepared from said clerk, accompanied by a statement under oath that the same have been so prepared and furnished by him, and that the original ballots have so failed to be received, or have been so destroyed or stolen, the inspectors of election shall cause the ballots so substituted to be used at the election. If from any cause, neither the official ballots nor ballots prepared by the town or city clerk, as herein prescribed, shall be ready for distribution at any polling place, or if the supply of ballots shall be exhausted before the polls are closed, unofficial ballots, printed or written, made as nearly as possible in the form of the official ballots, may be used. Whenever a candidate for any office, whose name is printed on the official ballot, shall have died, shall be or become ineligible, or shall have withdrawn before election day, voters may use unofficial ballots in voting to fill the office for which such deceased, ineligible or withdrawn candidate shall be considered as having been erased from the official ballot; but such unofficial ballot shall contain only the name of the person voted for, in lieu of deceased, ineligible or withdrawn candidate, and under the designation of the office for which such person is a candidate.

§ 22. **Inspectors and ballot clerks.** The inspectors of election in each election district of the State (except in districts where all of them are appointed), shall, after taking their oath of office, as prescribed by law, and *at least ten days before the election, appoint, by a writing, to be filed with the town clerk, if the election district is in a town, or with the city clerk if the election district is in a city,* two ballot clerks to serve during the election, who shall be duly qualified voters of such election district. The inspectors who are elected as such shall appoint one ballot clerk, and the inspector who was appointed as such shall appoint the

other ballot clerk. *In districts where inspectors are not elected, but are all appointed, two ballot clerks shall be appointed, and their appointment certified at the same time and in the same manner as now provided for in the case of inspectors. In all cases of the appointment of ballot clerks, one of them shall be taken in each election district from the political party that polled the largest number of votes on State issues at the last preceding election, and the other from the party that polled on State issues the next largest number. If a vacancy shall occur in the office of ballot clerk after such appointment, and before election, such vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. When any person shall be appointed ballot clerk, written notice of the fact shall at once be delivered or mailed to him by the officer or officers making the appointment. If a ballot clerk shall be absent upon election morning, the vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as poll clerks are appointed. All ballot clerks appointed under the provisions of this section shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take the constitutional oath of office, which shall be administered to them by the chairman of the board of inspectors.*

§ 23. **Voting booths and guard-rails.** All officers upon whom is imposed by law the duty of designating polling places, shall provide in each polling place designated by them a sufficient number of voting booths or compartments, which shall be furnished with such supplies and conveniences, including shelves, pens, penholders, ink, blotting paper, pencils and mucilage, as will enable the voter to prepare his ballot for voting, and in which voters may prepare their ballots screened from observation as to the manner in which they do so; and a guard-rail shall be so constructed and placed that only such persons as are inside said rail can approach within six feet of the ballot-boxes, and of such voting booths or compartments. The arrangement shall be such that the voting booths or compartments can only be reached by passing within said guard-rail. They shall be in plain view of the election officers, and both they and the ballot-boxes shall be in plain view of those just outside of the guard-rail. Each of said booths or compartments shall have four sides inclosed, one side in front to open or shut as a door swinging outward. Each side of each booth or compartment shall be at least six feet high and the door shall extend to within two feet of the floor. Each booth or compartment shall be at least three feet square and shall contain a shelf which shall be at least one foot wide extending across one side of the booth or compartment at a convenient height for writing. No persons other than the election officers and the watchers provided by law and those admitted for the purpose of voting as hereinafter provided, shall be permitted within said rail, except by authority of the election officers to keep order and enforce the law, and except in the contingency mentioned in the first sentence of section twenty-eight of this act. The number of such voting booths or compartments shall not be less than one for every fifty voters who voted at the last preceding election in the district. The officers who are charged with the duty of providing voting booths or compartments shall also furnish for each polling place in their respective towns and cities, a ballot-box which shall be large enough to properly receive and hold the ballots to be cast for candidates for office in conformity with the provisions of this act. In the city and county of New York the board of police commissioners, and in the city of Brooklyn the board of elections shall provide such guard-rails, ballot-box and voting booths or compartments. The expense thereof in all cases to be a public charge, to be provided for in the same manner as other election expenses. On or before the first day of August in the year *eighteen hundred and ninety-one*, and in each year thereafter the officers now charged by law with the division or alteration of election districts shall alter or divide the existing election districts, whenever necessary, in such manner that each election district shall contain not more than four hundred voters. *Not more than one polling place shall be in the same room.*

§ 24. **Duties of ballot clerks and of inspectors.** It shall be the duty of the ballot clerks to deliver ballots to qualified voters and they shall at all times be under the supervision of the board of inspectors. The ballots shall be kept in plain view within the polling place, and as near as possible to the place where the ballot-box is stationed. At the opening of the polls the inspectors shall open the packages containing the ballots, and place the ballots in charge of the ballot clerks. Each qualified voter before receiving his ballots from the ballot clerks shall announce his name to the election officers. His name shall be noted by the poll clerks, and each voter's name shall be numbered consecutively by the poll clerks, with the number upon the stub of the ballots delivered to him, and in the order of the respective applications for ballots to the ballot clerks. The ballot clerks shall thereupon deliver to the voter, and the voter shall receive and take with him into the booth or compartment, one of each kind of ballots which shall have been furnished for use at such polling place. *The ballot clerks shall not fold the ballots for the voter but they may instruct him how the ballots*



Frank Raymond

should be folded, and may illustrate the matter by folding the sample ballots in his presence. When any person shall make application for ballots his right to vote at that poll and election may be challenged, and such proceeding shall thereupon be had before the inspectors as the law now prescribes in case of challenge. If the person so applying is not entitled to vote, no ballot shall be delivered to him. Any person may also be challenged, as now provided by law, when he shall offer his ballot to the inspectors. A reasonable number of challengers, representing each political party, shall be permitted to remain just outside the guard-rail where they can plainly see what is done within the polling place, except within said booths or compartments. The said polling place shall be so arranged that every part thereof except the inside of said booths or compartments may be in full view of said challengers and watchers.

§ 25. How voters shall prepare their ballots. On receiving his ballots the voter shall forthwith, and without leaving the inclosed space, retire alone to one of the voting booths or compartments so provided; and shall prepare his ballots. The voter may write or paste upon his ballot the name of any person for whom he desires to vote for any office. Any voter may take with him into the voting booth or compartment a printed ballot of his own selection or preparation, to be known as a paster ballot, containing the names of all the officers to be filled and of the candidates therefor for whom he desires to vote, which paster ballot may be gummed on the back thereof, and the voter may paste the whole of such paster ballot on any of the official ballots below the stub and on the side opposite the official indorsement. Any name so written or pasted upon the ballot shall be deemed the choice of the voter, notwithstanding the name of another candidate for the same office may be upon the original ballot without being erased, covered or concealed by the writing or paster; *unless there are two or more names of candidates for the same office printed upon the ballot and a less number of names of candidates for such office written or pasted thereon in which case each name is printed in the ballot shall be counted if it is not wholly or partly erased, covered or concealed.* All pasters shall be of white paper and must be printed in type uniform with that required by this act to be used upon the ballots, and shall be printed in plain black ink. A paster shall be so attached to the ballot that when the ballot is folded no portion of such paster ballot shall be visible. In preparing his ballot any voter shall be at liberty to use or copy any unofficial sample ballot to assist him in preparing the official ballot. After preparing his ballot, and before leaving the voting booth or compartment, the voter shall fold all the ballots delivered to him *crosswise by bringing the bottom of the ballot up to the perforated line and then in the middle lengthwise,* but in such a way that the contents of the ballots shall be concealed and the stubs can be removed without exposing any of the contents of the ballots, and shall keep the same so folded until he has delivered the same to the election officers as in this section provided. He shall then vote in the manner provided by law forthwith and before leaving the inclosed space; but before his vote shall be received the voter's name and the number upon the stubs of his ballots shall be called out and the number upon such stubs shall correspond with the number noted against his name by the poll-clerks, as hereinbefore provided. The inspectors of election shall remove the stubs from each ballot voted in plain view of the voter and without unfolding or disclosing the contents of the ballot, before the same is deposited in the ballot-box. The voter shall, thereupon, *and after the ballot voted by him has been deposited in the ballot-box,* deliver to the inspectors the ballots not voted by him but folded in precisely the same manner as the ballots voted, and the inspectors shall remove from each such ballots its stub, and the unvoted ballots shall be deposited in a box which shall be prepared for that purpose, and which shall be kept locked until after the canvass of the votes, but which shall be provided with an aperture for depositing the ballots therein, and after the votes cast are all canvassed all ballots which are so deposited in such box shall be burned by the inspectors of election without any examination of their contents. *Stubs which are detached either from voted or unvoted ballots shall be preserved to be disposed of as provided for in section twenty-seven of this act.* The inspectors shall not receive a ballot from a voter unless each ballot delivered to said voter shall, when presented to them, be folded so that the inside thereof is entirely concealed and the indorsement and number thereon are plainly visible, and so that the stub can be removed without exposing the contents. When an official ballot is used in the cases provided for by the last two sentences in section twenty-one of this act, the person using it shall, before voting the same, retire to one of the voting booths or compartments where he shall prepare such ballots for voting.

§ 26. One voter in one booth. Not more than one person shall be permitted to occupy the same voting booth or compartment at one time, except as provided for in section twenty-eight of this act, and no person shall remain in or

occupy any such booth or compartment longer than ten minutes, when all the other booths or compartments are occupied. No person who has once voted, other than an election officer or watcher, shall be permitted to re-enter said inclosed space during the election, except to aid another in preparing his ballot as hereinafter provided, and no voter, not such officer or watcher, shall be permitted to remain in said inclosed space longer than is necessary for him to procure, prepare and deposit his ballot, as hereinbefore provided. It shall be the duty of the board of inspectors to see that the provisions of this section are properly observed.

§ 27. If voters spoil ballots. If any voter spoils a ballot he may obtain another full set and so on successively, not exceeding four full sets in all, upon returning to the ballot clerks the set of ballots containing the spoiled ballots. In obtaining a set of ballots to replace a spoiled set, the name of the voter shall be given and the number upon the new set delivered to him shall be announced and entered opposite his name on the poll-lists. The ballots thus returned shall be canceled, and together with those not distributed to voters, shall be preserved; and with the stubs of the ballots delivered to voters by the ballot clerks, shall be secured in a package sealed and sent to the county clerk or other public officers or board by whom such ballots were prepared, on the day after election. The ballot clerks shall immediately after the closing of the polls, prepare and deliver to the chairman of the board of inspectors, a statement in writing, showing the number of ballots of each kind voted, the number of ballots of each kind delivered to voters, the number of spoiled ballots of each kind, and the number or ballots of each kind not delivered to voters, and the number of detached stubs returned, identifying and specifying the same. The said statement, together with the sealed package herein mentioned, shall be taken to the office of the county clerk, or other public officer or board, by whom the ballots were prepared on the day after election, by the election officer who is authorized to file the official canvass, and shall be filed in such office. After the result of the election shall be officially announced by the officers charged with making the official canvass, the contents of said sealed package shall be burned. Any ballot clerk who shall fail to thus account, fully and particularly for all official ballots placed in his charge, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 28 Physical disability to prepare ballots. Any voter who declares under oath to the inspectors of election that by reason of physical disability, he is unable to prepare his ballot without assistance, shall be permitted to bring with him to such booth or compartment a person of his own selection, who may retire with such disabled voter to the booth or compartment and assist him in the preparation of the ballot. The poll clerks shall make a memorandum on the poll-lists of every instance when an oath was administered to a voter as herein provided, stating briefly what facts were sworn to, the name of the affiant and the name of the person or persons who aided the voter in preparing his ballot. No voter shall divulge to any one within the polling place the name of any candidate for whom he intends to vote, nor shall he ask for or receive the assistance of any person within the polling place in the preparation of his ballot except as prescribed by this section. No person who assists a voter in the preparation of his ballot, as herein provided, shall in any manner request, or persuade, or induce, or seek to persuade or induce such voter to vote any particular ticket or for any particular candidate or candidates; nor shall such person reveal to another the name of any candidate for whom the voter has voted, or anything that took place while he was assisting such voter in preparing said ballot for voting.

§ 29. Indorsement of ballots. No inspector of election shall deposit in a ballot-box, or permit any other person to deposit in a ballot-box, on election day, any ballot which is not properly indorsed and numbered, except in the cases provided for in section twenty-one of this act, nor shall any inspector of election deposit in a ballot-box, or permit any other person to deposit therein on election day, any ballot that is torn or has any other distinguishing mark on the outside thereof.

§ 30. Card instructions to voters. The county clerk of each county or other public officers or boards charged with the duty of providing the ballots shall cause to be printed and furnish as hereinafter provided, in large type, on cards in English and in such other languages as he or they may deem necessary, instructions for the guidance of voters in preparing their ballots. Twelve such cards, each printed in all the languages so determined upon, shall be furnished to the board of inspectors of election of each election district, at the same time and in the same manner as the printed ballots. The board of inspectors of elections shall post not less than one of such cards in each place or compartment provided for the preparation of ballots, and not less than three of such cards



J. H. Jacobs



elsewhere in and about the polling places upon the day of election. Said cards shall be printed in large, clear type, and shall contain full instructions to the voters as to what should be done: (1) To obtain ballots for voting; (2) to prepare the ballots for deposit in the ballot-boxes; (3) to obtain a new ballot in the place of one spoiled by accident or mistake. Said cards shall also contain a copy of sections thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-five of this act.

§ 31. Order of canvassing the votes. The votes for the several candidates shall be canvassed in the order in which they appear upon the several ballots. No ballot that has not the printed official indorsement shall be counted except such as are voted in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-one of this act. All ballots that are defective in whole or in part shall be marked "defective," and shall be preserved and filed as provided for in section twenty-seven of this act. When an inspector of election or other election officer or duly authorized watcher, shall, during a canvass of the votes, or immediately after the completion thereof declare his belief that any particular ballot or paper affixed thereto has been written upon or marked in any way with the intent that the same may be identified, the inspectors shall write their names on the back thereof and attach it to the original certificate of canvass, and include in said certificate a statement of the specific grounds upon which the validity of such ballot is questioned. When the votes are to be estimated and the result declared by a board of county canvassers or other officers performing similar duties, such board or officers shall mention separately in the statement or certificate of canvass the number of votes thus questioned which were cast for each candidate and the specific grounds upon which the same are claimed to be invalid as set forth in the original certificate of canvass. Such ballots shall be counted in estimating the result of an election; but within thirty days after the filing of the certificate declaring such result a writ of mandamus may issue out of the Supreme Court against the board of canvassers or officers acting as such board, by whom the ballots were counted upon the application of any candidate voted for at the election to require a recount of the votes, and all questions relating to the validity of such ballots, and as to whether they were properly counted shall be determined in such proceeding. All such ballots shall be preserved for at least one year, and until the questions raised by such writ shall be finally determined. Election boards and boards of canvassers shall be continued in existence for the purposes of such proceedings.

§ 32. Fraudulent nomination certificates. No person shall (1) falsely make, or make oath to, or fraudulently deface, or fraudulently destroy any certificate of nomination, or any part thereof; or (2) file or receive for filing any certificate of nomination knowing the same or any part thereof to be falsely made; or (3) suppress any certificate of nomination which has been duly filed, or any part thereof; or (4) forge or falsely make the official indorsement of any ballot. Every person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in state prison not less than one year nor more than five years.

§ 33. Defacement of instructions. No person shall during the election remove or destroy any of the supplies or other conveniences placed in the booths or compartments for the purposes of enabling the voter to prepare his ballot, nor shall any person prior to or on the day of election deface or destroy any list of candidates posted in accordance with the provisions of this act. No person shall, during an election, remove, tear down, or deface the cards printed for the instruction of voters. Every person wilfully violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 34. Punishments for violating the law. Every public officer upon whom any duty is imposed by this act who violates his said duty, or who neglects or omits to perform the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail or penitentiary for a term of not less than six months and not more than three years, or by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, and not more than three thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any person having charge of official ballots who shall destroy, conceal or suppress them, except as in this act permitted, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in state prison not less than one year nor more than five years. Any person who has undertaken to deliver official ballots to any city, town or village clerk or inspector, and neglects or refuses to do so, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than one year. Any election officer or watcher who shall reveal to another person the name of any candidate for whom a voter has voted, or who shall communicate to another his opinion, belief or impression as to how or for whom a voter has voted or who shall place a mark upon a ballot or do any other act by

which one ballot can be distinguished from another shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than one year.

§ 35. No electioneering near the polls. No person shall do any electioneering on election day within any polling place, or in any public street or room, or in a public manner, within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place. No person shall remove any official ballot from any polling place before the closing of polls. No person shall show his ballot, after it is prepared for voting, to any person in such a way as to reveal the contents, nor shall any person solicit the voter to show the same; nor shall any person (except an inspector of election) receive from any voter a ballot prepared for voting. No voter shall receive an official ballot from any other person than one of the ballot clerks having charge of the ballots, nor shall any person other than such ballot clerks deliver an official ballot to such voter. No voter shall place any mark upon his ballot, or do any other act in connection with a ballot with the intent that it may be identified as the one voted by him; no person shall place any mark upon, or do any other act in connection with a paster ballot with the intent that it may afterwards be identified as having been voted by any particular person. When a ballot has been deposited in a ballot box, upon which or upon a paster affixed thereto a writing or mark of any kind has been placed by the voter, or by any other person to his knowledge, with the intent that such ballot shall afterwards be identified as the one voted by him, the same shall be void and of no effect. Every voter who does not vote or deliver, in the manner hereinbefore and in section twenty-five of this act provided, the ballots received by him from the ballot clerks, shall, before leaving the polling place or going outside the guard-rail, return each such ballot to the ballot clerks. Whoever shall violate any provision of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. But nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from receiving or delivering an unofficial sample ballot, or from receiving, delivering and voting an unofficial ballot in the contingencies provided against by section twenty-one of this act.

§ 36. Workingmen must be given a chance to vote. Any person entitled to vote at a general election, held within this State, shall, on the day of such election, be entitled to absent himself from any service or employment in which he is then engaged or employed, for a period of two hours between the time of opening and the time of closing the polls; and such voter shall not, because of so absenting himself, be liable to any penalty, nor shall any deduction be made on account of such absence from his usual salary or wages. Provided, however, that application shall be made for such leave of absence prior to the day of election. The employer may specify the hours during which such employé may absent himself as aforesaid. Any person or corporation who shall refuse to an employé the privilege hereby conferred, or who shall subject an employé to a penalty or reduction of wages because of the exercise of such privilege, or who shall, directly or indirectly, violate the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 37. New York and Brooklyn ballots. All ballots to be used in the city of New York shall be prepared by the board of police commissioners of said city, from the certificates on file in the office of the county clerk of the county of New York, and all ballots to be used in the city of Brooklyn shall be prepared by the boards of elections, of said city, from certificates on file in the office of the county clerk of the county of Kings. Such ballots in sealed packages indorsed as hereinbefore provided, shall be distributed among the election districts in said city by said boards respectively, instead of by the city clerk; and receipts taken therefor and filed in the office of said boards respectively; and instead of a fac simile of the signature of the county clerk upon the back, they shall contain a fac simile of the signature of the president of the board of police commissioners when they are to be used in New York city, and a fac simile of the signature of the president of the board of elections when they are to be used in the city of Brooklyn.

§ 38. Town and village nominations. The provisions of this act shall apply to town and village elections, except in the following particulars: When the word "clerk" is used in this act it shall be construed as referring to the town clerk when the subject matter applies to village* elections, and to the village clerk when it applies to village elections. Nominations for town and village offices shall be made and certified substantially as hereinbefore provided, but the certificates thereof shall be filed with the clerk not less than five days before the day of election. *Nominations made in accordance with the provisions*

* So in original "Village" should read "town."



ELIHU ROOT.

of section three of this act may be made by conventions, committees or primary meetings representing a political party, which at the last preceding fall election polled at least one per centum of the total vote polled in said town or village. When nominations are made for town and village offices in the manner set forth in section five of this act, the number of signatures to the certificate of nomination need not exceed fifty. Nominations for town and village offices need not be published in the newspapers, but the clerks shall cause printed lists to be posted as prescribed in section eleven of this act, on the day before the election is to be held. When a person desires to decline a nomination, he shall forthwith notify the clerk, in writing, that he declines such nomination, and his name shall not be printed on the ballot. Whenever it shall be necessary to fill a vacancy in any such nomination, the same shall be filled at least three days before election, in the manner prescribed by this act. The clerk shall provide all ballots, sample ballots, and cards of instruction to be used at the election, and the cost thereof shall be a charge upon the town or village in and for which the election is to be held, to be provided for in the same manner as other town or village expenses. The ballots shall be substantially in the form prescribed by section seventeen of this act, but it shall not be necessary to print an endorsement upon them, except as hereinafter provided. When the names of more than ten candidates for the office of inspector of election are to be printed upon a ballot, such names may be printed in two columns. Sample ballots shall be printed as prescribed by section sixteen of this act, and in possession of the clerk subject to public inspection at least three days before election day, and the official ballots shall be printed and in possession of the clerk, also subject to public inspection at least one day before election day. The names of candidates for the office of excise commissioners shall be printed in a different ballot from the one containing the names of candidates for other town offices. Such ballots shall be endorsed "Excise," and shall be deposited, when voted, in a separate ballot box, which shall also be marked "Excise." They shall be furnished by the clerk as the other ballots are, and shall be substantially in the same form, but not less than six inches long. The ballots containing the names of candidates for other local offices shall be endorsed "Town." The number of ballots, sample ballots and cards of instruction to be printed and distributed under this section shall be the same as provided for in sections eighteen, twenty-three and thirty of this act; and the clerk shall deliver them, or cause them to be delivered, in sealed packages, to the boards of inspectors at the opening of the polls on election day, and shall perform such other duties devolved by this act upon county clerks as may be applicable to town and village elections. The number of booths to be provided shall be one for every fifty votes polled at the last preceding village or town election. Nothing in this act contained shall require town meetings or village elections to be held by election districts; but the provisions of existing laws which prescribe whether such town meetings and village elections shall be held at one polling place or by districts, and who shall preside at the same are expressly continued in force as heretofore. Ballot clerks shall not serve at town meetings or village elections, but all the duties hereinbefore devolved upon ballot clerks, including the preparation and filing of the statements required by section twenty-seven of this act, shall at such elections be performed by the town or village boards or other officers acting as inspectors of election. The inspectors of election or officers acting as such inspectors shall immediately after the opening of the polls appoint one or more of their number to take charge of the ballots and deliver the same to qualified voters. The statement required by section twenty-seven of this act shall be made by the inspectors and filed with the town or village clerk.

§ 39. Compensation of county clerks. County clerks, in counties where the office is not a salaried one, shall receive a reasonable compensation for their services in carrying out the provisions of this act, to be fixed by the board of supervisors of the respective counties. Town clerks, for their services required hereby, shall be paid for each day actually employed the same compensation allowed them by law for services upon the town board, besides their disbursements.

§ 40. Sunday in computations. Sunday shall be included in all computations of time made under the provisions of this act.

§ 41. Duties of city clerks.—When a municipal election is to be held in any city, except New York and Brooklyn, the city clerk shall perform all the duties relating thereto, devolving upon county clerks by the foregoing provisions of this act, with reference to advertising and posting lists of candidates and printing and distributing ballots, sample ballots and cards of instruction. The ballots, sample ballots and cards of instruction to be used at such elections shall be delivered by the city clerk to the inspectors of election of the various districts in the city, at the time and in the manner prescribed by section twenty of this act. Receipts shall be taken therefor and filed in the office of said clerk. The statements required by

section twenty-seven of this act shall also, when they have reference to such election, be filed with the city clerk. When any duty is devolved upon city clerks by the provisions of this act, the same shall be performed in cities where there is no such office by the clerks of the common council, except as hereinbefore otherwise provided.

§ 42. Where the act does not apply. This act shall not apply to elections for public officers determined otherwise than by ballot, nor to elections for school officers when no other officers are to be chosen at the same election.

§ 43. Election of inspectors. Section twenty-one of title three of chapter one hundred and thirty of the laws of eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 21. At each town meeting to be held in the several towns of this state, and at each annual charter election to be held in the several cities of this state, which are not organized into towns, the electors of such city or town shall be entitled to vote by ballot, on the same ticket with other town or charter officers, for two electors residing in each election district of such town or city, and the two persons in each district receiving the greatest number of votes shall be two of the inspectors of election for such district at all general and special elections held therein the ensuing year. The presiding officers of such town meeting or charter elections shall, immediately after the votes of such town meeting or charter election shall be canvassed, appoint by writing, subscribed by a majority of such presiding officers, one additional inspector of election for each election district, to be associated with said two inspectors so elected, and who shall thereupon be one of the inspectors of election of such district. Such inspector shall be selected from the two persons in such election district who shall have the highest number of votes next to the two inspectors so elected; and no ballot for inspectors shall be counted upon which more than two names shall be contained.

§ 2. In case candidates for the offices of inspectors of elections have, prior to the passage of this act, been nominated in any city or town, and a greater number have been nominated by any certificate of nomination than this act prescribes, or than any voter may vote for, the names of the persons so nominated may be printed upon the ballots and such persons may be voted for, and the votes may be counted, notwithstanding the provisions of the foregoing section. The presiding officers of the town meeting or charter election shall in such case and immediately after the votes of such town meeting or charter election shall be canvassed, appoint two persons in each election district from the three having the greatest number of votes, and the two persons thus appointed shall be two of the inspectors of election for such district at all elections to be held therein the ensuing year. Such appointments shall be made by a writing subscribed by the majority of said presiding officers, and filed with the town or city clerk. The presiding officers of such town meeting or charter election shall also at the same time appoint by a writing subscribed by a majority of said presiding officers and filed with the town or city clerk from the three persons having the greatest number of votes next to three persons from whom the two inspectors were chosen as above provided, another person in each election district to be associated with the two inspectors appointed as aforesaid, and who shall thereupon be one of the inspectors of election of such district at all elections to be held therein the ensuing year. But no ballot shall be counted for inspectors in such cases upon which the names of more than three candidates for such office shall appear.

§ 44. Clerks and inspectors. Section three, title four of chapter one hundred and thirty of the laws of eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers," as amended by chapter one hundred and sixty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 3. The two inspectors elected after having severally taken such oath, shall appoint one clerk and the one inspector appointed, after having taken such oath, shall appoint another clerk, to be called clerks of the poll.

§ 45. Inconsistent acts repealed. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

§ 46. When the act takes effect. This act shall take effect immediately.



Chas F. Bruder

OFFICIAL NOMINATION CERTIFICATES

FORMS PREPARED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

[For filing this Certificate, see section 8, chapter 262, Laws 1890.]

Party Convention Certificate of Nomination for a State, Congressional, Senatorial or Judicial Office, in a Division or District greater than a County.

To the Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y.:

We certify that at a convention of delegates representing the..... party, held....., 189..., a party which, at the last preceding election, polled at least one per cent. of the entire vote cast in the.....

(State, division or district.)

for which the nomination is made, the following-named persons were placed in nomination for offices to be filled at the next ensuing general election:

Office to be filled.	Name of the candidate.	Party or political principle represented.	Place of residence of candidate.
.....
.....
.....
.....

* If in a city, the street and number of his residence and place of business.

(Signed)
Presiding Officer of the Convention.

(Residence, city or town, street and number, if any.)

Attest:
Secretary of Convention.

(Residence, city or town, street and number, if any.)

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF } ss.:

A B and C D, being severally sworn, each for himself, says that the said A B was the presiding officer of the convention of delegates mentioned and described in the foregoing certificate, and that the said C D was the secretary of such convention, and that said certificate and the statements therein contained are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

A B.
C D.

Severally subscribed and sworn to before }
me, this....day of.....189... }

E. F.

(Notary Public or Justice of the Peace.)

[For filing this Certificate, see section 8, chapter 262, Laws 1890.]

Party Committee Certificate of Nomination for a State, Congressional, Senatorial or Judicial Office, in a Division or District greater than a County.

To the Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y.:

We certify that at a meeting of the (.....) Committee representing the party, held, 189..., a party which, at the last preceding election, polled at least one per cent. of the entire vote cast in the State, said committee, acting under authority of the following resolution, passed, 189..., at a convention of delegates:

(Here insert resolution passed by convention.)

placed in nomination for the offices to be filled at the next ensuing election the following-named persons:

Office to be filled.	Name of the candidate.	Party or political principle represented.	Place of residence.*
.....
.....
.....

* If in a city, the street and number of his residence and place of business.

(Signed).....

Chairman of..... State Committee.

(Residence, city or town, street and number, if any.)

Attest:

Secretary of..... State Committee.

(Residence, city or town, street and number, if any.)

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF..... } ss.:

A B and C D, being severally sworn, each for himself, says the said A B is the chairman of the State Committee of the party mentioned, and presided at the meeting described in the foregoing certificate, and that the said C D is the secretary of the State Committee of the party mentioned, and acted as secretary of the meeting described in said certificate, and that said certificate and the statements therein contained are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

A B.
C D.

Severally subscribed and sworn to before me, this..... day of..... 189....

E. F.

(Notary Public or Justice of the Peace.)

NOTE.—The above form of certificate can be used in committee nominations in divisions less than a State.

(For filing this certificate, see section 8, chapter 262, Laws 1890.)

Nomination Certificate for any office, when made otherwise than by a Convention, Committee or Primary Meeting, Pursuant to Section 5.

To the Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y.:

We, the undersigned, duly qualified voters of the State of New York, at a meeting held, 189..., in accordance with the provisions of



JOHN REISENWEBER.

chapter 296 of the Laws of 1891, hereby make the following nomination for offices to be filled at the next ensuing election in the

(State, district or election division.)

Office to be filled.	Name of Candidate.	Political name which signers select.*	Place of residence of the man nominated.†
.....
.....
.....
.....

* Not more than five words to be used.

† If in a city, also the street and number of residence and place of business.

And we do designate and appoint.

(Name, residence and place of business.)

to represent the signers of this certificate for the purposes set forth in section 17 of chapter 262 of the Laws of 1890.

(Name.)
(Residence.)

(Give city or town, street and number, if any.)

Signature.*	Residence, town or city, street and street number, if any.
.....
.....
.....
.....

* As to the number of names to be signed to this certificate, see section 5, chapter 296, Laws of 1891.

Acknowledgment and Affidavit of each Signer to be Annexed to the Certificate signed by him.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF..... } ss.:

On this day of 189 .., before me personally appeared A B, to me known to be one of the persons described in and who signed the foregoing certificate and acknowledged that he signed the same, and the said A B, being by me duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a voter in the of in said county, and that he has truly stated his residence in his statement of his place of residence added to his said signature.

A B.

Acknowledged, subscribed and sworn to
before me, this day of 189 ..
E F.

(Notary Public or Justice of the Peace.)

NOTE.—It is not necessary that each signer should acknowledge separately. All or any number may be included in one acknowledgment and affidavit.

[For filing this Certificate, see section 8, chapter 262, Laws 1890.]

Convention Certificate of Nomination for a Candidate Voted for by the Voters of only one County or a Portion of a County.

To the County Clerk of.....county, State of New York:

We certify that at a convention of delegates representing the..... party, held....., 189., a party which, at the last preceding election, polled at least one per cent. of the entire vote cast in.....

(Name county or election division.)

for which the nomination is made, the following-named persons were placed in nomination for offices to be filled at the next ensuing election:

Office to be filled.	Name of the candidate.	Party or political principle represented.	Place of residence of candidate.*
.....
.....
.....
.....

* If in a city, the street and number of his residence and place of business.

(Name.).....

Presiding Officer of Convention.

(Residence, city or town, street and number, if any.)

Attest:.....

Secretary of Convention.

(Residence, city or town, street and number, if any.)

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF..... } ss.:

A B and C D, being severally sworn, each for himself, says that the said A B was the presiding officer of the convention of delegates mentioned and described in the foregoing certificate, and that the said C D was the secretary of such convention, and that said certificate and the statements therein contained are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Severally subscribed and sworn to before }
me, this.....day of....., 189.. }

A B.
C D.

E F.

(Notary Public or Justice of the Peace.)

[For filing this certificate, see section 38, chapter 262, Laws 1890.]

Certificate of Nomination for a Ward, Town or Village Office.

To the (Town or City) Clerk of.....

We certify that at a primary meeting of the voters of the..... party, held....., 189., a party which, at the last preceding election, polled at least one per cent. of the entire vote cast in.....

(Name of ward, town or village.)

the following-named persons were placed in nomination for the offices to be filled at the next ensuing election in the.....

(Village, ward or town.)



J. THOMAS STEARNS

Office to be filled.	Name of candidate.	Party or political principle represented.	Place of residence of candidate.*

(Name).....
Presiding Officer.

(Residence and address.)

Attest:
Secretary.

(Residence and address.)

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF..... } ss.:

A B and C D, being severally sworn, each for himself, says that the said A B was the presiding officer of the primary meeting mentioned and described in the foregoing certificate, and that the said C D was the secretary of said primary meeting, and that the said certificate and the statements therein contained are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Severally subscribed and sworn to before }
me, this.....day of189... }
E F.

(Notary Public or Justice of the Peace.)

Form of Printed Poster or List to be sent by County Clerk or City Clerk to each Town Clerk or Alderman in County or City.

[Same to be posted by Town Clerk or Alderman in election districts. Posting of same not required in any city where publication of same has been made in two or more daily papers.]

To the (Town Clerk or Alderman of Town of.....or.....Ward of.....):

Please take notice that the following named persons have been nominated as candidates for office, to be voted for at the next ensuing election to be held in your (town or ward) on.....189... , as follows:

* If in a city, the street and number of his residence and place of business.

Name of the candidate.	Place of residence.*	Office to be filled.	Party or political principle represented.

(Signed).....
Clerk of.....county.

List of Nominations to be Published by County Clerk.

To the Voters of (.....county):

The following is a true and correct list of all nominations to office certified to me pursuant to the provisions of chapter 262 of the Laws of 1890, and chapter 296 of the Laws of 1891:

Name.	Residence.*	Office to be filled.	Party designating candidate.

* If in a city, the street number of residence and place of business.

(Signed).....
 Clerk of.....county.

Acceptance of Nomination.

To the (Secretary of State or County Clerk of.....County) :

SIR,—Please take notice that I accept the nomination for the office of
tendered me by the (convention, primary or voters) of the
party, held at.....on.....189..

Dated.....
 Respectfully, etc.,

Certificate of Appointment of Ballot Clerks.

We certify that we have this day appointed A B and C D, two of our number,
 to serve as Ballot Clerks at this poll during the election this day. A B repre-
 senting the inspectors elected and C D the inspectors appointed.

(Signed).....

 Inspectors of Election.

Dated.....

Oath of Office Prescribed by Law for Elected Inspectors of Election.

I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States,
 and the Constitution of the State of New York, and that I will faithfully dis-
 charge the duties of the office of.....according to
 the best of my ability.

And I do further solemnly swear that I have not, directly or indirectly, paid,
 offered or promised to pay, contributed, or offered or promised to contribute, any
 money or other valuable thing, as a consideration or reward for the giving or
 withholding a vote at the election at which I was elected to said office, and have
 not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote.

(Signed).....
 Subscribed and sworn to before me, {
 this.....day of.....189.. }

Inspector of Election.

Oath of Office Prescribed by Law for Appointed Inspectors of Election, Ballot Clerks and Clerks of Election.

I do solemnly swear I will support the Constitution of the United States and
 the Constitution of the State of New York, and that I will faithfully discharge
 the duties of the office of (Inspector of Election or Ballot Clerk, or Clerk of Elec-
 tion) according to the best of my ability.

(Signed).....
 Subscribed and sworn to before me, {
 this.....day of.....189.. }

Inspector of Election.



WM. H. TEN EYCK.



Rev. J. Smith

Oath to be Administered by Inspectors of Election to Voters Unable, by Reason of Physical Disability, to Prepare their Ballots.

You do solemnly swear and declare that, by reason of physical disability, you are unable to prepare your ballot to be voted at this election without assistance, and you have selected M..... to assist you in the preparation of your ballot.

[To be filed with County Clerk, or officer or board which prepared the ballots voted.]

Ballot Clerks' Certificate of Ballots Cast.

This is to certify that at the.....election, held at the.....district poll in the town of....., county of....., on....., 189., the whole number of ballots of each kind voted, were:

(Democratic or other party).....
 (Republican or other party).....
 (Prohibition or other party).....
 (Equal Rights or other party).....

Total.....

The number of ballots of each kind delivered to voters were:

(Democratic).....
 (Republican).....
 (.....)
 (.....)

Total.....

The number of spoiled ballots of each kind returned:

(Democratic).....
 (Republican).....
 (.....)
 (.....)

Total.....

The number of ballots of each kind not delivered to voters:

(Democratic).....
 (Republican).....
 (.....)
 (.....)

Total.....

The number of detached stubs returned by voters:

..... Total.....

(Signed)

Dated

Ballot Clerks.

Town Clerk's or City Clerk's Receipt for Official Ballots received from County Clerk.

Received ofClerk of.....county.
 One package of official ballots, containing.....ballots (.....party.....)
 One package of official ballots, containing.....ballots (.....party.....)
 One package of official ballots, containing.....ballots (.....party.....)

Dated.....

(Signed).....

(Town or city) Clerk.

Election Inspector's Receipt for official ballots received from Town or City Clerk.

Received of.....(city or town) Clerk.....
 One package of official ballots, containing.....ballots (.....party.....)
 One package of official ballots, containing.....ballots (.....party.....)
 One package of official ballots, containing.....ballots (.....party.....)
 Dated.....

(Signed).....

*Inspectors Election.
 Dist. Poll (town or city).*

NOMINATION CERTIFICATES.

REPUBLICAN, DEMOCRATIC, PROHIBITION, SOCIALIST.

State, or More than one County, Must be Filed with Secre-
 tary of State.

EARLIEST DAY—September 24.

| LATEST DAY—October 9.

One County, Filed with County Clerk.

EARLIEST DAY—October 4.

| LATEST DAY—October 14.

INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS.

State, or More than One County, Must be Filed with Secre-
 tary of State.

EARLIEST DAY—September 24.

| LATEST DAY—October 19.

One County, Filed with County Clerk.

EARLIEST DAY—October 4.

| LATEST DAY—October 22.



JOHN SIMPSON.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Governors.	Residences.	Date of Election
George Clinton †.....	Ulster County.....	July 30, 1777.
John Jay.....	New York City.....	..... 1795.
George Clinton.....	Ulster County.....	..... 1801.
Morgan Lewis.....	Dutchess County.....	..... 1804.
Daniel D. Tompkins.....	Richmond County.....	..... 1807.
John Taylor †.....	Albany.....	March, 1817.
De Witt Clinton.....	New York City.....	..... 1817.
Joseph C. Yates §.....	Schenectady.....	November, 1822.
De Witt Clinton.....	New York City.....	November, 1824.
Nathaniel Pitcher †.....	Sandy Hill.....	February 11, 1828.
Martin Van Buren.....	Kinderhook.....	November, 1828.
Enos T. Throop †.....	Auburn.....	March 12, 1829.
William L. Marcy.....	Troy.....	November, 1832.
William H. Seward.....	Auburn.....	November, 1838.
William C. Bouck.....	Fultonham.....	November, 1842.
Silas Wright.....	Canton.....	November, 1844.
John Young.....	Geneseo.....	November, 1846.
Hamilton Fish.....	New York City.....	November, 1848.
Washington Hunt.....	Lockport.....	November, 1850.
Horatio Seymour.....	Deerfield.....	November, 1852.
Myron H. Clark.....	Canandaigua.....	November, 1854.
John A. King.....	Queens County.....	November, 1856.
Edwin D. Morgan.....	New York City.....	November, 1858.
Horatio Seymour.....	Deerfield.....	November, 1862.
Reuben E. Fenton.....	Frewsburgh.....	November, 1864.
John T. Hoffman.....	New York City.....	November, 1868.
John A. Dix.....	New York City.....	November, 1872.
Samuel J. Tilden.....	New York City.....	November, 1874.
Lucius Robinson.....	Elmira.....	November, 1876.
Alonzo B. Cornell.....	New York City.....	November, 1879.
Grover Cleveland.....	Buffalo.....	November, 1882.
David B. Hill.....	Elmira.....	November, 1885.

† The Constitution of 1777 did not specify the time when the Governor should enter on the duties of his office. Governor Clinton was declared elected July 9, and qualified on the above day.

‡ Lieutenant-Governor. Acting Governor.

§ The Constitution of 1821 provided that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall, on and after the year 1823, enter on the duties of their respective offices on the 1st of January.

|| Lieutenant-Governor became Governor on the resignation of Martin Van Buren, March 12, 1829. Elected November, 1830, for a full term.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Lieutenant-Governors.	Residences.	Elected.
Pierre Van Cortlandt.....	Croton Landing	1777.
Stephen Van Rensselaer.....	Albany.....	1795.
Jeremiah Van Rensselaer....	Albany.....	1801.
John Broome	New York City.....	1804.
John Tayler*	Albany.....	January 29, 1811.
DeWitt Clinton†.....	New York City.....	April, 1811.
John Tayler.....	Albany.....	1813.
Erastus Root.....	Delhi.....	November, 1822.
James Talmadge.....	Dutchess County	November, 1824.
Nathaniel Pitcher‡.....	Sandy Hill.....	November, 1826.
Peter R. Livingston.....	Dutchess County.....	February 16, 1828.
Charles Dayan.....	Lowville.....	October 7, 1828.
Enos T. Throop §.....	Auburn.....	November, 1828.
Charles Stebbins.....	Cazenovia.....	March 12, 1829.
William M. Oliver.....	Penn Yan.....	January 5, 1830.
Edward P. Livingston.....	Columbia County.....	November, 1830.
John Tracy.....	Oxford.....	November, 1832.
Luther Bradish.....	Malone.....	November, 1838.
Daniel S. Dickinson.....	Binghamton.....	November, 1842.
Addison Gardiner.....	Rochester.....	November, 1844.
Hamilton Fish||.....	New York City.....	November, 1847.
George W. Patterson.....	Westfield.....	November, 1848.
Sanford E. Church.....	Albion.....	November, 1850.
Henry J. Raymond.....	New York City.....	November, 1854.
Henry R. Seldon.....	Rochester.....	November, 1856.
Robert Campbell.....	Bath.....	November, 1858.
David R. Floyd Jones.....	Oyster Bay.....	November, 1862.
Thomas G. Alvord.....	Syracuse.....	November, 1864.
Stewart L. Woodford.....	Brooklyn.....	November, 1866.
Allen C. Beach.....	Watertown.....	November, 1868.
John C. Robinson.....	Binghamton.....	November, 1872.
William Dorsheimer.....	Buffalo.....	November, 1874.
George G. Hoskins.....	Bennington.....	November, 1879.
David B. Hill.....	Elmira.....	November, 1882.
Denis McCarthy ¶.....	Syracuse.....	January 6, 1885.
Edward F. Jones**.....	Binghamton.....	November, 1885.

* Broome having died Tayler was elected President of the Senate, January 29, 1811.

† Elected under a special act.

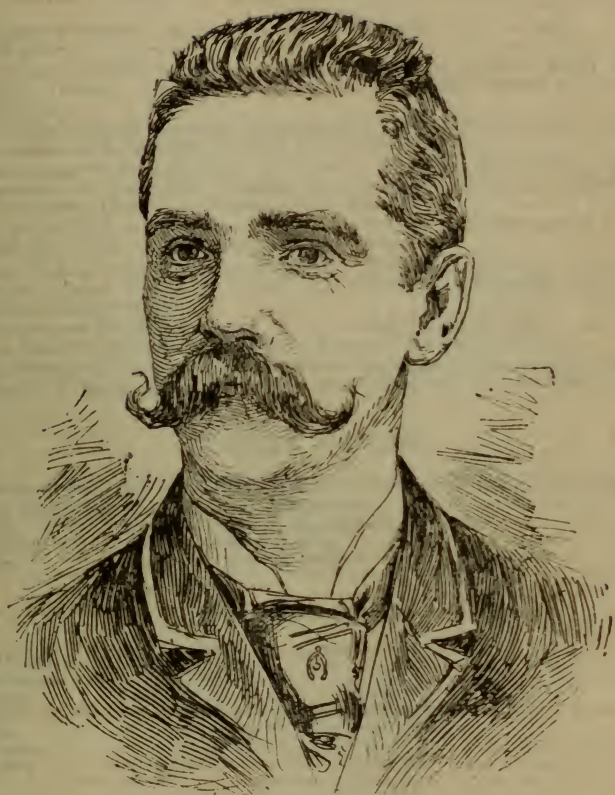
‡ Clinton having died February 11, 1828, Pitcher became Governor, and Livingston and Dayan were successively elected Presidents of the Senate.

§ Throop having succeeded Van Buren as Governor, Stebbins and Oliver were successively elected Presidents of the Senate.

|| Gardiner having been elected judge of the Court of Appeals, Fish was elected to fill the vacancy under an act passed in September of that year.

¶ Hill having succeeded Cleveland as Governor, McCarthy was elected President of the Senate January 6, 1885.

** Re-elected November 6, 1888.



Mr. Richards



Robert

SCHEDULES.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTIONS.

Justices of the Supreme Court will this year be chosen to succeed the following:

First Judicial District, City and County of New York, John R. Brady, of New York City.

Second Judicial District (Counties of Richmond, Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Putnam and Dutchess), Calvin E. Pratt of Brooklyn.

Third Judicial District (Counties of Columbia, Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Albany, Schoharie and Rensselaer), William L. Learned of Albany.

Fourth Judicial District (Counties of Warren, Saratoga, Washington, Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton and Schenectady), Charles O. Tappan of Potsdam.

Fifth Judicial District (Counties of Onondaga, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, Jefferson and Lewis), John C. Churchill of Oswego.

Sixth Judicial District (Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, Cortlandt and Schuyler), Calvin E. Parker of Binghamton.

Seventh Judicial District (Counties of Livingston, Wayne, Seneca, Yates, Ontario, Steuben, Monroe and Cayuga), Charles C. Dwight, Auburn.

Eighth Judicial District (Counties of Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany and Wyoming), Charles Daniels of Buffalo.

COUNTY JUDGES.

County Judges will this year be chosen as follows to serve for six years:

Queens, to succeed G. L. Garretson of Newton.	
Suffolk, " " Thomas Young of Huntington.	
Tompkins, " " Marcus Lyon of Ithaca.	
Wayne, " " George W. Cowles of Clyde.	

SURROGATES.

Surrogates will this year be chosen as follows to serve for six years:

Cattaraugus, to succeed Alfred Spring of Franklinville.	
Onondaga, " " George R. Cook of Syracuse.	
Ontario, " " David G. Lapham of Canandaigua.	
Suffolk, " " James H. Tuthill of Riverhead.	
Tompkins, " " Marcus Lyon of Ithaca.	
Wayne, " " George W. Cowles of Clyde.	

SHERIFFS.

Sheriffs this year will be chosen to serve for three years as follows:

Albany	to succeed James Rooney.....	Albany.
Allegany	" William J. Garwood.....	Angelica.
Cattaraugus.....	" Mortimer N. Pratt.....	Little Valley.
Chautauqua	" Henry R. Case.....	Mayville.
Chemung	" Frank J. Cassada	Elmira.
Chenango	" Alonzo S. Kiney	Norwich.
Cortland.....	" Earlow G. Bothwick.....	Cortland.
Delaware	" John J. McArthur.....	Delhi.
Dutchess	" J. W. Van Tassell.....	Poughkeepsie.
Erie.....	" Oliver A. Jenkins	Buffalo.
Essex.....	" Oscar A. Phinney.....	Elizabeth Town.
Greene	" James Stead.....	Catskill.
Herkimer.....	" Newell Morey	Herkimer.

Livingston	to succeed	Fremont Hampton	Geneseo.
Montgomery	"	John D. Schuyler	Fonda.
Oneida	"	Thomas Wheeler	Utica.
Onondaga	"	Hector B. Johnson	Syracuse.
Ontario	"	Irving Corbin	Canandaigua.
Orange	"	Jacob M. Johnson	Goshen.
Queens	"	Matthew J. Goldner	Long Island City.
Rensselaer	"	Shepard Tappen	Troy.
Richmond	"	John H. Ellsworth	Richmond.
Rockland	"	John F. Shankey	New City.
St. Lawrence	"	Erastus P. Backus	Canton.
Saratoga	"	Daniel H. Deyse	Ballston.
Schuyler	"	Charles W. White	Watkins.
Seneca	"	John Woods	Ovid.
Steuben	"	Oscar B. Stratton	Bath.
Sullivan	"	David S. Avery	Monticello.
Ulster	"	Samuel Dill	Kingston.
Warren	"	Joseph B. Mills	Lake George.
Washington	"	Fred E. Hill	Salem.
Westchester	"	Frank G. Schirmer	White Plains.
Yates	"	Perry W. Danes	Penn Yan.

COUNTY CLERKS.

County Clerks will this year be chosen to serve for three years as follows:

Allegany	to succeed	George A. Belmont	Belmont.
Broome	"	Henry Marean	Binghamton.
Cattaraugus	"	Henry S. Merrill	Little Valley.
Cayuga	"	Benj. M. Wilcox	Auburn.
Chautauqua	"	Edgar P. Putnam	Mayville.
Chenango	"	Norman Carr	Norwich.
Clinton	"	John P. Brennan	Plattsburgh
Columbia	"	Isaac P. Rockefeller	Hudson.
Cortland	"	Hubert T. Bushnell	Cortland.
Delaware	"	George W. Crawford	Delhi.
Dutchess	"	Theodore A. Hoffman	Poughkeepsie
Erie	"	Charles A. Orr	Buffalo.
Franklin	"	Nathaniel M. Marshall	Malone.
Genesee	"	Carlos A. Hull	Batavia.
Greene	"	Henry Van Bergen	Catskill.
Herkimer	"	Levi C. Smith	Herkimer.
Jefferson	"	O. De Grasse Green	Watertown.
Kings	"	William J. Kaiser	Brooklyn.
Lewis	"	A. Marcellus Lanpher	Lowville.
Madison	"	Charles W. Stapleton	Morrisville.
Monroe	"	William Oliver	Rochester.
Montgomery	"	George L. Davis	Fonda.
Oneida	"	Frederick D. Haak	Utica.
Onondaga	"	George G. Cotton	Syracuse.
Ontario	"	William R. Marks	Canandaigua.
Orange	"	Charles G. Elliot	Goshen.
Oswego	"	Thomas M. Costello	Oswego.
Queens	"	John H. Sutphin	Jamaica.
St. Lawrence	"	Thomas M. Wells	Canton.
Schenectady	"	James B. Alexander	Schenectady
Schoharie	"	Arthur D. Mead	Schoharie.
Suffolk	"	Orange T. Fanning	Riverhead.
Tioga	"	Orlando G. King	Owego.
Tompkins	"	Leroy H. Vankirk	Ithaca.
Ulster	"	Jacob D. Wurts	Kingston.
Warren	"	Wm. H. Van Cott	Lake George.
Washington	"	Rodney Van Wormer	Argyle.
Wyoming	"	Edward M. Jennings	Warsaw.
Yates	"	Joseph F. Crosby	Penn Yan.

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

A Register of Deeds will this year be chosen to serve three years in place of
 Kings.....to succeed James Kane.....Brooklyn.



H. A. Schumann

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

District Attorneys will this year be chosen to serve three years as follows:

Cortland.....	to succeed	Horace L. Bronson.....	Cortland.
Dutchess.....	"	Martin Heermance.....	Rhinebeck.
Essex.....	"	Robert Dornburgh.....	Ticonderoga.
Herkimer.....	"	Irving R. Devendorf.....	Herkimer.
Tioga.....	"	Jerry S. Gross.....	Owego.
Tompkins.....	"	Jesse H. Jennings.....	Ithaca.
Warren.....	"	Charles R. Patterson.....	Glens Falls.
Wayne.....	"	Samuel N. Sawyer.....	Palmyra.
Wyoming.....	"	George W. Botsford, Jr.....	Portageville.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

County Treasurers will this year be chosen to serve three years as follows:

Chemung.....	to succeed	Patrick J. Neagle.....	Elmira.
Columbia.....	"	Peter Mesick.....	Claverack.
Dutchess.....	"	Isaac W. Sherrill.....	Poughkeepsie.
Genesee.....	"	John Thomas.....	Batavia.
Kings.....	"	Henry H. Adams.....	Brooklyn.
Ontario.....	"	E. Chapin Church.....	Canandaigua.
Putnam.....	"	Hillyer Ryder.....	Carmel.
Rensselaer.....	"	Thomas Dickson.....	Troy.
Richmond.....	"	Matthew S. Tully.....	Tompkinsville.
Saratoga.....	"	Stephen C. Medbery.....	Ballston.
Schenectady.....	"	John G. L. Ackerman.....	Schenectady.
Schoyler.....	"	William H. Wait.....	Watkins.
Steuben.....	"	Lenas L. Parker.....	Bath.
Warren.....	"	Albert H. Thomas.....	Warrensburgh.
Wayne.....	"	Volney H. Sweeting.....	Lyons.
Yates.....	"	J. Henry Smith.....	Penn Yan.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

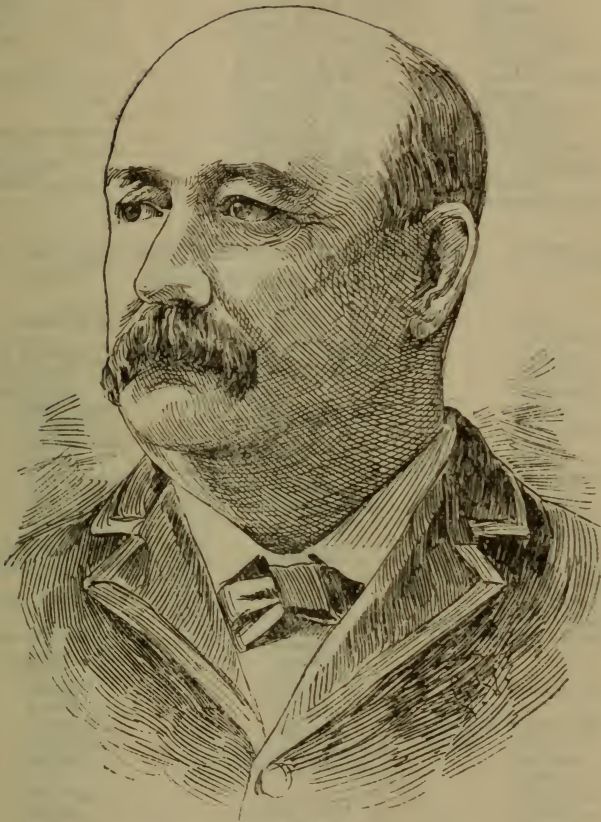
Superintendents of the Poor will this year be chosen to serve three years as follows:

Allegany.....	to succeed	Wm. Weaver.....	Angelica.
Chautauqua.....	"	S. Leroy Hurlbert.....	Forestville.
Columbia.....	"	Jacob M. Sutherland.....	Ghent.
Cortland.....	"	Dwight K. Cutler.....	Scott.
Dutchess.....	"	Myron Smith.....	Washington.
Erie.....	"	Adam Rehm.....	Buffalo.
Franklin.....	"	Henry A. Miller.....	Malone.
Greene.....	"	Hiram Lacy.....	Greenville.
Hamilton.....	"	John Rourke.....	Sageville.
Herkimer.....	"	Charles A. Snyder.....	Herkimer.
Lewis.....	"	John Becker.....	Croghan.
Livingston.....	"	John L. Scott.....	Genesee.
Madison.....	"	S. Allen Curtis.....	Eaton.
Monroe.....	"	Geo. E. McGonegal.....	Rochester.
Oneida.....	"	Robert W. Evans.....	Clinton.
Ontario.....	"	James B. Gardner.....	Hopewell.
Orange.....	"	James Comfort.....	Montgomery.
Otsego.....	"	Amos S. Luther.....	Milford.
Queens.....	"	James Norton.....	Glen Cove.
Rensselaer.....	"	John H. Dearstyne.....	Troy.
".....	"	Gardner P. Morey (auditing).....	Nassau.
St. Lawrence.....	"	Horace D. Sackrider.....	Canton.
Saratoga.....	"	Joseph H. Alexander.....	West Charlton.
Steuben.....	"	Chas. G. Hutchinson.....	Jasper.
Suffolk.....	"	Charles L. Raynor.....	Sayville.
Sullivan.....	"	John Leonard.....	Mongaup Valley.
Tioga.....	"	Daniel Johnson.....	Owego.
Tompkins.....	"	James S. Syke.....	Waterburgh.
Ulster.....	"	Silas Saxton.....	New Paltz.
Washington.....	"	Andrew M. Collins.....	Shushan.
Wyoming.....	"	James W. Ives.....	Java Village.

CORONERS.

Coroners will this year be chosen to serve three years, as follows :

Albany	to succeed Philip J. McCormick.	Albany.
Allegany	Adelbert T. Bacon.	Canasaraga
Broome	Bama E. Radeker.	Deposit.
Cattaraugus.	S. L. Fisher	Little Valley.
"	J. C. Richards	Olean.
Cayuga.	Alvin D. Stewart	Port Byron.
"	Albert L. Hall.	Fair Haven.
"	Charles O. Baker.	Anburn.
Chautauqua.	Samuel C. Crandall.	Westfield.
Chemung.	Jonas Jacobs.	Elmira.
"	Charles S. Gere.	Chemung.
Chenango	DeWitt C. Crumb.	South Otselic.
Clinton	Samuel D. Phillips.	Movers.
"	John J. Robinson.	Ellenborough Centre.
Columbia	T. Floyd Woodworth.	Kinderhook.
"	Wm. D. Holsapple	Hudson.
Cortland	Philip M. Neary	Union Valley.
"	George D. Bradford.	Homer.
Delaware	Oliver T. Bundy	Deposit.
"	John Clark	Delhi.
Dutchess	H. L. Cookingham	Red Hook.
"	Wm. J. Conklin	Fishkill Village.
Erie.	John R. Kenney	Buffalo.
Essex	Clark M. Pease	Crown Point.
"	Benjamin W. Severance.	Minerville.
Franklin.	George H. Olivar	Dickinson.
Fulton.	Charles M. Lefler	Gloversville.
Genesee.	Alpheus Prince.	Oakfield.
Greene	Willis Baldwin.	Hunter.
"	Wm. K. Reed	Coxsackie.
"	Wm. C. Brady	Athens.
"	Wm. Kortz	Catskill.
Herkimer	Erwen E. Kelley	Gray.
Jefferson	M. Lee Smith	Watertown.
"	Frank M. Vebber	Carthage.
Livingston	Frank B. Dodge	Mt. Morris.
Madison	Barton R. Gifford	Madison.
"	Melvin G. Edgerton.	Canastota.
Montgomery	Sylvester D. Lewis.	Amsterdam.
"	Dallas M. Taylor	Canajoharie.
New York	Ferdinand Levy	N. Y. City.
"	Daniel Hanley	"
"	Louis W. Schultze	"
Niagara.	Wm. H. Cornell	Suspension Bridge.
"	John W. Bickford	Lockport.
Oneida.	Willis E. Millington	Rome.
Onondaga	Frederick W. Smith.	Syracuse.
Orange	Cooper DeGraw	Middletown.
"	John Cronin	Newburgh.
Orleans	Edward Munson	Medina.
Oswego	Christopher J. Vowinkle.	Oswego.
"	Willis G. Babcock.	Constantia.
Otsego	Charles T. Fox	Garrettsville.
"	Benjamin A. Church	Oneonta.
Putnam	Elisha N. Rusk	Cold Spring.
Queens.	Benjamin F. Everitt	Jamaica.
"	Wm. P. Horton	Valley Stream.
"	John Homeyer	Ridgewood.
Rensselaer	Rolland C. Davis	Hoosick Falls.
"	John Foy	Troy.
Richmond.	John W. Wood	Port Richmond.
Rockland	Thomas J. McGowan.	Haverstraw.
"	Chas. F. Kirkpatrick.	Nyack.
St. Lawrence.	Wm C. Smith	Brasher.
"	Silas E. Brown	Ogdensburg.
Saratoga.	Rowland H. Stubbs	Waterford.
Schenectady	Ralph A. McDougall.	Duanesburgh Cross.



Deuisshea

Wyoming	to succeed Alexander Ennis	Pattersonville.
Schoharie	William W. Burgett	Fultonham.
Schuyler	George M. Post	Havana.
Steuben	Orlando W. Sutton	Bath.
"	Chauncey B. Hubbard	Hornellsville.
"	Albert A. Aldrich	Addison.
Tioga	Algernon J. Harris	Candor.
"	Daniel D. Harnden	Waverly.
Tompkins	George M. Beckwith	Groton.
Ulster	Albert Carr	Kingston.
Warren	Frederick Streeter	Glens Falls.
"	William E. Fuller	Luzerne.
Washington	John Millington	East Greenwich.
"	Royal Slocum	Easton.
"	Oliver C. Burroughs	Whitehall.
Wayne	Benjamin F. Peck	Wolcott.
"	John D. Briggs	Williamson.
Weschtester	John Matthews	New Rochelle.
Wyoming	Lucien W. Peck	Arcade.
Yates	Adelbert D. Haines	Benton Centre.

THE STATE, SHOWING COUNTIES BY TOWNSHIPS AND CITIES BY WARDS.

ALBANY CO.	Willing, Wirt.	Leon, Little Valley, Lyndon.
City of Albany..17 Wards.	1 Assembly District.	Machias,
City of Cohoes.. 5 Wards.	53 Election Districts.	Mansfield,
Towns—Berne,		Napoli.
Bethlehem,	BROOME CO.	New Albion
Coeymans,	City of Binghamton...	Olean,
Guilderland,	13 Wards.	Otto,
Knox,	Towns—Barker,	Perryburg,
New Scotland.	Binghamton.	Persia,
Rensselaerville,	Chenango.	Partville.
Watervliet,	Colesville.	Randolph.
Westerlo.	Conklin.	Red House.
4 Assembly Districts.	Fenton,	Salamanca.
161 Election Districts.	Kirkwood,	South Valley,
	Lisle,	Yorkshire.
ALLEGANY CO.	Maine,	2 Assembly Districts.
Towns—Alfred,	Nanticoke,	71 Election Districts.
Allen,	Sanford.	
Alma,	Triangle,	CAYUGA CO.
Almond,	Union.	City of Auburn.10 Wards.
Amity,	Vestal,	Towns—Aurelius.
Andover,	Windsor.	Brutus.
Angelica.	1 Assembly District.	Cato.
Belfast.	70 Election Districts.	Conquest.
Birdsall,		Fleming,
Bolivar,	CATTARAUGUS CO.	Genoa.
Burns.	Towns—Allegany.	Ira,
Caneadea.	Ashford,	Leadyard.
Centerville.	Carrolton.	Locke.
Clarksville.	Cold Spring.	Mentz,
Cuba,	Conewango.	Montezuma,
Friendship,	Dayton.	Moravia,
Genesee.	East Otto.	Niles.
Granger.	Ellicottville.	Owasco.
Grove.	Farmersville.	Scipio.
Hume,	Franklinville.	Sempronius,
Independence,	Freedom.	Sennett.
New Hudson.	Red Valley.	Springport.
Rushford,	Hinsdale.	Sterling.
Scio,	Humphrey,	Summer Hill.
Ward,	Ischua.	Throop.
Wellsville.		
West Almond,		

Cayuga Co.—*Con.*

Venice.

Victory.

2 Assembly Districts.

71 Election Districts.

CHAUTAUQUA Co.

City of Dunkirk. 4 Wards.

City of Jamestown. 5 Wards.

Towns—Arkwright.

Busti.

Carroll.

Charlotte.

Chautauqua.

Cherry Creek.

Clymer.

Ellery.

Ellicott.

Ellington.

French Creek.

Gerry.

Hanover.

Harmony.

Kiantone.

Mina.

Poland.

Pomfret.

Portland.

Ripley.

Sheridan.

Sherman.

Stockton.

Villanova.

Westfield.

2 Assembly Districts.

86 Election Districts.

CHEMUNG Co.

City of Elmira. 7 Wards.

Towns—Ashland.

Baldwin.

Big Flats.

Catlin.

Chemung.

Elmira.

Erin.

Horseheads.

Southport.

Van Etten.

Veteran.

1 Assembly District.

58 Election Districts.

CHENANGO Co.

Towns—Afton.

Bainbridge.

Columbus.

Coventry.

German.

Greene.

Guilford.

Lineklaen.

McDonough.

New Berlin.

N. Norwich.

Norwich.

Otselic.

Oxford.

Pharsalia.

Pitcher.

Plymouth.

Preston.

Sherburne.

Smithville.

Smyrna.

1 Assembly District.

50 Election Districts.

CLINTON Co.

Towns—Altona.

Ausable.

Beekmantown.

Black Brook.

Champlain.

Chazy.

Clinton.

Dannemora.

Ellenburgh.

Moorea.

Peru.

Plattsburgh.

Saranac.

Schuyler Falls.

1 Assembly District.

46 Election Districts.

COLUMBIA Co.

City of Hudson. 5 Wards.

Towns—Ancram.

Austerlitz.

Canaan.

Chatham.

Claverack.

Clermont.

Copake.

Gallatin.

Germantown.

Ghent.

Greenport.

Hillsdale.

Kinderhook.

Livingston.

New Lebanon.

Stockport.

Stuyvesant.

Taghkanic.

1 Assembly District.

53 Election Districts.

CORTLAND Co.

Towns—Cincinnatus.

Cortlandville.

Cuyler.

Freetown.

Harford.

Homer.

Lapeer.

Marathon.

Preble.

Scott.

Solon.

Taylor.

Truxton.

Virgil.

Willett.

1 Assembly District.

34 Election Districts.

DELAWARE Co.

Towns—Andes.

Bovina.

Coldchester.

Davenport.

Delhi.

Deposit.

Franklin.

Hamden.

Hancock.

Harpersfield.

Kortright.

Masonville.

Meredith.

Middletown.

Roxbury.

Sidney.

Stanford.

Tompkins.

Walton.

1 Assembly District.

56 Election Districts.

DUTCHESS Co.

City of Poughkeepsie. 6 Wards.

Towns—Amenia.

Beekman.

Clinton.

Dover.

East Fishkill.

Fishkill.

Hyde Park.

LaGrange.

Milan.

North East.

Pawling.

Pine Plains.

Pleasant Valley.

Poughkeepsie.

Red Hook.

Rhinebeck.

Stamford.

Union Vale.

Wappingers.

Washington.

2 Assembly Districts.

76 Election Districts.

ERIE Co.

City of Buffalo. 13 Wards.

Towns—Alden.

Amherst.

Aurora.

Boston.

Brant.

Checktowaga.

Clarence.

Colden.

Collins.

Concord.

East Hamburg.

Eden.



JOHN C. DODD.

Erie Co.—*Con.*

Elma,
Evans,
Grand Island,
Hamburg,
Holland,
Lancaster,
Marilla,
Newstead,
North Collins,
Sardinia,
Tonawanda,
Wales,
West Seneca.

5 Assembly Districts.
212 Election Districts.

Essex Co.

Towns—Chesterfield,
Crown Point,
Elizabethtown,
Essex,
Jay,
Keene,
Lewis,
Minerva,
Moriah,
Newcomb,
North Elba,
North Hudson,
St. Armand,
Schroon,
Ticonderoga,
Westport,
Wellsborough,
Wilmington.
1 Assembly District.
40 Election Districts.

Franklin Co.

Towns—Bangor,
Belmont,
Bombay,
Brandon,
Brighton,
Burke,
Chateaugay,
Constable,
Dickinson,
Duane,
Fort Covington,
Franklin,
Harriettown,
Malone,
Moir,
Santa Clara,
Waverly,
Westville.
1 Assembly District.
40 Election Districts.

Fulton and Hamilton Counties.

City of Gloversville... 6 Wards.
Towns—Bleecker,
Broadalbin,
Caroga,

Ephratah,
Johnstown,
Mayfield,
Northampton,
Oppenheim,
Perth,
Stratford,
Hamilton Co.

1 Assembly District.
Fulton, 44 Election Districts.
Hamilton, 10 Election Districts.

Genesee Co.

Towns—Alabama,
Alexander,
Batavia,
Bergen,
Bethany,
Byron,
Darien,
Elba,
Le Roy,
Oakfield,
Pavilion,
Pembroke,
Stafford.
1 Assembly District.
37 Election Districts.

Greene Co.

Towns—Ashland,
Athens,
Cairo,
Coxsackie,
Durham,
Greenville,
Halcott,
Hunter,
Jewett,
Lexington,
New Baltimore,
Prattsville,
Windham.
1 Assembly District.
35 Election Districts.

Herkimer Co.

Towns—Columbia,
Danube,
Fairfield,
Frankfort,
German Flats,
Herkimer,
Litchfield,
Little Falls,
Manheim,
Newport,
Norway,
Ohio,
Russia,
Salisbury,
Schuyler,
Stark,
Warren,

Wilmurt.
Winfield.

1 Assembly District.
59 Election Districts.

Jefferson Co.

City of Watertown... 4 Wards.

Towns—Adams,
Alexandria,
Antwerp,
Brownville,
Cape Vincent,
Champion,
Clayton,
Ellisburgh,
Henderson,
Hounsfield,
Leray,
Lorraine,
Lyne,
Orleans,
Pamela,
Philadelphia,
Rodman,
Rutland,
Theresa,
Watertown,
Wilna,
Worth.

2 Assembly Districts.
83 Election Districts.

Kings Co.

City of Brooklyn... 26 Wards.

Towns—Flatbush,
Flatland,
Gravesend,
New Lots,
New Utrecht.
12 Assembly Districts.
671 Election Districts.

Lewis Co.

Towns—Croghan,
Denmark,
Diana,
Greig,
Harrisburgh,
High Market,
Lewis,
Leyden,
Lowville,
Lyonsdale,
Martinsburgh,
Montague,
New Bremen,
Osceola,
Pinckney,
Turin,
Watson,
West Turin.
1 Assembly District.
37 Election Districts.

LIVINGSTON CO.

Towns—Avon,
Caledonia,
Conesus,
Geneseo,
Groveland,
Leicester,
Lina,
Livonia,
Mt. Morris,
North Dansville,
Nunda,
Ossian,
Portage,
Sparta,
Spring Water,
West Sparta,
York.
1 Assembly District.
44 Election Districts.

MADISON CO.

Towns—Brookfield,
Casanovia,
De Ruyter,
Eaton,
Fenner,
Georgetown,
Hamilton,
Lebanon,
Lenox,
Madison,
Nelson,
Smithfield,
Stockbridge,
Sullivan.
1 Assembly District.
55 Election Districts.

MONROE CO.

City of Rochester...
16 Wards.
Towns—Brighton,
Chili,
Clarkson,
Gates,
Greece,
Hamlin,
Henrietta,
Irondequoit,
Mendon,
Ogden,
Parma,
Penfield,
Perinton,
Pittsford,
Riga,
Rush,
Sweden,
Webster,
Wheatland.
3 Assembly Districts.
163 Election Districts.

MONTGOMERY CO.

City of Amsterdam...
5 Wards.

Towns—Amsterdam,
Canajoharie,
Charleston,
Florida,
Glenn,
Minden,
Mohawk,
Palatine,
Root,
St. Johnsville.
1 Assembly District.
52 Election Districts.

NEW YORK CO.

24 Assembly Districts.
887 Election Districts.

NIAGARA CO.

City of Lockport...4 Wards.
Towns—Cambria,
Hartland,
Lewiston,
Lockport,
Newfane,
Niagara,
Pendleton,
Porter,
Royalton,
Somerset,
Wheatfield,
Wilson.
2 Assembly Districts.
56 Election Districts.

ONEIDA CO.

City of Rome.... 5 Wards.
City of Utica....12 Wards.
Towns—Ansville,
Augusta,
Ava,
Boonville,
Ridgewater,
Camden,
Deerfield,
Florence,
Floyd,
Forestport,
Kirkland,
Lee,
Marcy,
Marshall,
New Hartford,
Paris,
Remsen,
Sangerfield,
Stenben,
Trenton,
Vernon,
Verona,
Vienna,
Western,
Westmoreland,
Whitestown.

3 Assembly Districts.
133 Election Districts.

ONONDAGA CO.

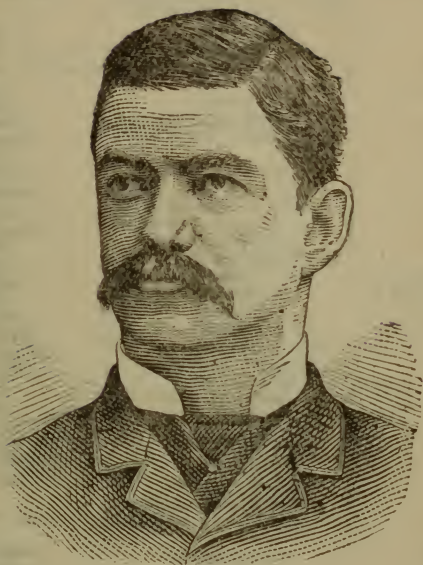
City of Syracuse...
11 Wards.
Towns—Camillus,
Cicero,
Clay,
DeWitt,
Elbridge,
Fabius,
Geddes,
La Fayette,
Lysander,
Manlius,
Marcellus,
Onondaga,
Otisco,
Pompey,
Salina,
Skaneateles,
Spafford,
Tully,
Van Buren.
3 Assembly Districts.
157 Election Districts.

ONTARIO CO.

Towns—Bristol,
Canadice,
Canandaigua,
East Bloomfield,
Farmington,
Geneva,
Gorham,
Hopewell,
Manchester,
Naples,
Phelps,
Richmond,
Seneca,
South Bristol,
Victor,
West Bloomfield.
1 Assembly District.
53 Election Districts.

ORANGE CO.

City of Newburg...4 Wards.
City of Middleton...4 Wards.
Towns—Blooming Grove,
Chester,
Cornwall,
Crawford,
Deer Park,
Goshen,
Greenville,
Hamptonburg,
Highland,
Miniskink,
Monroe,
Montgomery,
Mount Hope,
Newburg,
New Windsor,
Tuxedo,
Walkill,
Jarwick,
Wawayanda.
2 Assembly Districts.
94 Election Districts.



R. L. Fox.

ORLEANS CO.

Towns—Albion,
Barre,
Carlton,
Clarendon,
Gaines,
Kendall,
Murray,
Ridgeway,
Shelby,
Yates.
1 Assembly District.
32 Election Districts.

OSWEGO CO.

City of Oswego...8 Wards.
Towns—Albion,
Amboy,
Boylston,
Constantia,
Granby,
Hannibal,
Hastings,
Mexico,
New Haven,
Orwell,
Oswego,
Palermo,
Parish,
Redfield,
Richland,
Sandy Creek,
Schroepel,
Scriba,
Volney,
West Monroe,
Williamstown.
2 Assembly Districts.
77 Election Districts.

OTSEGO CO.

Towns—Burlington,
Butternuts,
Cherry Valley,
Decatur,
Edmerson,
Exeter,
Hartwick,
Laurens,
Maryland,
Middlefield,
Melford,
Morris,
New Lisbon,
Oneonta,
Otego,
Otsego,
Pittsfield,
Plainfield,
Richfield,
Roseboom,
Springfield,
Unadilla,
Westford,
Worcester.
2 Assembly Districts.
63 Election Districts.

PUTNAM CO.

Towns—Carmel,
Kent,
Patterson,
Phillipstown,
Putnam Valley,
South East.
1 Assembly District.
16 Election Districts.

QUEENS CO.

Long Island C'y. 5 Wards.
Towns—Flushing,
Hempstead,
Jamaica,
Newtown,
N'th Hempstead,
Oyster Bay.
2 Assembly Districts.
108 Election Districts.

RENSSELAER CO.

City of Troy...13 Wards.
Towns—Berlin,
Brunswick,
East Greenbush,
Grafton,
Greenbush,
Hoosick,
Lansingburgh,
Nassau,
North Greenbush,
Petersburgh,
Pittstown,
Poestenkill,
Sand Lake,
Schaghticoke,
Schodack,
Stephentown.
3 Assembly Districts.
121 Election Districts.

RICHMOND CO.

Towns—Castletown,
Middletown,
Northfield,
Southfield,
Westfield.
1 Assembly District.
44 Election Districts.

ROCKLAND CO.

Towns—Clarkstown,
Haverstraw,
Orangetown,
Ramapo,
Stony Point.
1 Assembly District.
29 Election Districts.

ST. LAWRENCE CO.

City of Ogdensburgh...
4 Wards.
Towns—Brasher,
Canton,

Clair,
Clifton,
Colton,
DeKalb,
DePeyster,
Edwards.
Fine,
Fowler,
Gouverneur,
Hammond,
Hannon,
Hopkinton,
Lawrence,
Lisbon,
Louisville,
Macomb,
Madrid,
Massena,
Morristown,
Norfolk,
Oswegatchie,
Parishville,
Pierpont,
Pitkin,
Potsdam,
Rossie,
Russel,
Stockholm,
Waddington.
3 Assembly Districts.
97 Election Districts.

SARATOGA CO.

Towns—Ballstown,
Charlton,
Clifton Park,
Corinth,
Day,
Edinburgh,
Galway,
Greenfield,
Hadley,
Halfmoon,
Malta,
Melton,
Moreau,
Northumberland,
Providence,
Saratoga,
Saratoga Springs,
Stillwater,
Waterford,
Wilton.
2 Assembly Districts.
65 Election Districts.

SCHENECTADY CO.

City of Schenectady...
5 Wards.
Towns—Duanesburg,
Glennville,
Niskayuna,
Princetown,
Rotterdam.
1 Assembly District.
31 Election Districts.

SCHOHARIE CO.

Towns—Blenheim,
Broome,
Carlisle,
Cobleskill,
Conesville,
Esperance,
Fulton,
Gilboa,
Jefferson,
Middleburgh,
Richmondville,
Schoharie,
Seward,
Sharon,
Summit,
Wright.
1 Assembly District.
40 Election Districts.

SCHUYLER CO.

Towns—Catherine,
Cayuta,
Dix,
Hector,
Montour,
Orange,
Reading,
Tyrone.
1 Assembly District.
20 Election Districts.

SENECA CO.

Towns—Covert,
Fayette,
Juniers,
Lodi,
Ovid,
Romulus,
Seneca Falls,
Type,
Varick,
Waterloo.
1 Assembly District.
31 Election Districts.

STEBEN CO.

City of Corning. . . 4 Wards.
City of Hornellsville. . . 4 Wards.
Towns—Addison,
Avoca,
Bath,
Bradford,
Cameron,
Campbell,
Canastota,
Caton,
Cohoston,
Corinne,
Dansville,
Erwin,
Fremont,
Greenwood,
Hartsville,
Hornby,

Hornellsville,
Howard,
Jaspar,
Lindley,
Prattsburgh,
Pulteney,
Rathbone,
Thurston,
Troupsburgh,
Tuscarora,
Urbana,
Wayland,
Wayne,
West Union,
Wheeler,
Woodhull.

2 Assembly Districts.
24 Election Districts.

SUFFOLK CO.

Towns—Babylon,
Brookhaven,
East Hampton,
Huntington,
Islip,
Riverhead,
Shelter Island,
Smithtown,
Southampton,
Southold.
1 Assembly District.
63 Election Districts.

SULLIVAN CO.

Towns—Bethel,
Callicoon,
Cochection,
Delaware,
Fallsburgh,
Forestburgh,
Fremont,
Highland,
Liberty,
Lumberland,
Mamakating,
Neversink,
Rockland,
Thompson,
Tusten.
1 Assembly District.
34 Election Districts.

TIOGA CO.

Towns—Barton,
Berkshire,
Candor,
Newark Valley,
Nichols,
Owego,
Richfort,
Spencer,
Tioga.
1 Assembly District.
40 Election Districts.

TOMPKINS CO.

Towns—Caroline,
Danby,
Dryden,
Enfield,
Groton,
Ithica,
Lansing,
Newfield,
Ulysses.
1 Assembly District,
39 Election Districts.

ULSTER CO.

City of Kingston, 9 Wards.
Towns—Denning,
Esopus,
Gardiner,
Hardenberg,
Hurley,
Kingston,
Lloyd,
Marbletown,
Marlborough,
New Paltz,
Olive,
Plattekill,
Rochester,
Rosendale,
Saugerties,
Shandaken,
Shawangunk,
Ulster,
Wawarsing,
Woodstock.
3 Assembly Districts.
92 Election Districts.

WARREN CO.

Towns—Bolton,
Caldwell,
Chester,
Hague,
Horicon,
Johnsburgh,
Luzerne,
Queensbury,
Stony Creek,
Thurman,
Warrensburgh.
1 Assembly District.
33 Election Districts.

WASHINGTON CO.

Towns—Argyle,
Cambridge,
Dresden,
Eaton,
Fort Ann,
Fort Edward,
Granville,
Greenwich,
Hampton,
Hartford,
Hebron,
Jackson,



WARNER MILLER.

Washington Co.—Con.

Kingsbury,
Putnam,
Salem,
White Creek,
White Hall.

2 Assembly Districts.

51 Election Districts.

WAYNE CO.**Towns—Arcadia,**

Butler,
Galen,
Huron,
Lyons,
Macedon,
Marion,
Ontario,
Palmyra,
Rose,
Savannah,
Sodus,
Walworth,
Williamson,
Wolcott.

2 Assembly Districts.

53 Election Districts.

WESTCHESTER CO.

City of Yonkers..5 Wards.

Towns—Bedford,

Cortlandt,
East Chester,
Greenburgh,
Harrison,
Lewisboro.
Mamaroneck,
Mount Pleasant,
New Castle,
New Rochelle,
North Castle,
North Salem,
Ossining,
Pelham,
Pound Ridge,
Rye,
Scarsdale,
Somers,
Westchester,
White Plains,
Yorktown.

3 Assembly Districts.

122 Election Districts.

WYOMING CO.**Towns—Arcade,**

Attica,
Bennington,
Castile,
Covington,
Eagle,

Gainesville,
Genesee Falls,
Java,
Middlebury,
Orangeville,
Perry,
Pike,
Sheldon,
Warsaw,
Wethersfield.

1 Assembly District.

35 Election Districts.

YATES CO**Towns—Barrington,**

Benton,
Italy,
Jerusalem,
Middlesex,
Milo,
Potter,
Starkey,
Torrey.

1 Assembly District.

25 Election Districts.

TOTAL IN STATE.

128 Assembly Districts.
5302 Election Districts.

SCHEDULES.**THE NEW ELECTION DISTRICTS.**

A revision of election districts in New York City has come to be of annual occurrence. Prior to the year 1888 the law provided that where for two years consecutively the total registration in any of the existing election districts of New York exceeded four hundred, the Police Commissioners were empowered to divide each district in two. This provision well served the convenience of the voters and it left the other districts intact as before. The new ballot law substituted for this an entirely new plan whereby the chief of the Bureau of Elections was compelled last year to make a complete revision of the city and, irrespective of geographical claim, to so divide the districts, that each would have a total vote of 300 as near as that vote could be computed in advance. One result of this change is that not over ten men in the city can tell the number of the election district in which they reside at present.

Another result was that instead of each election district including a square block or several square blocks, diagonal lines were run, separating the districts in such fashion that a resident of a house might have to vote at one polling place and the resident of the house next door at another polling place, perhaps some distance away. This fully complied with the law, but it imposed serious annoyance upon many electors, as residents of a sparsely populated part of town were compelled to travel longer distances than before to vote. Where the vote in a closely compacted district was more than 300 last year the duty of the Election Bureau required the chopping off of a sufficient number of houses to bring the district within the limits, at the same time adding the residents of the houses so chopped off to another district.

The last legislature in a progressive spirit raised the number of voters necessary for an election district to 400. The Board of Police later brought down the number to 340. On that basis the city has been reapportioned. This causes no end of annoyance to voters who have this year again not only the boundaries but also the number of their election districts changed. This causes also changes in polling places and registration places as well. Where the population is scattered, the districts have been enlarged to get to the 340 limit. Incidentally the number of polling places in the lower part of the city had to be cut down. Last year under the new law the number of districts in the First was cut

down to 24. This year there is a further cut of 5, leaving only 19 polling places in this district, covering over 500 acres.

The revision of the districts last year under the law cost the people of this city \$38,000. The bill for this year's supplementary revision is not yet in.

OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY.

In other parts of the State the law forces redistricting also. In one way there is an advantage, in the reduction of the number of inspectors and ballot clerks required, thus decreasing the expenses of election. In towns the officers charged with the apportionment of election districts are the supervisors, the assessors and the town clerk. In cities the division is usually made by the common council, except New York and Brooklyn, where their present election laws govern. In New York and Brooklyn inspectors of election must be in office and qualified before Tuesday, October 6; all other cities before Saturday, October 3; all other localities before Saturday, October 17. Polling places must be selected on the first Monday in September.

SCHEDULE.

Showing the Election Districts of the various Assembly Districts embraced in the territory of each Congressional District wherein a member of Congress is to be chosen this year to fill a vacancy.

Tenth Congressional District, to succeed Francis B. Spinola, deceased.

Entire 11th Assembly District, 1st to 21st Election District inclusive.

Entire 16th Assembly District, 1st to 31st Election District inclusive.

Entire 18th Assembly District, 1st to 35th Election District inclusive.

Twelfth Congressional District, to succeed Roswell P. Flower, resigned.

Entire 20th Assembly District, 1st to 35th Election District inclusive.

Entire 21st Assembly District, 1st to 28th Election District inclusive.

Part of 22nd Assembly District, 1st to 8th inclusive, 22nd to 74th Election District inclusive.

Election Districts in Tenth Judicial District, New York city, for Civil Justice, to succeed Justice Rogers.

Entire 24th Assembly District of New York, 1st to 43rd Election District inclusive.

SCHEDULE.

Showing the Election Districts embraced in the territory of each Senate District as established in 1879.

First Senate District, to succeed Edward Hawkins, D.

Entire counties of Queens and Suffolk.

Second District, to succeed John C. Jacobs, D.

Part of Kings county as follows: 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th and 22nd Wards, Brooklyn, and the Towns of Flatbush, Gravesend and New Utrecht.

Third District—Kings, to succeed J. W. Birkett, R.; 3rd, 4th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 23rd wards, Brooklyn.

Fourth District—Kings to succeed P. H. Carren, D.; 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 24th, 25th and 26th wards, Brooklyn and Flatlands.

Fifth District—New York (part) and Richmond Co., S. I., to succeed W. L. Brown, T. D. Towns of Castleton, Middletown, Northfield, Westfield, Southfield, Staten Island.

New York, Entire 1st Assembly District, 1st to 19th Election District inclusive; 2nd Assembly District, 8th to 24th Election District inclusive; 3rd Assembly District, 1st to 14th Election District inclusive; 5th Assembly District, 1st to 21st Election District inclusive; 9th Assembly District, 1st to 5th Election District inclusive.

Sixth District, to succeed John F. Ahearn, C. D.

New York (part) 2nd Assembly District, 1st to 7th Election District inclusive. Entire 4th Assembly District, 1st to 34th Election District inclusive.

Entire 6th Assembly District, 1st to 30th Election District inclusive.

Entire 12th Assembly District, 1st to 29th Election District inclusive; 14th Assembly District, 21st to 25th Election District inclusive.

Seventh District, to succeed George F. Roesch, T. D.

New York (part) 3rd Assembly District, 15th to 23rd Election District inclusive.



CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

- Entire 8th Assembly District, 1st to 25th Election District inclusive.
 Entire 10th Assembly District, 1st to 40th Election District inclusive; 11th, Assembly District, 1st to 4th Election District inclusive; 14th Assembly District, 1st to 20th Election District inclusive; 18th Assembly District, 1st and 2nd Election Districts.
- Eighth District*, to succeed Lisenard Stewart, R., New York (part).
 5th Assembly District, 22nd to 24th Election District inclusive.
 Entire 7th Assembly District, 1st to 29th Election District inclusive.
 9th Assembly District, 6th to 30th Election District inclusive.
 11th Assembly District, 5th to 10th Election District inclusive.
 13th Assembly District, 1st to 33rd Election District inclusive.
 15th Assembly District, 1st to 6th inclusive and 44th Election District.
- Ninth District*, New York (part), to succeed Charles A. Stadler, T. D.
 Entire 16th Assembly District, 1st to 31st Election District inclusive.
 18th Assembly District, 7th to 35th Election District inclusive.
 20th Assembly District, 7th to 35th Election District inclusive.
 22nd Assembly District, 22nd to 74th Election District inclusive.
- Tenth District*, New York (part), to succeed Jacob A. Cantor, T. D.
 11th Assembly District, 11th to 21st Election District inclusive.
 15th Assembly District, 35th to 43rd Election District inclusive.
 17th Assembly District, 47th to 52nd Election District inclusive.
 18th Assembly District, 3rd, 4th 5th and 6th Election Districts.
 19th Assembly District, 1st and 2nd and 52nd to 61st Election District inclusive.
 20th Assembly District, 1st to 6th Election District inclusive.
 Entire 21st Assembly District, 1st to 28th Election District inclusive.
 22nd Assembly District, 1st to 21st Election District inclusive.
 Entire 23rd Assembly District, 1st to 81 Election District inclusive.
- Eleventh District*, New York (part), to succeed Eugene S. Ives, T. D.
 13th Assembly District, 34th and 35th Election Districts.
 15th Assembly District, 7th to 34th Election District inclusive.
 17th Assembly District, 1st to 46th Election District inclusive.
 19th Assembly District, 3rd to 51st inclusive, and 62nd to 76th Election District inclusive.
- Entire 24th Assembly District, 1st to 43rd, Election District inclusive.
- Twelfth District*, to succeed William H. Robertson, R.
 Entire Counties of Rockland and Westchester.
- Thirteenth District*, to succeed W. P. Richardson, R.
 Entire Counties of Orange and Sullivan.
- Fourteenth District*, to succeed J. J. Linson, D.
 Entire Counties of Greene, Schoharie and Ulster.
- Fifteenth District*, to succeed G. A. Deane, R.
 Entire Counties of Columbia, Dutchess and Putnam.
- Sixteenth District*, to succeed Michael F. Collins, D.
 Entire Counties of Rensselaer and Washington.
- Seventeenth District*, to succeed Norton Chase, D.
 Albany County.
- Eighteenth District* to succeed H. J. Donaldson, R.
 Entire Counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga and Schoenectady.
- Nineteenth District*, to succeed L. W. Emerson, R.
 Entire Counties of Clinton, Essex and Warren.
- Twentieth District*, to succeed G. L. Erwin, R.
 Entire Counties of Franklin, Lewis and St. Lawrence.
- Twenty-First District* to succeed George B. Sloan, R.
 Entire Counties of Jefferson and Oswego.
- Twenty-Second District*, to succeed H. T. Coggeshall, R.
 Oneida County.
- Twenty-Third District*, to succeed Titus Sheard, R.
 Entire Counties of Herkimer, Madison and Otsego.
- Twenty-Fourth District*, to succeed Edmund O'Connor, R.
 Entire Counties of Broome, Chenango and Delaware.
- Twenty-Fifth District*, to succeed Francis Hendricks, R.
 Entire Counties of Cortlandt and Onondaga.
- Twenty-Sixth District*, to succeed Thos. Hunter, R.
 Entire Counties of Cayuga, Seneca, Tioga and Tompkins.
- Twenty-Seventh District*, to succeed J. Sloat Fassett, R.
 Entire Counties of Allegany, Chemung and Steuben.
- Twenty-Eighth District*, to succeed Charles T. Saxton, R.
 Entire Counties of Ontario, Schuyler, Wayne and Yates.
- Twenty-Ninth District*, to succeed D. McNaughton, D.
 Entire Counties of Monroe and Orleans.

Thirtieth District, to succeed G. S. Van Gorder, R.

Entire Counties of Genesee, Livingstone, Niagara and Wyoming.

Thirty-First District, to succeed John Laughlin, R.

Errie County.

Thirty-Second District, to succeed C. P. Vedder, R.

Counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.

SCHEDULE.

Showing the Number of Election Districts in each Assembly District of New York City.

1st A.D....19 E.D.	7th A.D....29 E.D.	13th A.D....35 E.D.	19th A.D....76 E.D.
2nd A.D....24 "	8th A.D....25 "	14th A.D....25 "	20th A.D....35 "
3rd A.D....23 "	9th A.D....30 "	15th A.D....44 "	21st A.D....28 "
4th A.D....34 "	10th A.D....40 "	16th A.D....31 "	22nd A.D....74 "
5th A.D....24 "	11th A.D....21 "	17th A.D....52 "	23rd A.D....81 "
6th A.D....30 "	12th A.D....29 "	18th A.D....35 "	24th A.D....43 "

Total, 887 Election Districts.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS APPOINTED FROM NEW YORK STATE.

Benjamin F. Tracy, of Brooklyn, Secretary of the Navy.

Alvey A. Adey, New York, Assistant Secretary of State.

William M. Bates, New York, Commissioner of Navigation, Treasury Department.

James A. Dumont, New York, Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels, Treasury Department.

Guido N. Lieber, New York, Acting Judge Advocate-General, War Department.

Edwin Stewart, New York Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department.

Theodore D. Wilson, New York Bureau of Construction and Repairs, Navy Department.

George W. Melville, New York Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Cyrus Bussey, New York, Assistant Secretary of Interior Department.

Robert F. Porter, New York, Superintendent of Census, Interior Department.

Augustus Schoonmaker, New York, Commissioner of Interstate Commerce.

Frederick D. Grant, New York, Minister to Austria.

Whitelaw Reid, New York, Minister to France.

George S. Batchellor, New York, Minister to Portugal.

James R. Hosmer, New York, Secretary of Legation, Guatemala.

Charles L. Knapp, New York, Consul-General, Montreal.

Ramon O. Williams, New York, Consul-General, Havana.

Samuel Blatchford, New York, Justice U. S. Supreme Court.

William J. Wallace, New York, U. S. Circuit Judge, 2.

E. Henry Lacombe, New York, U. S. Circuit Judge, 2.

Alfred C. Coxe, Utica, N. Y., Northern District Judge.

Addison Brown, N. Y. City, Southern District Judge.

Charles L. Benedict, Brooklyn, Eastern District Judge.

Charles C. Nott, New York, Judge Court of Claims.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS IN NEW YORK CITY.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Collector, Francis Hendricks, Custom House; Private Secretary and Acting Deputy Collector, Frank Sperry; Chief Clerk of Customs and Special Deputy Collector, Joseph J. Couch; Cashier, William L. Bostwick; Auditor, Henry D. Stanwood; Acting Disbursing Agent, Samuel W. Thompson; Assistant Custodian, DeWitt C. Wheeler; Deputy Collectors, John H. Gunner, Wilson Berryman, Frank Raymond, N. G. Williams, Denis Shea, Charles A. Burr, Levi M. Gano, Dudley F. Philips, Thomas Hunt.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

Surveyor, George W. Lyon; Auditor and Special Deputy Surveyor, Samuel M. Blatchford; Deputy Surveyors, John Collins, A. B. Catlin, John W. Corning; Private Secretary, Henry Sedley.



ANDREW D. WHITE.



WILLIAM W. BROWN

NAVAL OFFICE, 22 Exchange Place.

Naval Officer, Theodore B. Willis; Comptroller and Special Deputy Naval Officer, H. W. Gourley; Deputy Naval Officer, Herbert H. Taylor; Auditor, Charles B. Sweeney; Private Secretary, John E. Smith.

GENERAL APPRAISERS' OFFICE, Foot of Canal Street, N. R.

General Appraisers, George H. Sharp, H. M. Somerville, C. H. Hamm, J. A. Jewell, J. B. Wilkinson, Jr., T. S. Sharretts, J. Lewis Stackpole and F. N. Shurtleff.

APPRAISER'S OFFICE, Laight and Washington Streets.

Appraiser, Marvelle W. Cooper.

SUB-TREASURY, Wall, corner Nassau.

Assistant Treasurer, Ellis H. Roberts; Cashier, Maurice L. Muhleman; Deputy Assistant Treasurer, Ed. W. Hale.

ASSAY OFFICE.

Superintendent, Andrew Mason; Assayer, H. G. Torrey; Melter and Refiner, B. G. Martin.

INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS.

Second District—Michael Kerwin, Collector, 7 Beekman street; Third District, Ferdinand Eidman, Collector, 153 Fourth avenue.

NATIONAL BANK EXAMINER, Office 45 Broadway.

Examiner, A. Barton Hepburn.

POST OFFICE.

Postmaster, Cornelius Van Cott; Assistant Postmaster, James Gayler; Second Assistant Postmaster, George Gregory; Superintendent Inquiry Department, E. P. Jones; Superintendent Supply Department, A. M. Dickinson; Auditor T. A. Hardines; Cashier, Richard Van Cott; Superintendent Periodical and Newspaper Postage, E. A. Landers.

Division Superintendents—Second, A. B. Maze; Third, E. M. Morgan; Fourth, J. M. Wood; Fifth, William Phinley.

Branches—Superintendents—Branch A, A. H. Reid; Branch B, Ferdinand Dreyer; Branch C, N. D. H. Clark; Branch D, W. H. Moger; Branch E, Richard Ten Eyck; Branch F, J. L. Eaton; Branch G, Arthur Shook; Branch H, David McMunigle; Branch J, H. G. Newson; Branch K, M. C. Foley; Branch L, William Wright; Branch M, E. R. Fay; Branch O, A. T. Wilder; Branch P, Thomas Coakley; Branch R, F. P. Mott; Branch S, W. H. Geer; Branch T, H. C. Broos; Branch W, A. H. Martin.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE

Superintendent, R. C. Jackson.

PENSION AGENT—Frank C. Loveland.

UNITED STATES SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION—John B. Weber; Assistant Superintendent, James R. O'Beirne.

UNITED STATES INSPECTOR OF STEAM VESSELS—Supervising Inspector, George H. Starbuck.

UNITED STATES LOAN COMMISSIONERS—Charles P. Latting, Charles D. Ingersoll.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING COMMISSIONER—James C. Reed.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE—L. C. Official, Elias B. Dunn.

UNITED STATES LIFE SAVING SERVICE—Inspector, Charles A. Abbey.

COURTS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.**CIVIL COURTS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.**

SUPREME COURT—Presiding Justice, Charles H. Van Brunt; Associate Justices, John R. Brady, George C. Barrett, Abraham R. Lawrence, George P. Andrews, Edward Patterson, Morgan J. O'Brien; Clerk, Leonard A. Geigereich.

SUPERIOR COURT—Judges, John Sedgwick, Chief Judge; John Freedman, Charles H. Truax, David McAdam, George L. Ingraham and P. Henry Dugro.

CITY COURT OF NEW YORK—Judges, Joseph Neuberger, Simon M. Ehrlich, Henry P. McGown, Robert A. VanWyck, James M. Fitzsimons, John H. McCarthy.

COMMON PLEAS—Judges, Joseph F. Daly, Chief Judge; Henry Bischoff, Jr., Miles Beach, Henry Wilder Allen, deceased, Henry W. Bookstaver, Roger A. Pryor.

SURROGATE'S OFFICE—Surrogate, Rastus S. Ransom.

COURT OF ARBITRATION FOR THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—Arbitrator, Enoch L. Faucher, Clerk, George Wilson.

DISTRICT COURTS—First District, Peter Mitchell, Justice; Second District, Charles M. Clancy, Justice; Third District, William F. Moore, Justice; Fourth District, Alfred Steckler, Justice; Fifth District, Henry M. Goldfogle, Justice; Sixth District, Samson Lachman, Justice; Seventh District, John B. McKeon, Justice; Eighth District, John Jeroloman, Justice; Ninth District, Joseph P. Fallon, Justice; Tenth District, Andrew J. Rogers, Justice; Eleventh District, Thomas E. Murray, Justice.

CRIMINAL COURTS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

OYER AND TERMNER—Is held by a Justice of the Supreme Court.

GENERAL SESSIONS (Parts 1, 2 and 3)—Held by the Recorder, City Judge or Judge of Sessions. Frederick Smyth, Recorder of the City of New York and Presiding Judge of the Court of General Sessions; James Fitzgerald, Rufus B. Cowing and Randolph B. Martine, Judges.

District Attorney—De Lancy Nicoll.

BOARD OF POLICE JUSTICES—Justices, J. Henry Ford, James T. Kilbreth, Henry Murray, Patrick G. Duffy, Solon B. Smith, Andrew J. White, Daniel O'Reilly, Charles Welde, Daniel F. McMahon, John B. Kelley, Edward Hogan, Charles N. Taintor, Patrick Divver, John J. Ryan, Clarence W. Mead; Secretary, George W. Cregier.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Samuel Blatchford, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court and Judge of the Circuit Court; Circuit Judges, William J. Wallace and E. Henry Lacombe; Commissioners, John I. Davenport, John A. Shields, Samuel H. Lyman, Timothy Griffith, James R. Angel, George F. Betts, Samuel R. Betts, Samuel A. Blatchford, Henry A. Butler, Eugene A. Brewster, Jr., J. Rider Cary, Macgrane Cox, Joseph M. Deuel, Frederick G. Gedney, James M. Gilbert, Samuel M. Hitchcock, Robert H. Hunter, James Kent, Jr., John W. Little, Ed. S. Owen, Enos N. Taft, Joseph A. Welch.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge of the District Court, Addison Brown.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

JANUARY 1, 1891.

Mayor, Hugh J. Grant. **Marshals**, Daniel Englehard, Frank Fox. **Recorder**, Frederick Smyth. **Clerk of Board of Aldermen**, Francis J. Twomey.

Board of Aldermen: President, John H. V. Arnold; Vice-President, Andrew A. Noonan; Samuel H. Baily, Nicholas T. Brown, William Clancy, Peter J. Dooling, Charles H. Duffy, Henry Flegenheimer, Cornelius Flynn, Horatio S. Harris, Harry C. Hart, Jacob Kunzeman, Thomas M. Lynch, Abraham Mead, August Moebus, George B. Morris, John Morris, Rollin M. Morgan, William H. Murphy, David J. Roche, Frank Rogers, Patrick J. Ryder, Charles Smith, William Tate, Isaac H. Terrell.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

President, Albert Gallup; **Commissioners**, Waldo Hutchins, Nathan Straus and Paul Dana.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

President, Charles F. McLean; **Commissioners**, James J. Martin, John McClave, John R. Voorhis; **Superintendent**, William Murray. **Inspectors**, Thomas Byrnes, Henry V. Steers, Alexander S. Williams, and Peter Conlin. **Chief Clerk**, William H. Kipp.



GEN. STEWART L. WOODFORD.



GEN. STEWART WOODMAN

BUREAU OF ELECTIONS—Chief, Theophilus F. Rodenbough.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Deputy Commissioner, Thomas F. Gilroy.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Commissioners: President, Edwin A. Post; Treasurer, James Mathews; J. Sergeant Cram; Secretary, Augustus T. Docharty; Engineer-in-Chief, George S. Greene, Jr.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.—Commissioner, Thomas Brennan.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—Commissioners, Charles G. Wilson, Joseph D. Bryant; Secretary, Emmons Clark.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

President, Alexander Meakin; Commissioners, Edward J. Fitzpatrick, Joseph Koch; Secretary and Chief Clerk, James F. Bishop; Counsel, Edward Brown.

LAW DEPARTMENT.—Office, Tryon Row. Counsel to the Corporation, William H. Clark.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.—Public Administrator, Charles E. Lydecker.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.—Office, East Eleventh Street, corner Third Avenue.

President, Henry H. Porter; Commissioners, Charles E. Simmons, Edward C. Sheehy; Secretary, George F. Britton.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioners: President, Henry D. Purroy; S. Rowland Robbins; Treasurer, Anthony Eickhoff; Secretary to Board, Carl Jussen.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board is composed of twenty-one Commissioners of Common Schools, and has the direct charge of all the Common Schools and a general supervision over those Corporate Schools which participate in the school moneys of the State.

President, John L. N. Hunt; Clerk, Arthur McMullin; Auditor, George T. Balch; Commissioners, William H. Gray, James W. McBaron, D. H. King, Jr., Frederick W. Devoe, Samuel M. Purdy, Joseph J. Little, Charles L. Holt, Thaddens Moriarty, John L. N. Hunt, Miles M. O'Brien, Edward H. Peaslee, Mrs. Sarah H. Powell, Adolph L. Sanger, Mary N. Agnew, Clara M. Williams, James W. Gerard, Joseph F. Mosher, Rudolph Guggenheimer, William Lummis, Charles B. Hubbell, Edward J. H. Tamsen; City Superintendent, John Jasper; Assistant Superintendents, Norman A. Calkins, Henry W. Jameson, William Jones, James Godwin, Paul Hoffman, George S. Davis and Edward D. Farrell; Superintendent of Buildings, George W. Debevoise.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

The Mayor, Comptroller, President Board of Aldermen, President Tax Commissioners. Clerk, Charles V. Adeo.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISAL OF LANDS FOR NEW CROTON AQUEDUCT.

Commissioners, E. Ellery Anderson, Henry F. Spaulding, and Robert Murray. Secretary, Edward C. Manners, 10 Wall Street.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISAL OF LANDS FOR NEW AQUEDUCT, SODAM DAM AND RESERVOIRS.

Commissioners, Philip D. Penny, Charles Denton, Robert Sewell. Secretary, Spencer G. McNary.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISAL OF LANDS FOR NEW AQUEDUCT, WESTCHESTER SECTION.

Commissioners, William A. Hunt, Silas D. Gifford, Henry Allen. Secretary, Spencer G. McNary.

HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSION.

Commissioners, Jacob Lorillard, Vernon H. Brown, David James King. Secretary, Malcolm W. Niven.

BOARD OF STREET OPENINGS.

Mayor, Comptroller, Commissioner of Public Works, President Department of Public Parks, President Board of Aldermen; Secretary, V. B. Livingston.

RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS.

President, William Steinway; John H. Starin, Eugene L. Bushe, Samuel Spencer and John H. Inman.

INSPECTORS AND SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

First District: Inspector, Henry B. Masterson, 949 Eighth Avenue; Sealer, Samuel K. Porter, 2 Fourth Avenue. Second District: Inspector, Michael Hahn, 9 Prospect Place; Sealer, John Bogert, 104 Elm St.

CITY RECORD.—Supervisor; William J. A. Kenny.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS.

Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works, Comptroller, James C. Duane; Commissioners, Francis M. Scott, John J. Tucker and Henry W. Cannon; Secretary, John C. Sheehan.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Assessors, Edward Gilon, Edward Cahill, Patrick M. Haverty and Charles E. Wendt; Secretary, William H. Jasper.

NEW YORK CITY CIVIL SERVICE BOARDS.

Supervisory Board, James Thompson, William H. Field and Henry Marquand; Examining Board, Thomas Byrnes, Hugh Bonner, Horace Loomis, George N. Williams, Benjamin F. Vosburgh, George S. Rice and Henry Beardsley; Chief Examiner, Lee Phillips; Chief Clerk, Michael F. Fitzpatrick.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.—County Clerk, Leonard A. Giegerich.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.—Sheriff, John J. Gorman.

Register, Frank T. Fitzgerald.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.—Commissioner, Charles Reilly.

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

Maurice F. Holahan and Edward P. Barker.

COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTRICAL SUBWAYS.

Commissioners, Mayor, Jacob Hess; Secretary, Theodore Moss; Chief Engineer, Henry S. Kearney; Assistant Secretary, John B. Trainer; Electrical Expert, Schuyler S. Wheeler.

CORONERS.—Office, 124 Second Avenue.

Coroners, Ferdinand Levy, house, 1107 Lexington Avenue; Michael J. B. Messemer, house, 150 Second Avenue; Louis W. Schultze, house, 31 West Ninety-first St.; Daniel Hanly, house, 129 Avenue D. Deputies; William A. Conway, house, 153 East Broadway; William T. Jenkins, house, 109 East Twenty-sixth St.; Albert T. Weston, house, 226 Central Park West; Philip E. Donlin, house, 129 West Houston St.; Clerk, Edward F. Reynolds, house, 218 East Broadway; Officer, Richard Cook.

TAX COMMISSIONERS.

Commissioners, Michael Coleman, Thomas L. Feitner, Edward L. Parris; Secretary, Floyd T. Smith.



GEN. JOSEPH B. CARR.

STATE OFFICERS.

COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE.

President, George W. Anderson; Commissioners, John A. Nichols and Charles F. Allen; Health Officer, William M. Smith; Secretary, Edwin S. Mellen.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS.

Commissioners, Samuel Harding, Ambrose Snow, J. H. Winchester, Edward Hincken and Elihu Spicer; Secretary, Daniel A. Nash.

PORT WARDENS.—Office, 17 South St.

President, William H. Leaycraft; Wardens, F. G. Comstock, John McCroaty, W. G. Wait, Henry A. Barnum, J. S. Kidder, Isaac W. Edsall, Hiram Calkins and James E. Jones; Secretary, William Censelyea; Collector, A. W. Dodge.

PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PRESIDENTS.	VICE-PRESIDENTS.	TERM OF OFFICE.
George Washington	John Adams.....	1789-1797.
John Adams.....	Thomas Jefferson....	1797-1801.
Thomas Jefferson	Aaron Burr.....	1801-1805.
Thomas Jefferson.....	George Clinton	1805-1809.
James Madison.....	George Clinton	1809-1813.
James Madison.....	Elbridge Gerry	1813-1817.
James Monroe.....	Daniel D. Tompkins ..	1817-1825.
John Q. Adams.....	John C. Calhoun.....	1825-1829.
Andrew Jackson.....	John C. Calhoun.....	1829-1833.
Andrew Jackson.....	Martin Van Buren ..	1833-1837.
Martin Van Buren.....	Richard M. Johnson..	1837-1841.
William Henry Harrison.....	John Tyler	1841-1 month.
John Tyler	John Tyler	1841-1845—3 years 11 mos.
James K. Polk.....	George M. Dallas	1845-1849.
Zachary Taylor	Millard Fillmore.....	1849-1 year 4 months.
Millard Fillmore.....	Millard Fillmore.....	1849-1853—2 years 8 mos.
Franklin Pierce.....	William B. King.....	1853-1857.
James Buchanan.....	J. C. Breckenridge....	1857-1861.
Abraham Lincoln.....	Hannibal Hamlin.....	1861-1865.
Abraham Lincoln.....	Andrew Johnson	1865-1 month.
Andrew Johnson.....	Andrew Johnson	1865-1869—3 years 11 mos.
Ulysses S. Grant.....	Schuyler Colfax.....	1869-1873.
Ulysses S. Grant.....	Henry Wilson	1873-1877.
Rutherford B. Hayes	William A. Wheeler....	1877-1881.
James A. Garfield.....	Chester A. Arthur.....	1881-6½ months.
Chester A. Arthur.....	Chester A. Arthur.....	3 years 5½ months.
Grover Cleveland.....	T. A. Hendricks.....	1885-1889.
Benjamin Harrison.....	Levi P. Morton.....	1889——.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Alabama.....	William Youngblood.....	Birmingham.
Arkansas.....	Powell Clayton.....	Eureka Springs.
California].....	M. H. DeYoung.....	San Francisco.
Colorado.....	William A. Hamill.....	Georgetown.
Connecticut.....	Samuel Fessenden.....	Stamford.
Delaware.....	Daniel J. Layton.....	Georgetown.
Florida.....	John K. Russell.....	Olustee.
Georgia.....	F. F. Putney.....	Hardaway.
Illinois.....	W. J. Campbell.....	Chicago.
Indiana.....	John C. New.....	Indianapolis.
Kentucky.....	W. O. Bradley.....	Lancaster.
Louisiana.....	P. B. S. Pinchback.....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	J. Manchester Haynes.....	Augusta.
Maryland.....	James A. Gary.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Henry S. Hyde.....	Springfield.
Michigan.....	John P. Sanborn.....	Port Huron.
Minnesota.....	Robert G. Evans.....	Minneapolis.
Mississippi.....	James Hill.....	Jackson.
Missouri.....	Chauncey I. Filley.....	St. Louis.
Nebraska.....	W. M. Robertson.....	Madison.
Nevada.....	E. Williams.....	Virginia City.
New Hampshire.....	J. H. Gallinger.....	Concord.
New Jersey.....	Garrett A. Hobart.....	Paterson.
New York.....	Jacob Sloat Fassett.....	Elmira.
North Carolina.....	W. P. Canady.....	Wilmington.
Ohio.....	A. L. Conger.....	Akron.
Oregon.....	Jonathan Bourne, Jr.....	Portland.
Pennsylvania.....	M. S. Quay.....	Beaver Court House.
Rhode Island.....	Thomas W. Chase.....	Providence.
South Carolina.....	E. M. Brayton.....	Columbia.
Tennessee.....	W. W. Murray.....	Huntington.
Texas.....	N. W. Cuney.....	Galveston.
Vermont.....	George W. Hooker.....	Brattleboro.
Virginia.....	James D. Brady.....	Petersburg.
West Virginia.....	N. B. Scott.....	Wheeling.
Wisconsin.....	Henry C. Payne.....	Milwaukee.
Arizona.....	George Christ.....	Nogales.
Dakota.....	Arthur C. Millette.....	Watertown, S. D.
District of Columbia.....	Perry H. Carson.....	Washington.
Idaho.....	George L. Shoup.....	Salmon City.
Montana.....	Charles S. Warren.....	Butte City.
New Mexico.....	W. L. Rynerson.....	Las Crusas.
Utah.....	J. R. McBride.....	Salt Lake City.
Washington.....	Thomas H. Cavanaugh.....	Olympia.
Wyoming.....	J. M. Cary.....	Cheyenne.
W. W. Dudley, <i>ex-officio</i> , Indiana.		

OFFICERS.

Chairman, _____	Vice-Chairman, J. S. Clarkson.
Secretary, J. S. Fassett.	Treasurer, W. W. Dudley.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

John C. New,	J. S. Clarkson,	A. L. Conger,
Samuel Fessenden,	J. Manchester Haynes,	M. H. DeYoung,
G. A. Hobart, <i>Ex-officio</i> Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.		

NOTES.—1. William Cassius Goodloe, deceased.

2. The office of chairman is vacant through the resignation of M. S. Quay. J. S. Clarkson, the vice-president and chairman of the Executive Committee, is acting in that capacity.

3. The last convention appointed a member from Dakota. Since then the territory has been divided into two States, each of which will be entitled to a member in the National Committee at the next Republican convention.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM NEW YORK STATE IN THE LII CONGRESS.

TERM ENDS.

SENATORS.

1893.	Frank Hiscock, R.	Syracuse.
1897.	David B. Hill, D.	Elmira.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans in Roman; Democrats in Italics.

1.	<i>James W. Covert</i>	Long Island City.
2.	<i>David A. Boody</i>	Brooklyn, resigned.
3.	<i>William J. Coombs</i>	Brooklyn.
4.	<i>John M. Clancy</i>	Brooklyn.
5.	<i>Thomas F. Wagner</i>	Brooklyn.
6.	<i>John R. Fellows</i>	New York City.
7.	<i>Edward J. Dunphy</i>	New York City.
8.	<i>Timothy J. Campbell</i>	New York City.
9.	<i>Amos J. Cummings</i>	New York City.
10.	<i>Francis B. Spinola</i>	New York City, deceased.
11.	<i>John De Witt Warner</i>	New York City.
12.	<i>Roswell P. Flower</i>	New York City, resigned.
13.	<i>Ashbel P. Fitch</i>	New York City.
14.	<i>Wm. G. Stahlnecker</i>	Yonkers.
15.	<i>Henry Bacon</i>	Goshen.
16.	<i>John H. Ketcham</i>	Dover Plains.
17.	<i>Isaac N. Cox</i>	Ellenville.
18.	<i>John A. Quackenbush</i>	Stillwater.
19.	<i>Charles Tracey</i>	Albany.
20.	<i>John Sandford</i>	Amsterdam.
21.	<i>John M. Weaver</i>	Plattsburg.
22.	<i>Leslie W. Russell</i>	Canton.
23.	<i>Henry W. Bentley</i>	Booneville.
24.	<i>George Van Horn</i>	Cooperstown.
25.	<i>James J. Belden</i>	Syracuse.
26.	<i>George W. Ray</i>	Norwich.
27.	<i>Sereno E. Payne</i>	Auburn.
28.	<i>Hosea H. Rockwell</i>	Elmira.
29.	<i>John Raines</i>	Canandaigua.
30.	<i>Halbert S. Greenleaf</i>	Rochester.
31.	<i>Jas. W. Wadsworth</i>	Geneseo.
32.	<i>Daniel N. Lockwood</i>	Buffalo.
33.	<i>Thomas L. Bunting</i>	Hamburg.
34.	<i>Warren B. Hooker</i>	Fredonia.

RATIO OF REPRESENTATION IN THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

From 1789 to 1792	as provided by the United States Constitution	30,000
" 1792 "	1803 based on the United States Census of	1790 33,000
" 1803 "	1813 " " " " " "	1800 33,000
" 1813 "	1823 " " " " " "	1810 35,000
" 1823 "	1833 " " " " " "	1820 40,000
" 1833 "	1843 " " " " " "	1830 47,700
" 1843 "	1853 " " " " " "	1840 70,680
" 1853 "	1863 " " " " " "	1850 93,420
" 1863 "	1873 " " " " " "	1860 127,381
" 1873 "	1883 " " " " " "	1870 131,425
" 1883 "	1893 " " " " " "	1880 151,912

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The New Apportionment Bill, which, however, does not go into effect until March, 1893, after the Presidential election, provides for a House of 356 Representatives, being an increase of 24 over the present number. No State will lose a member. New York will continue with its present representation. The States whose membership in the House will be augmented, are as follows: Alabama, gain of 1; Arkansas, 1; California, 1; Colorado, 1; Georgia, 1; Illinois, 2; Kan-

sas, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 3; New Jersey, 1; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Texas, 2; Washington, 1; Wisconsin, 1. The principal gain is observed in the Western States, which acquire 14 of the 24 new members. The South, counting Missouri as a Southern State, gets 6, while the remainder is distributed among Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts. The representation of the Northern States is therefore increased by 18. The Electoral College is augmented by 24 new members, giving that body a membership of 444, making 223 votes necessary for election. The present number, counting in the five new States, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, is 420. This is increased by 24 under the new bill. The new members are from the same States as the new representatives.

States.	Population in 1890.	Representa- tives.	States.	Population in 1890.	Representa- tives.
Alabama	1,513,017	9	Nebraska.....	1,058,910	6
Arkansas.....	1,128,179	6	Nevada.....	45,761	1
California.....	1,208,130	7	New Hampshire...	376,530	2
Colorado.....	412,198	2	New Jersey.....	1,444,933	8
Connecticut.....	746,258	4	New York.....	5,997,853	34
Delaware.....	168,493	1	North Carolina...	1,617,947	9
Florida.....	391,422	2	North Dakota....	182,919	1
Georgia.....	1,837,353	11	Ohio.....	3,672,316	21
Idaho.....	84,385	1	Oregon.....	313,767	2
Illinois.....	3,826,351	22	Pennsylvania.....	5,258,014	30
Indiana.....	2,192,404	13	Rhode Island.....	345,506	2
Iowa.....	1,911,896	11	South Carolina....	1,151,149	7
Kansas.....	1,427,096	8	South Dakota....	328,808	2
Kentucky.....	1,858,635	11	Tennessee.....	1,767,518	10
Louisiana.....	1,118,587	6	Texas.....	2,235,523	13
Maine.....	661,086	4	Vermont.....	332,422	2
Maryland.....	1,042,390	6	Virginia.....	1,655,980	10
Massachusetts...	2,238,943	13	Washington.....	349,390	2
Michigan.....	2,093,889	12	West Virginia....	762,794	4
Minnesota.....	1,304,826	7	Wisconsin.....	1,686,880	10
Mississippi.....	1,289,600	7	Wyoming.....	60,705	1
Missouri.....	2,679,184	15			
Montana.....	132,159	1	Total.....	61,908,906	356

TABLE

Showing the Population of the fourteen principal cities of the United States having over 200,000 inhabitants according to Commissioner Porter's census, with their assessed valuations of real and personal property as specially compiled for this work, and verified by the Financial Officers of their respective cities.

City.	Population.	Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Property.
Boston.....	448,477	\$ 822,041,800
New York.....	1,515,301	1,696,978,690
San Francisco.....	298,997	301,444,140
Pittsburgh.....	238,617	200,453,626
St. Louis.....	451,770	245,172,570
Detroit.....	205,876	161,828,570
Philadelphia.....	1,046,964	688,713,518
Buffalo.....	255,664	162,359,450
Baltimore.....	434,439	274,782,415
Cincinnati.....	295,908	177,773,240
Brooklyn.....	806,343	452,758,601
New Orleans.....	242,039	131,915,599
Cleveland.....	261,353	134,816,000
Chicago.....	1,090,850	219,354,368

Population of the United States.

States and Territories.	1890.	1880	1870.
Alabama.....	1,513,017	1,262,505	996,992
Arkansas.....	1,128,179	802,525	484,471
Arizona.....	59,620	40,440	9,658
California.....	1,208,130	864,694	560,247
Colorado.....	412,198	194,327	32,864
Connecticut.....	748,258	622,700	537,454
Delaware.....	163,493	146,608	125,015
District of Columbia.....	230,392	177,624	131,700
Florida.....	391,422	269,493	187,748
Georgia.....	1,837,353	1,542,180	1,184,109
Illinois.....	3,826,351	3,077,871	2,539,891
Indiana.....	2,192,404	1,978,301	1,680,637
Iowa.....	1,911,896	1,624,615	1,194,020
Idaho.....	84,385	32,600	14,999
Kansas.....	1,427,096	996,096	364,399
Kentucky.....	1,858,635	1,648,690	1,321,011
Louisiana.....	1,118,587	939,946	726,915
Maine.....	661,086	648,936	628,915
Maryland.....	1,042,390	934,943	780,894
Massachusetts.....	2,238,943	1,783,085	1,457,351
Michigan.....	2,093,889	1,636,937	1,184,059
Minnesota.....	1,301,826	780,773	439,706
Missouri.....	2,679,184	2,168,330	1,721,295
Mississippi.....	1,289,600	1,131,597	827,922
Montana.....	132,159	39,159	20,595
New Hampshire.....	376,530	346,991	318,300
New Jersey.....	1,444,933	1,131,118	906,096
New Mexico.....	153,593	119,565	91,874
New York.....	5,997,853	5,082,871	4,382,759
North Carolina.....	1,617,947	1,399,750	1,071,361
North Dakota.....	182,719	36,909	*
Nebraska.....	1,058,910	452,402	122,993
Nevada.....	45,761	62,266	42,491
Ohio.....	3,672,316	3,198,062	2,665,260
Oklahoma.....	61,834		
Oregon.....	313,767	174,768	90,923
Pennsylvania.....	5,258,014	4,282,891	3,521,951
Rhode Island.....	345,506	276,531	217,353
South Carolina.....	1,151,149	995,577	705,606
South Dakota.....	328,808	98,268	*
Tennessee.....	1,767,518	1,542,359	1,358,520
Texas.....	2,235,523	1,591,749	818,579
Utah.....	207,905	143,963	86,786
Vermont.....	332,422	332,286	330,551
Virginia.....	1,655,980	1,512,565	1,225,163
Washington.....	349,390	75,116	23,955
West Virginia.....	762,794	618,457	442,014
Wisconsin.....	1,686,880	1,315,497	1,054,670
Wyoming.....	60,805	20,789	9,118
Grand total.....	62,622,250	50,155,783	38,558,371

* Dakota in 1870 was 14,181.

STATE GOVERNMENTS IN 1891.

States.	Capitals.	Governors.	Term Expires.	Sal-ary.	State Elect'n.
Alabama	Montgomery.....	Thomas J. Jones, D..	Dec., '92	\$3,000	1M Aug
Arkansas	Little Rock.....	James P. Eagle, D..	Jan., '93	3,000	1M.Sep.
California.....	Sacramento.....	H. H. Markham, R..	Jan., '95	6,000	T.Nov.*
Colorado.....	Denver.....	John L. Routt, R..	Jan., '93	5,000	T.Nov.*
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	Luzon B. Morris, D..	Jan., '93	4,000	T.Nov.*
Delaware.....	Dover.....	R. F. Reynolds, D..	Jan., '95	2,000	T.Nov.*
Florida.....	Tallahassee.....	F. P. Fleming, D..	Jan., '93	3,500	T.Nov.*
Georgia.....	Atlanta.....	W. F. Northend, D..	Jan., '92	3,000	1W. Oct
Idaho.....	Boise City.....	N. B. Willey, R..	April, '93	2,600	T.Nov.*
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	Joseph W. Fifer, R..	Jan., '93	6,000	T.Nov.*
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	Alvin P. Hovey, R..	Jan., '93	5,000	T.Nov.*
Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	Horace Boies, D..	Jan., '92	3,000	T.Nov.*
Kansas.....	Topeka.....	L. U. Humphrey, R..	Jan., '93	3,000	T.Nov.*
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.....	Simon B. Buckner, D..	Sept., '91	5,000	1M Aug
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	F. T. Nichols, D..	May, '92	4,000	T.Nov.*
Maine.....	Augusta.....	Ed. C. Burleigh, R..	Jan., '93	2,500	2M.Sep.
Maryland.....	Annapolis.....	Elihu E. Jackson, D..	Jan., '92	4,500	T.Nov.*
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	Wm. E. Russell, D..	Jan., '92	5,000	T.Nov.*
Michigan.....	Lansing.....	Edwin D. Winans, D..	Jan., '93	1,000	T.Nov.*
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	Wm. R. Merriam, R..	Jan., '93	5,000	T.Nov.*
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	John M. Stone, D..	Jan., '94	4,000	T.Nov.*
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	David R. Francis, D..	Jan., '93	5,000	T.Nov.*
Montana.....	Helena.....	Joseph K. Toole, D..	Jan., '93	5,000	T.Nov.*
Nebraska.....	Lincoln.....	— Richards, R..	Jan., '93	2,500	T.Nov.*
Nevada.....	Carson City.....	R. K. Colcord, R..	Jan., '95	5,000	T.Nov.*
N. Hampshire.....	Concord.....	Hiram A. Tuttle, R..	June, '93	2,000	T.Nov.*
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	Leon Abbett, D..	Jan., '93	5,000	T.Nov.*
New York.....	Albany.....	David B. Hill, D..	Jan., '92	10,000	T.Nov.*
No. Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	D. G. Fowle, D..	Jan., '93	3,000	T.Nov.*
No. Dakota.....	Bismarck.....	A. H. Burke, R..	Jan., '93	3,000	T.Nov.*
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	Jas. E. Campbell, D..	Jan., '92	8,000	T.Nov.*
Oregon.....	Salem.....	S. Pennoyer, D..	Jan., '95	1,500	1M.J'ne
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburgh.....	Robt. E. Pattison, D..	Jan., '95	10,000	T.Nov.*
Rhode Island.....	Newport & Prov.	John W. Davis, D..	May, '92	1,000	1W Apr
So. Carolina.....	Columbia.....	B. R. Tillman, D..	Dec., '92	3,500	T.Nov.*
So. Dakota.....	Pierre.....	A. C. Mellette, R..	Jan., '92	2,500	T.Nov.*
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	John P. Buchanan, D..	Jan., '93	4,000	T.Nov.*
Texas.....	Austin.....	James S. Hogg, D..	Jan., '93	4,000	T.Nov.*
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	Carroll S. Page, R..	Oct., '91	1,500	1Tu.Sep
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	P. W. McKinney, D..	Dec., '93	5,000	T.Nov.*
Washington.....	Olympia.....	Elisha P. Ferry, R..	Dec., '92	4,000	T.Nov.*
West Virginia.....	Charleston.....	A. Brooks Fleming, D..	Mar., '93	2,700	T.Nov.*
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	George W. Peck, D..	Jan., '93	5,000	T.Nov.*
Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.....	Francis E. Warren, R..	Dec., '93	2,600	T.Nov.*

* Same day as United States election, the first Tuesday after the first Monday.

Biennial sessions of Legislature and elections in even years—as 1890, 1892, etc.—in Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, Oregon and Vermont. Biennial sessions in even years (elections in the years immediately preceding) in Connecticut, Iowa, Maryland, Ohio, Wisconsin. Biennial sessions and elections in odd years—as 1891, 1893, etc.—in California, Tennessee and Virginia. Biennial sessions in odd years (elections in the years immediately preceding) in Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia. Triennial sessions—as 1890, 1893, etc.—in Michigan.

TERRITORIES

Territories	Capitals	Governors.
Alaska	Sitka	Lyman E. Knapp.
Arizona	Phoenix	Lewis Wolfey.
Utah	Salt Lake City	Arthur L. Thomas
New Mexico	Santa Fé	L. Bradford Prince
Oklahoma	Guthrie	George W. Steele,
Indian		

States	Popular Names.	By-names of Inhabitants.	Date of Admission to the Union.
Alabama	Cotton Plantation...	Lizards	Dec. 14, 1819.
Arkansas	Toothpick.	Toothpicks	June 15, 1836.
California	Golden	Gold Hunters	Sept. 9, 1850.
Colorado	Buffalo Plains	Rovers	August 1, 1876.
Connecticut	Land of Steady Habits, Nutmeg	Wooden Nutmegs	January 9, 1788.*
Delaware	Blue Hen	Blue Hen's Chickens ..	Dec. 7, 1787.*
Florida	Everglade	Fly up the Creeks	March 3, 1845.
Georgia	Empire of the South.	Buzzards	January 2, 1788.*
Illinois	Prairie or Sucker ..	Suckers	Dec. 3, 1818.
Indiana	Hoosier	Hoosiers	Dec. 11, 1816.
Iowa	Hawkeye	Hawkeyes	Dec. 28, 1846.
Kansas	Jayhawkers	Jayhawkers	Jan. 29, 1861.
Kentucky	Corncracker	Corncrackers	June 1, 1793.
Louisiana	Creole	Creoles	April 30, 1812.
Maine	Pine Tree	Foxes	March 15, 1820.
Maryland	Monumental	Clam Humpers	April 28, 1788.*
Massachusetts	Old Bay	Bay State Boys	February 6, 1788.*
Michigan	Wolverine	Wolverines	January 26, 1837.
Minnesota	Gopher	Gophers	May 11, 1858.
Mississippi	Border Eagle	Tadpoles	Dec. 10, 1817.
Missouri	Puke	Pukes	August 10, 1820
Nebraska	Antelope	Bug Hunters	March 1, 1867.
Nevada	Sage	Sage Hens	October 21, 1864.
New Hampshire	Old Granite	Granite Boys	June 21, 1788.*
New Jersey	Blue State	Blues, or Clam-catchers	Dec. 18, 1787.*
New York	Empire	Knickerbockers	June 26, 1788.*
North Carolina	Old North	Tuckoes	Nov. 21, 1789 *
Ohio	Buckeye	Buckeyes!	Nov. 29, 1802.
Oregon	Pacific	Hard Cases	February 14, 1859.
Pennsylvania	Keystone	Pennanites, or Leather-heads	Dec. 12, 1787*
Rhode Island	Plantation	Gun Flints	May 29, 1790.*
South Carolina	Palmetto	Weasels	May 23, 1788.*
Tennessee	Lion's Den	Whelps	June 1, 1796.
Texas	Lone Star	Beef Heads	Dec. 29, 1845.
Vermont	Green Mountain	Green Mountain Boys ..	March 4, 1791.
Virginia	Old Dominion	Beagles	June 25, 1788.
West Virginia	Panhandle		June 19, 1863.
Wisconsin	Badger or Copper ..	Badgers	May 29, 1848.
Dakota	Sioux	Squatters	
Utah	Mormon	Polygamists!	
New Mexico	Vermin	Spanish Indians	
Idaho	Gem of the Mountains	Fortune Seekers, or Cut-throats	

*The dates of these States indicate the time of their signing the Constitution.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Headquarters, 202 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

NATIONAL OFFICERS FOR 1891.

James S. Clarkson, President.	Phineas C. Lounsberry, Treasurer.
Andrew B. Humphrey, Secretary.	Timothy E. Byrnes, National Organizer.
J. A. Blanchard, Ch. Sub. Ex. Com.	



In February, 1885, the Executive Committee of the Republican Club, of the city of New York, after considering the best methods of avoiding in the future such a defeat as had just been suffered by the party in the National election, recommended, and the Club appointed a committee to organize permanent clubs in the State of New York, and to correspond with all similar organizations that could be found in other parts of the country. This committee was continued until 1887, when it formulated the League idea. After a vast amount of correspondence with leading Republicans in every State, the Club sent out an invitation to every club, the address of which could be ascertained, inviting their co-operation in a National Convention. Over two hundred favorable responses were received, and thereupon the convention was called to meet in Chickering Hall, New York, December 15th, 16th and 17th, 1887.

A NOTABLE ASSEMBLY.

This convention was one of the most remarkable gatherings of Republicans ever held in New York. Representative members and leaders of the party were present from almost every State and Territory. About three hundred and fifty clubs sent delegates. The hall was packed each day. The enthusiasm was unbounded. Never was a movement started under more favorable auspices. It was the first grand expression of that revival of Republicanism which swept all before it in the subsequent election. Daniel J. Ryan, now Secretary of the State of Ohio, presided temporarily. He was the president of the Ohio League, which was then fully organized and at work. Senator Evarts was chosen permanent chairman. A constitution was adopted, and the new League formed. It is needless to dwell upon the work done by the League during the campaign, of the thousands of clubs it organized in all parts of the Union, of the close Congressional districts it won, and of the States it saved—all this is too well known to require any extended comment. The Republican party leaders admit that without the League the party would have been beaten, a statement that is warmly indorsed by the present chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who has declared again and again in private that "the Clubs did it."

OBJECTS.

The primary object of the League is the organization of permanent Republican clubs in every State, county, city, town and school district where it is possible to perfect a Republican organization. It is particularly desirable that it should be thoroughly understood that this organization is not to seek, or in any manner to promote, the interests of any candidates *prior to their nomination* by the regular party conventions.

The first object to keep in mind is thorough and complete party organization upon a broad, fair and liberal basis, which will bring into the ranks of the party all Republicans who may wish to become identified with it. It is particularly desirable that special efforts should be made to enlist *the young men just entering upon their first political duties*, and men who have hitherto been more or less indifferent to the management of political affairs.

Campaign clubs and legitimate campaign work are not to be disparaged—they are essential and most important in their proper place; but it is an error to suppose that mere enthusiasm is sufficient to produce the discipline and organization required to develop the full power of the party. The ideal Republican club is an organization that maintains its activity throughout the year, and every year. Its primary object should be to enroll among its members all good Republicans within its territorial limits. It should hold a meeting at least once a month, at which a paper on some political subject should be read by a member or invited guest, or some living question discussed. It should provide a comfortable club-house or headquarters, open every evening, where the members may meet in political and social intercourse. It should found a political library and furnish the club-room with the current political literature of the day, as found in the party newspapers and the magazines. It should see that every Republican voter discharges his duty on registration and election days.

The League organization is not to interfere with the regular party machinery, but to supplement its work as auxiliaries. The League believes that the general

The foregoing is a mere outline. The local work to be accomplished will be best determined by the local clubs.

2. The State League in each State and Territory is composed of the local Republican clubs in such State or Territory.

3. The local Republican Club is composed of the Republicans of the neighborhood in which the club is organized.

4. The object of the Republican League, embracing all Republican clubs, is to advocate, promote and maintain the principles of Republicanism, as enunciated by the Republican party.

5. At least one club should be organized in every township, ward, election precinct or neighborhood.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND WORK FOR REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

A—How to organize a club.—1. Circulate for signatures of as many Republicans as possible the following paper calling a meeting:

We, the undersigned, Republicans of....., believing in the principles of Republicanism, and that the party's interests can be advanced by the organization of a Republican club in this locality, hereby enroll ourselves for that purpose, and agree to attend a meeting at..... on theday of....., for perfecting an organization.

2. At the first meeting elect a temporary chairman and a secretary. Adopt constitution as furnished herewith or by the State League or substantially the same.

3. Elect officers as provided by the constitution.

4. Elect as officers only men who will, when elected, receive the united support of all elements in the club.

5. Every officer elected in the club should be a person whose Republicanism is unquestioned.

B—Work within the club.—1. It is desirable that permanent headquarters be established at once, and that the rooms be accessible to the members during the day and evening.

2. Make the club-rooms the centre of political activity in the neighborhood, and the common school where the voter can receive his political education.

3. Make the policy of the club so broad that every Republican can work under it. Keep out of "isms" and stand on the great cardinal principles of the party.

4. Invite to membership every person who sympathizes with the Republican party, and who intends to support its candidates.

5. See that every Republican in the vicinity joins the club.

6. Have regular meetings of the club, at least once a month.

7. The officers should see that an interesting programme of work is prepared for every meeting. This is essential to the existence of the club.

8. The club should never be made subservient to the interests of any individual.

9. The club should never indorse or recommend a candidate for office until after he is nominated by the regular party convention.

10. The individual member should exercise his right to a voice in the party's councils at the party caucus or primary—the foundation stone of our political institutions.

11. At each meeting, in addition to addresses by prominent visitors, have some member prepare a political paper to be read, or an address, after which ask the members to talk upon it.

12. Invite the fullest and freest discussion on Republican lines of all political subjects, as discussions of this character strengthen the party.

13. Permit every member to have his say. Free speech is one of the cardinal principles of the Republican party.

14. Supply the club-room with the best political literature.

15. See that every member takes and reads at least one Republican newspaper; especially stimulate the circulation of your local party papers.

16. Avoid running into debt. Keep expenses below receipts. Run your club on business principles.

17. Join the State League and have your club fully represented at all League Conventions.

18. Communicate freely with the State League, reporting your work in detail for the benefit of the League and other clubs.

19. Let the State League know what reading matter you want.

20. Give the young men full share of the active, organizing, recruiting, rallying campaigning work.

C—Work outside the club.—1. Permit no conflicts to arise between your club and other organizations of the Republican party.

2. Co-operate with all other Republican committees in strengthening the party.

3. Where clubs are not organized in adjoining towns and districts, see that organizations similar to your own are perfected.

4. See that all Republicans attend the caucus and primary meetings.

5. See that every Republican in your district is registered.

6. See that every Republican votes early on election day.

7. Your club does not take the place of, but is auxiliary to, the regular committees of the party.

SUGGESTIONS.

The life of every club depends upon the personal interest taken in its work by individuals, and it is always well to divide the labor and make somebody responsible for each branch of it. There is work enough for everybody, and each member will feel his proprietary interest in the club in proportion to the work he does. Interest the Republican women of your locality in your club. They will be valuable auxiliary members in getting up entertainments and making the social features of the club attractive and popular.

Every club should provide special committees to do specific work as occasion and the needs of the locality require. The following lines of work are suggested as some of the things a club can do through special committees:

Finance,	Republican Primary Elec-	Registry for General Elec-
Increasing Membership,	tions,	tion,
Political Affairs,	Glee Clubs,	Work on Election Days,
National Holiday Celebra-	Festivals,	Naturalization of New Cit-
tions,	Picnics,	izens,
Club-room or Place of Meet-	Political Meetings,	Receptions,
ing,	Club-house,	Entertainments,
Library and Reading-room,	Lectures,	Amusements,
Republican Primary En-	Concerts,	Club Night (once a week),
rollment,	Music,	Excursions, etc., etc.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama.....	R. W. Austin, Decatur.
Arkansas.....	
*California.....	William H. Chamberlain, San Francisco.
*Colorado.....	W. A. Hamlin, Denver.
Connecticut.....	Edward W. Linsley, New Haven.
Delaware.....	J. F. Bacon, Georgetown
Florida.....	Philip Walter, Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	R. D. Locke, Macon.
Idaho.....	George H. Roberts, Hailey.
Illinois.....	I. C. Edwards, Peoria.
Indiana.....	George W. Patchell, Union City.
Iowa.....	Frank D. Jackson, Des Moines.
Kansas.....	E. C. Little, Abilene.
Kentucky.....	William D. Riley, Louisville.
Louisiana.....	E. C. L. Herwig, New Orleans, 69 Canal St.
Maine.....	J. H. Manley, Augusta.
Maryland.....	George L. Wellington, Cumberland.
Massachusetts.....	J. Henry Gould, Medfield
Michigan.....	Edward P. Allen, Ypsilanti.
Minnesota.....	T. E. Byrnes, Minneapolis.
Mississippi.....	
Missouri.....	Charles E. Pierce, St. Louis.
Montana.....	
Nebraska.....	John L. Webster, Omaha.
Nevada.....	
New Hampshire.....	M. J. Pratt, Concord.
New Jersey.....	Louis T. Derosse, Camden.
New York.....	James A. Blanchard, New York City.
North Carolina.....	
North Dakota.....	A. B. Guptill, Fargo.
Ohio.....	Horace M. Deal, Bucyrus.
*Oregon.....	M. C. George, Portland.
Pennsylvania.....	J. Freeman Hendricks, Doylestown.
Rhode Island.....	
South Carolina.....	J. Hendricks McLane, Columbia.
South Dakota.....	Hon. Charles M. Harrison, Huron.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Tennessee	L. K. Torbett, Nashville.
*Texas.....	D. M. Angle, Houston.
Vermont.....	Hamilton S. Peck, Burlington.
Virginia.....	A. W. Harris, Petersburg.
Washington	B. C. Van Houten, Spokane Falls.
West Virginia.....	S. B. Elkins, No. 1 Broadway, New York.
Wisconsin.....	George B. Shaw, Eau Claire.
Wyoming.....	
New Mexico.....	A. J. Fountain, Santa Fé.
Utah.....	Hoyt Sherman, Jr., Salt Lake City.
District Columbia.....	Louis Clephane, Washington.
*Arizona.....	George Christ, Nogales.
*Oklahoma.....	Ledru Guthrie, Oklahoma City.

*Pro Tem.

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Adopted by the National Convention of Republican Clubs, in Chickering Hall, December 15th, 16th and 17th, 1887, and amended by the Executive Committee at Saratoga, August 14th, 1889, by authority of the National League Convention at Baltimore, March 1st, 1889.

I.

The name of this organization shall be "The Republican League of the United States."

II.

The League shall consist of the State and Territorial Leagues, which may be duly admitted, as hereinafter provided.

III.

The objects of the League are to encourage and assist in the formation of permanent Republican Clubs and State Leagues, to unite such clubs and leagues for effective and organized work, and generally to advance the principles of the Republican party.

*IV.

The officers of this League shall be a president, a vice-president from each State and Territorial organization in the League, a secretary and a treasurer, all of whom shall be elected at the convention of the League, and shall hold office until the election of their successors. The president shall preside at all Conventions of the League and meetings of the Executive Committee. In the absence of the president the committee may select the presiding officer from among the vice-presidents in attendance. If no one of the vice-presidents shall be present, the committee may make such selection in its discretion.

V.

Any permanently organized State or Territorial League shall be eligible to membership in this League.

*VI.

The National Convention shall be composed of two delegates-at-large from each State organization in the League, and of two delegates from each Congressional District, in which there shall be one or more permanent Republican clubs, together with the president and secretary of each State League, and all officers of the National organization who shall be *ex-officio* delegates. Each delegate present shall be entitled to one vote.

VII.

The Conventions of the League shall be held annually (unless the previous convention or the Executive Committee shall otherwise direct) at such time and place as may be designated by the previous Convention, or, if no such designation has been made, by the Executive Committee. Notice of the time and place of meeting in writing shall be given by the secretary to all organizations in the League, at least sixty days prior to the day of meeting.

VIII.

The Convention shall be the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members, and shall have power to admit and expel organizations, to over-rule the

* As amended, 1889.

action of the Executive Committee, and to levy an assessment on the several organizations composing the League.

IX.

There shall be an Executive Committee composed of one member from each State organization, who shall be elected by the delegates from such organization present at the convention. The president, secretary, and treasurer of the League shall be *ex-officio* members of the committee. The committee shall have power to fill all vacancies in its own number or in any of the offices.

X.*

The Executive Committee shall have the general management of the affairs of the League when the Convention is not in session, and shall have the control of all funds of the League, subject to the direction of the Convention. It shall have general supervision of the organizations composing the League, and shall, in States which have no State League, be charged with the duty of organizing new clubs, and City, County, and State Leagues, wherever in its opinion advisable. The committee shall be called together by the president of the League immediately after the Convention, and then shall organize. The Executive Committee shall appoint from its own number a Financial Committee, an Auditing Committee and a Purchasing and Disbursing Committee, each of which shall consist of three members. The Executive Committee shall make its own rules, and shall hold meetings at such times and places as it shall determine. A meeting may be called at any time by its chairman, and must be called by him when requested by ten members in writing.

XI.*

The duties of the officers shall be regulated by the Executive Committee. The secretary shall be subject to the orders of the Executive Committee. He shall have charge of the headquarters of the League, and shall receive such compensation as the committee may determine upon. The treasurer shall be required to give bonds in such an amount as the committee may determine. The committee may remove any of its officers for cause, by a vote of a majority of all its members.

XII.

One League from each State or Territory may be admitted to membership in this League upon its own application in writing, by the Executive Committee.

XIII.

This League shall not in any manner endeavor to influence the action of any National, State, county, or municipal convention; nor shall it indicate, as a League, any preference for any candidate before any political convention; nor shall it, as a League, recommend any person as an applicant for any official position.

This Constitution may be amended at any Convention by a majority vote of the organizations present, but sixty days' notice in writing of any proposed amendment shall be given by the secretary to each organization in the League.

XIV.

The officers and Executive Committee provided for by this Constitution shall be elected by the State Leagues present at the National Convention of Republican Clubs at New York, on December 15th, 16th and 17th, 1887, each State or Territorial organization casting one vote; and the clubs present at such Convention from each State where no State League or organization shall then exist, shall jointly cast one vote for president, secretary and treasurer, and shall jointly elect a vice-president and member of the Executive Committee from such State; and the officers and Executive Committee so elected shall hold office until their successors shall be elected at the first Convention of the League, which shall be called together by the Executive Committee in 1888.

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

E. A. McAlpin, President, 146 Avenue D, New York City.

Job E. Hedges, Secretary, 111 Broadway, New York City.

J. L. DePeyster, Treasurer, Tivoli.

Vice-Presidents: Clarence M. Smith, 54 Wall Street, New York City; John N. Scatcherd, Buffalo; Salem Hyde, Syracuse.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman, E. A. McAlpin, 146 Avenue D, New York.

Secretary, Job E. Hedges, 111 Broadway, New York.

County.	Name.	Address.
Albany	Robert C. Campbell	P. O. Building, Albany.
Allegany	C. D. Reynolds	Alfred Centre.
Broome	George E. Green	Binghamton.
Cayuga	Louis Newgass	Auburn.
Chemung	W. R. Compton	Elmira.
Chenango	Oscar H. Curtis	Oxford.
Clinton	Charles H. Moore	Plattsburgh.
Columbia	Frank L. Pitcher	Hudson.
Cortlandt	Jerome Squires	Cortland.
Dutchess	Philip R. Peeler	Tivoli.
Erie	R. R. Hefford	Buffalo.
"	F. G. Ward	"
Essex	James W. Steele	Lewis
Fulton	D. C. Durfee	Gloversville.
Hamilton		
Genesee	Augustus E. Miller	Le Roy.
Greene	Fred E. Cragie	Catskill.
Herkimer	Haley W. Warren	Little Falls.
Jefferson	Charles W. Thompson	Watertown.
Kings	Charles A. Moore	111 Liberty St., New York.
"	John W. S. Ortiz	156 Carlton Ave. Brooklyn.
"	W. H. Pendry	351 St. Mark's Pl., Brooklyn.
"	Benjamin Raphael	505 Lorimer St., Brooklyn.
Livingston	E. P. Coyne	Genesee.
Madison	Wheeler E. Storrs	Canastota.
Monroe	Henry H. Pryor	Rochester.
Montgomery	John K. Stewart	Amsterdam.
New York	John E. Milholland	154 Nassau St., New York.
"	Theodore Broadhead	284 Grand St., New York.
"	John Little	1196 Third Ave., New York.
"	Lucius L. Van Allen	318 Broadway, New York.
"	Thomas F. Lynch	39 Whitehall St., New York.
"	Abner Hayward, Jr	314 W. 47th St., New York.
"	James R. O'Beirne	Barge Office, New York.
"	W. H. Corsa	6th Ave. and West 10th St., New York.
Oneida	T. Curtin	Rome.
Onondaga	John S. Kenyon	Syracuse.
Ontario	Maynard H. Clement	Canandaigua.
Orange	Francis M. Jenks	Newburgh.
Orleans	Irving L'Hommedieu	Medina.
Oswego	Henry R. Carrier, Jr	Oswego City.
Otsego	Edward M. Johnson	Oneonta.
Putnam	Daniel Butterfield	Cold Spring.
Queens	Edward Dowling	Long Island City.
Rensselaer	Samuel Morris	Troy.
Richmond	W. A. Galloway	Box 200, Stapleton.
Rockland	Clarence Lexow	Nyack.
Saratoga	David F. Ritchie	Saratoga Springs.
Schenectady	Henry Y. Bradt	Schenectady.
Seneca	Cornelius S. Hood	Seneca Falls.
Steuben	William Nicholson	Corning.
Suffolk	Wilmot M. Smith	Patchogue.
Tioga	W. A. Smythe	Owego.
Tompkins	Bradford Almy	Ithaca.
Warren	A. B. Colvin	Glens Falls.
Washington	J. E. Osgood	Fort Edward.
Wayne	Charles R. Kennedy	Clyde.
Westchester	A. P. W. Kinnan	59 West 33d St., New York.
Yates	A. F. Robson	Italy.

And all the officers of the League, ex-officio.

SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Francis M. Jenks, chairman, Newburgh.

John Little, 1106 Third Ave., New York City.

A. P. W. Kinnan, 59 W. Thirty-third St., New York City.

Thomas F. Lynch, 39 Whitehall St., New York City.

Charles A. Moore, 111 Liberty St., New York City.

And officers ex-officio.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS

Apportioned by Legislature, Chapter 208, passed April 23, 1879.

ALBANY COUNTY—Four Districts.

District.

- I.—The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 15th wards of the City of Albany, and towns of Berne, Bethlehem, Coeymans, Rensselaerville and Westerlo.
- II.—The 10th, 11th, 14th, 16th and 17th wards of the City of Albany, and towns of Guilderland, Knox and New Scotland.
- III.—The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th 12th and 13th wards of the City of Albany, and Southern district of the 9th ward.
- IV.—Northern district of the 9th ward of the City of Albany, the City of Cohoes and the town of Watervliet.

ALLEGANY COUNTY—One District.

Alpha, Allen, Almond, Amity, Andover, Angelica, Belfast, Birdsall, Boliver, Burns, Canadea, Centerville, Clarksville, Cuba, Friendship, Genesee, Granger, Grove, Hume, Independence, New Hudson, Rushford, Scio, Walla-ville, West Almond, Willing and Wirt.

BROOME COUNTY—One District.

Baker, Binghamton City, 13 wards, Binghamton, Chenango, Colesville, Conklin, Fenton, Kirkwood, Lisle, Maine, Nauticoke, Sandford, Triangle, Union, Vestal, Windsor.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—Two Districts.

- I.—Towns of Allegany, Ashford, Ellicottville, Farmersville, Franklinville, Freedom, Hinsdale, Humphrey, Ischua, Lyndon, Machias, Olean, Portville, and Yorkshire.
- II.—Towns of Carrollton, Conewango, Coldspring, Dayton, East Otto, Great Valley, Leon, Little Valley, Mansfield, Napoli, New Albion, Otto, Perrysburgh, Persia, Randolph, South Valley, Salamanca and Red House.

CATUGA COUNTY—Two Districts.

- I.—Towns of Sterling, Victoria, Ira, Conquest, Cato, Mentz, Brutus, Sennett, and the 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th and 10th wards of the City of Auburn, and towns of Throop and Montezuma.
- II.—Towns of Aurelius, Owasco, Fleming, Ledyard, Springport, Scipio, Niles, Venice, Moravia, Sempronius, Genoa, Locke, Summer Hill, and the 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th and 9th wards of the City of Auburn.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—Two Districts.

- I.—Busti, Chautauqua, Clymer, Ellery, French Creek, Harmony, Mina, Portland, Ripley, Sherman, Stockton and Westfield.
- II.—Towns of Arkwright, Carroll, Charlotte, Cherry Creek, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th wards, Dunkirk City, Ellicott, Ellington, Gerry, Hanover, Kiantone, Poland, Pomfret, Sheridan, Villinova and City of Jamestown.

CHEMUNG COUNTY—One District.

Ashland, Baldwin, Big Flats, Catlin, Chemung, Elmira City, 7 wards, Elmira town, Erin, Horseheads, Southport, West Etten, Veteran.

CHENANGO COUNTY—One District.

Apton, Bainbridge, Columbus, Coventry, German, Greene, Guilford, Lincklaen, McDonough, New Berlin, N. Norwich, Norwich, Otsele, Oxford, Pharsalia, Pitcher, Plymouth, Preston, Sherburne, Smithville, Smyrna.

CLINTON COUNTY—One District.

Altona, Ausable, Beekmantown, Black Brook, Champlain, Chazy, Clinton, Dannamora, Ellenburgh, Mooers, Peru, Plattsburgh, Saranac, Schuyler Falls.

COLUMBIA COUNTY—One District.

Ancram, Austerlitz, Canaan, Chatham, Claverack, Clermont, Copake, Gallatin, Germantown, Ghent, Greenport, Hillsdale, Hudson, 5 wards, Kinderhook, Livingston, New Lebanon, Stockport, Stuyvesant, Taghkanic.

CORTLANDT COUNTY—One District.

Cincinnati, Cortlandville, Cuyler, Freetown, Harford, Homer, Lapeer, Marathon, Preble, Scott, Solon, Taylor, Truxton, Virgil, Willett.

DELAWARE COUNTY—One District.

Andes, Bovina, Colchester, Davenport, Delhi, Deposit, Franklin, Hamden, Hancock, Harpersfield, Kortright, Masonville, Meredith, Middletown, Roxbury, Sidney, Stamford, Tompkins, Walton.

DUTCHESS COUNTY—Two Districts.

- I.—Towns of Amenia, Beekman, Dover, East Fishkill, Fishkill, La Grange, Northeast, Pawlings, Pine Plains, Stanford, Union Vale, Washington and Wappingers.
- II.—Towns of Clinton, Hyde Park, Milan, Pleasant Valley, Poughkeepsie, City of Poughkeepsie, Red Hook and Rhinebeck.

ERIE COUNTY—Five Districts.

- I.—The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 8th, and 13th wards of the City of Buffalo.
- II.—The 4th, 5th and 6th wards of the City of Buffalo.
- III.—The 7th, 9th, 10th and 11th wards of the City of Buffalo.
- IV.—Towns of Alden, Amherst, Chictawauga, Clarence, Grand Island, Lancaster, Marilla, Newstead, Tonawanda, Wales and 12th ward of the City of Buffalo.
- V.—Towns of Aurora, Boston, Brandt, Colden, Collins, Concord, East Hamburg, Eden, Evans, Hamburg, Holland, North Collins, Sardinia, Elma and West Seneca.

ESSEX COUNTY—One District.

Chesterfield, Crown Point, Elizabethtown, Essex, Jay, Keene, Lewis, Minerva, Moriah, Newcomb, North Elba, North Hudson, St. Armand, Schroon, Ticonderoga, Westport, Willsborough, Wilmington.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—One District.

Bangor, Belmont, Bombay, Brandon, Brighton, Burk, Chateaugay, Constable, Dickinson, Fort Covington, Duane, Franklin, Harriettown, Malone, Moira, Santa Clara, Waverly, Westville.

FULTON AND HAMILTON—One District.

FULTON.

Bleecker, Broadalbin, Caroga, Ephratah, Gloversville, 6 wards, Johnstown, Mayfield, Northampton, Stratford.

HAMILTON.

Arietta, Benson, Hope, Wells, Moorhouse, Lake Pleasant, Indian Lake, Long Lake, Round Lake.

GENESEE COUNTY—One District.

Alabama, Alexander, Batavia, Bergen, Bethany, Byron, Darien, Elba, Le Roy, Oakfield, Pavilion, Pembroke, Stafford.

GREENE COUNTY—One District.

Ashland, Athens, Cairo, Catskill, Cossackie, Durham, Greenville, Halcott, Hunter, Jewett, Lexington, New Baltimore.

HERKIMER COUNTY—One District.

Columbia, Danube, Fairfield, Frankford, German Flats, Herkimer, Litchfield, Little Falls, Manheim, Newport, Norway, Ohio, Russia, Salisbury, Schuyler, Stark, Warren, Wilmurt, Winfield.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—Two Districts.

- I.—Towns of Adams, Champion, Ellisburgh, Henderson, Hounsfield, Lorraine, Rodman, Rutland, Wilna, Worth, Watertown, and 3rd and 4th wards of the City of Watertown.
- II.—Towns of Alexandria, Antwerp, Brownville, Clayton, Cape Vincent, Le Roy, Lyne, Orleans, Pamela, Philadelphia, Theresa, and 1st and 2nd wards of the City of Watertown.

KINGS COUNTY—Twelve Districts.

- I.—The 1st and 6th wards of the City of Brooklyn.
- II.—The 3rd and 4th wards of the City of Brooklyn.
- III.—The 3rd and 10th wards of the City of Brooklyn.

- IV.—The 5th and 11th wards of the City of Brooklyn.
- V.—The 12th ward of the City of Brooklyn.
- VI.—The 14th and 15th wards of the City of Brooklyn.
- VII.—The 16th ward of the City of Brooklyn.
- VIII.—The 17th and 18th wards of the City of Brooklyn.
- IX.—The 13th, 19th and 20th wards of the City of Brooklyn.
- X.—The 8th, 9th and 22nd wards of the City of Brooklyn.
- XI.—The 7th, 21st, 23rd and 24th wards of the City of Brooklyn.
- XII.—Towns of New Utrecht, Flatbush, Gravesend and Flatlands, and the 25th and 26th wards of the City of Brooklyn.

LEWIS COUNTY—One District.

Croghan, Denmark, Diana, Greig, Harrisburg, High Market, Lewis, Leyden, Lowville, Lyonsdale, Martinsburgh, Montague, New Bremen, Osceola, Pinckney, Turin, Watson, West Turin.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY—One District.

Avon, Caledonia, Conesus, Geneseo, Groveland, Leicester, Lavonia, Mt. Morris, North Dansville, Nunda, Ossian, Portage, Sparta, Springwater, West Sparta, York.

MADISON COUNTY—One District.

Brookfield, Cazenovia, De Ruyter, Eton, Fenner, Georgetown, Hamilton, Lebanon, Lenox, Madison, Nelson, Smithfield, Stockbridge, Sullivan.

MONROE COUNTY—Three Districts.

- I.—Towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Irondequoit, Mendon, Penfield, Perriuton, Pittford, Rush and Webster.
- II.—The City of Rochester.
- III.—The Towns of Chili, Clarkson, Gates, Greece, Ogden, Parma, Rigby, Sweden, Hamlin and Wheatland.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—One District.

Amsterdam City, 5 wards, Amsterdam, Canajoharie, Charleston, Florida, Glen Minden, Mohawk, Palatine, Root, St. Johnsville.

NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY—Twenty-four Districts.

- I.—All that part of the city bounded by the North and East rivers, and lying within Peck slip, Ferry street, Gold street, Spruce street, Park row, Broadway and Canal street, and including Governor's and Bedloe's islands.
- II.—All that part of the city lying within Canal street, Broadway, Park Row, Spruce street, Gold street, Ferry street, Peck slip, East river, Catherine street and the Bowery.
- III.—All that part of the city lying within Canal street, Broadway, 23rd street, 3rd avenue and the Bowery.
- IV.—All that part of the city lying within Catherine street, Division street, Grand street, Jackson street and East river.
- V.—All that part of the city lying within Canal street, Broadway, Bleecker street, Hancock street (or Cottage place), West Houston street and North river.
- VI.—All that part of the city lying within Division street, Grand street, Jackson street, East river, Stanton street, Clinton street, Rivington street and Norfolk street.
- VII.—All that part of the city lying within Broadway, West 23rd street, 7th avenue, West 16th street, 8th avenue, West 4th street, West Washington place, 6th avenue, Carmine street and Bleecker street.
- VIII.—All that part of the city lying within the Bowery, Stanton street, Clinton street, Rivington street, Norfolk street and Division street.
- IX.—All that part of the city lying within West Houston street, Hancock street or Cottage place, Bleecker street, Carmine street, 6th avenue, West Washington place, West 11th street, 8th avenue, West 16th street and North river.
- X.—All that part of the city lying within the Bowery, 3rd avenue, 8th street (or St. Mark's place), Avenue A, 7th street, Avenue B, Clinton street and Stanton street.

- XI.**—All that part of the city lying within East and West 23rd streets, Lexington avenue, East and West 40th streets, 7th avenue, West 25th street and 6th avenue.
- XII.**—All that part of the city lying within Stanton street, Clinton street, Avenue B, East 11th street and East river.
- XIII.**—All that part of the city lying within West 16th street, 7th avenue, West 23rd street, 6th avenue, West 25th street, 7th avenue, West 29th street, 8th avenue, West 32nd street, 9th avenue, West 26th street and North river.
- XIV.**—All that part of the city lying within 3rd avenue, East 14th street, East river, East 11th street, Avenue B, 7th street, Avenue A and 8th street or St. Mark's place.
- XV.**—All that part of the city lying within 7th avenue, West 40th street, North river, West 26th street, 9th avenue, West 32nd street, 8th avenue and West 29th street.
- XVI.**—All that part of the city lying within East 14th street, East river, East 26th street and 3rd avenue.
- XVII.**—All that part of the city lying within 7th avenue, West 52nd street, North river and West 40th street.
- XVIII.**—All that part of the city lying within Lexington avenue, East 23rd street, 3rd avenue, East 26th street, East river and East 42nd street.
- XIX.**—All that part of the city lying within West 52nd street, 7th avenue, West 59th street, 8th avenue, West 110th street, 7th avenue, Harlem river, Spuyten Duyvil creek and North river.
- XX.**—All that part of the city lying within Lexington avenue, East 42nd street, East river and 59th street, including Black well's Island.
- XXI.**—All that part of the city lying within East and West 40th streets, Lexington avenue, East 86th street, Transverse road across Central Park, 8th avenue West 59th street and 7th avenue.
- XXII.**—All that part of the city lying within East 59th street, East river, East 91st street, 5th avenue, East 86th street and Lexington avenue.
- XXIII.**—All that part of the city lying within East 91st street, 5th avenue, West 110th street, 7th avenue, Harlem river and East river, including Ward's and Randall's islands, and that part of Central Park lying north of the Transverse road, crossing the same or at about 86th street.
- XXIV.**—All that part of the city lying North and East of Harlem river and Spuyten Duyvil creek, and known as the 23rd and 24th wards of the City of New York.

NIAGARA COUNTY—Two Districts.

- I.**—Towns of Wheatfield, Pendleton, Lockport, Royalton, Cambria, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th wards of the City of Lockport.
- II.**—Towns of Hartland, Somerset, Newfane, Wilson, Lewiston, Porter and Niagara.

ONEIDA COUNTY—Three Districts.

- I.**—The 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th wards of the city of Utica, and towns of New Hartford, Paris and Bridgewater.
- II.**—Towns of Sangerfield, Marshall, Augusta, Vernon, Kirkland, Westmoreland, Whitestown, Verona and Rome.
- III.**—Towns of Vienna, Camden, Florence, Ava, Western Steuben, Floyd, Remsen, Boonville, Deerfield, Lee, Annsville, Trenton, Marcy, Forestport and 1st and 2nd wards of the town and city of Utica.

ONONDAGA COUNTY—Three Districts.

- I.**—The 1st, 3rd, 4th, 9th and 10th wards of the city of Syracuse, and the towns of Geddes, Camillus, Van Buren, Lysander, Clay and Cicero.
- II.**—The 5th, 6th and 11th wards of the city of Syracuse, and the towns of Onondaga, Lafayette, Tully, Spafford, Otisco, Marcellus, Skaneateles and Elbridge.
- III.**—The 2nd, 7th and 8th wards of the city of Syracuse, and the towns of Salina, De Witt, Manlius, Pompey and Fabius.

ONTARIO COUNTY—One District

Bristol, Canadice, Canandaigua, East Bloomfield, Farmington, Geneva, Gorham, Hopewell, Manchester, Naples, Phelps, Richmond, Seneca, South Bristol, Victor, West Bloomfield.

ORANGE COUNTY—Two Districts.

- I.—Town of Newburgh, City of Newburgh, and towns of New Windsor, Cornwall, Highlands, Monroe, Blooming Grove and Montgomery.
- II.—Towns of Mount Hope, Deepark, Greeneville, Minisink, Wawayanda, Walkill, Crawford, Hamptonburgh, Goshen, Warwick and Chester.

ORLEANS COUNTY—One District.

Albion, Barr, Carlton, Clarendon, Gaines, Kendall, Murray, Ridgeway, Shelby, Yates.

OSWEGO COUNTY—Two Districts.

- I.—Towns of Oswego, Scriba, Hannibal, Granby, Volney, New Haven and the City of Oswego.
- II.—Towns of Constantia, Hastings, Palermo, Schroepfel, West Monroe, Albion, Amboy, Boylston, Mexico, Orwell, Parish, Redfield, Richland, Sandy Creek and Williamstown.

OTSEGO COUNTY—Two Districts.

- I.—Towns of Plainfield, Richfield, Exeter, Otsego, Springfield, Cherry Valley, Middlefield, Roseboom, Decatur, Westford, Worcester and Maryland.
- II.—Towns of Canadilla, Butternuts, Otego, Oneonta, Morris, Laurens, Edmestown, Burlington, Hartwick, Milford, Pittsfield and New Lisbon.

PUTNAM COUNTY—One District.

Carmel, Kent, Patterson, Phillipstown, Putnam Valley South East.

QUEENS COUNTY—Two Districts.

- I.—Towns of Oyster Bay, North Hempstead and Flushing.
- II.—Towns of Hempstead, Jamaica, Newtown and Long Island City

RENSSELAER COUNTY—Three Districts.

- I.—The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th wards of the City of Troy.
- II.—Towns of Brunswick, Grafton, Hoosick, Lansingburgh, Petersburg, Pittstown, Schaghticoke and 5th and 13th wards of the City of Troy.
- III.—Towns of Sandlake, Poestenkill, Nassau, Greenbush, North Greenbush, Stephentown, Schodack, East Greenbush, Berlin and 6th and 12th wards of the City of Troy.

RICHMOND COUNTY—One District.

Castletown, Middletown, Northfield, Southfield, Westfield.

ROCKLAND COUNTY—One District.

Clarkstown, Haverstraw, Orangetown, Ramapo, Stoney Point.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY—Three Districts.

- I.—Towns of Morristown, De Peyster, De Kalb, Hammond, Gouverneur, Rossie, Macomb, Oswegatchie, Fowler, Pitcairn, Fine and City of Ogdensburg.
- II.—Towns of Lisbon, Madrid, Waddington, Norfolk, Canton, Russell, Hermon, Edwards, Pierrepont, Clare, Clifton and Colton.
- III.—Towns of Brasher, Messena, Potsdam, Parishville, Stockholm, Laurence, Louisville and Hopkinton.

SARATOGA COUNTY—Two Districts.

- I.—Towns of Ballston, Charlton, Clifton Park, Galway, Halfmoon, Malta, Milton, Stillwater, Waterford and Providence.
- II.—Towns of Corinth, Day, Edinburgh, Greenfield, Hadley, Moreau, Northumberland, Saratoga, Saratoga Springs and Wilton.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY—One District.

Duanesburgh, Glenville, Niskayuna, Princetown, Rotterdam, Schenectady City, five wards.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY—One District.

Blenheim, Broome, Carlisle, Cobleskill, Conesville, Esperance, Fulton, Gilboa, Jefferson, Middlesburgh, Richmondville, Schoharie, Seward, Sharon, Summit, Wright.

SCHUYLER COUNTY—One District.

Catharine, Cayuta, Dix, Hector, Montour, Orange, Reading, Tyrone.

SENECA COUNTY—One District.

Covert, Fayette, Junius, Lodi, Ovid, Romulus, Seneca Falls, Tyre, Varick, Waterloo.

STEUBEN COUNTY—Two Districts

I.—Towns of Avoca, Bath, Bradford, Cohecton, Prattsburgh, Pultney, Urbana, Wayne, Wheeler, Dansville, Fremont, Howard, Wayland, Campbell and Thurston.

II.—Towns of Addison, Caton, Cameron, Corning, Erwin, Hornby, Lindley, Rathbone, Tuscarora, Woodhull, Canisteo, Greenwood, Hartsville, Hornells-ville, Jasper, Troupsburgh and West Union.

SUFFOLK COUNTY—One District.

Babylon, Brookhaven, East Hampton, Huntington, Islip, Riverhead, Shelter Island, Smithtown, Southampton, Southold.

SULLIVAN COUNTY—One District.

Bethel, Callicoon, Cohecton, Delaware, Fallsburgh, Forrestburgh, Fremont, Highland, Liberty, Lumberland, Mamating, Neversink, Rockland, Thompson, Tusten.

TIOGA COUNTY—One District.

Barton, Berkshire, Camden, Newark Valley, Nichols, Owego, Richford, Spencer, Tioga.

TOMPKINS COUNTY—One District.

Caroline, Danby, Dryden, Enfield, Groton, Ithaca, Lansing, Newfield, Ulysses.

ULSTER COUNTY—Three Districts.

I.—Saugerties, Hurley, Woodstock, town of Kingston, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 9th wards, City of Kingston.

II.—Towns of Esopus, Marlborough, Lloyd, Plattekill, Rosendale, Marbletown and 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th wards of City of Kingston.

III.—Towns of Wawarsing, Shandaken, Rochester, Denning, Olive, Harden-
burgh, Shawangunk, Gardiner, and New Paltz.

WARREN COUNTY—One District.

Bolton, Caldwell, Chester, Hague, Horicon, Johnsburgh, Luzerne, Queensbury, Stoney Creek, Thurman, Warrensburgh.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—Two Districts.

I.—Towns of Argyle, Cambridge, Easton, Fort Edward, Greenwich, Jackson, Salem and White Creek.

II.—Towns of Dresden, Fort Ann, Granville, Hampton, Hartford, Hebron, Kings-
bury, Putnam and Whitehall.

WAYNE COUNTY—Two Districts.

I.—Towns of Butler, Galen, Huron, Rose, Sodus, Savannah, Wolcott and Will-
iamson.

II.—Towns of Arcadia, Macedon, Marion, Ontario, Palmyra, Walworth and
Lyons.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Three Districts.

- I.—Towns of Greenburgh, Mount Pleasant and City of Yonkers.
- II.—Towns of Harrison, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, North Castle, Pelham, Rye, Scarsdale, White Plains, East Chester and Westchester.
- III.—Towns of Cortlandt, Lewisboro, New Castle, North Salem, Ossining, Somers, Yorktown, Poundridge and Bedford.

WYOMING COUNTY—One District.

Arcade, Attica, Bennington, Castile, Covington, Eagle, Gainsville, Genesee Falls, Java, Middlebury, Orangeville, Perry, Pike, Sheldon, Warsaw, Wethersfield.

YATES COUNTY—One District.

Barrington, Benton, Italy, Jerusalem, Middlesex, Milo, Potter, tarkey, Torrey.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS BY TOWNS.

Counties.	As'sy Dis's	T n's or To'n- ships	W'ds	Tot'l	Counties.	As'sy Dis's	T n's or To'n- ships	W'ds	Tot'l
Albany	1st	5	5	10	Oswego	1st	6	8	14
	2d	3	5	8		2d	15		15
	3d		*7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Otsego	1st	12		12
	4th	1	†5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		2d	12		12
Allegany		29	29		Putnam		5		5
Broome		15	13	28	Queens	1st	3		3
Cattaraugus	1st	14		14		2d	3	5	8
	2d	18		18	Rensselaer	1st		9	9
Cayuga	1st	10	5	15		2d	7	2	9
	2d	13	5	18		3d	9	2	11
Chautauqua	1st	12		12	Richmond		5		5
	2d	13	9	22	Rockland		5		5
Chemung		11	7	18	St. Lawrence	1st	11	4	15
Chenango		21		21		2d	12		12
Clinton		14		14		3d	8		8
Columbia		18	5	23	Saratoga	1st	11		11
Cortlandt		15		15		2d	10		10
Delaware		19		19	Schenectady		5	5	10
Dutchess	1st	13		13	Schoharie		16		16
	2d	7	6	13	Schuyler		8		8
Erie	1st		5	5	Seneca		10		10
	2d		3	3	Steuben	1st	15		15
	3d		4	4		2d	17		17
	4th	10	1	11	Suffolk		11		11
	5th	15		15	Sullivan		15		15
Essex		18		18	Tioga		9		9
Franklin		18		18	Tompkins		9		9
Fulton and Hamilton		19		19	Ulster	1st	3	5	8
Genesee		13		13		2d	6	4	10
Greene		12		12		3d	9		9
Herkimer		19		19	Warren		11		11
Jefferson	1st	11	2	13	Washington	1st	8		8
	2d	11	2	13		2d	9		9
Kings	1st		2	2	Wayne	1st	8		8
	2d		2	2		2d	7		7
	3d		2	2	Westchester	1st	3		3
	4th		2	2		2d	10		10
	5th		1	1		3d	9		9
	6th		2	2	Wyoming		16		16
	7th		1	1	Yates		9		9
	8th		2	2	New York	1st	19 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	9th		3	3		2d	24		
	10'h		3	3		3d	23		
	11'h		4	4		4th	34		
	12'h	4	2	6		5th	24		
Lewis		18		18		6th	30		
Livingston		16		16		7th	29		
Madison		14		14		8th	25		
Monroe	1st	9		9		9th	30		
	2d		16	16		10'h	40		
	3d	10		10		11'h	21		
Montgomery		10	5	15		12'h	29		
Niagara	1st	5	4	9		13'h	35		
	2d	7		7		14'h	25		
Oneida	1st	3	10	13		15'h	44		
	2d	9		9		16'h	31		
	3d	14	2	16		17'h	52		
Onondaga	1st	6		6		18'h	35		
	2d	8	3	11		19'h	76		
	3d	5	3	8		20'h	35		
Ontario	1st	16		16		21st	28		
Orange	1st	6	4	10		22d	74		
	2d	11		11		23d	81		
Orleans		10		10		24'h	43		

Total 1919

* The $\frac{1}{2}$ represents north part of 9th Ward, Albany City. † This $\frac{1}{2}$ represents part of south 9th Ward, Albany City. The 5 wards are in the city of Cohoes. ‡ Election districts.

INACCURATE ELECTION REPORTS.

Impatient partisans frequently comment with greater or less severity upon the inability of the newspapers to furnish accurate and full election returns from all parts of the State upon the morning after election. Faulty estimates and scant returns from the back districts upon the night of election day are the rule and not the exception. The errors come from the fact that it is a common thing for an enthusiastic chairman of a partisan county committee to telegraph his own estimates instead of the actual returns. This leads to endless confusion and makes it often impossible to gather exact returns from the different counties from which to estimate the majorities of the different candidates from the whole State.

Returns come in slowly from counties like Schenectady and those in the northern and southern tiers. In districts where morning papers are published, returns come in promptly. But, in places where no morning papers are published, estimates tick profusely over the wires.

Schenectady County is one of the most compact counties in the State, from the fact that the city of that name composes about three-fourths of the population of the county. There is no morning paper published in the place, and there seems to be no organized effort to collect full returns that can be used on election night. In fact, it is not at all uncommon for several days to elapse before every district is reported. The papers are satisfied to wait for its returns. Under proper arrangements Schenectady ought to be one of the first counties, outside of the large cities, to make a return of its vote.

St. Lawrence and the other counties of the northern tier, embracing the Adirondack region, are inaccessible by reason of the distances from telegraph and telephone offices. It is a difficult locality to collect returns in. When the normal vote of this region is disturbed through the nomination of a candidate from that part of the State, the conditions make it almost impossible to make an estimate of any majority in those counties upon the night of election.

This is a characteristic, but not in so great a degree, of the counties of the southern tier, and also of the counties of Greene and Ulster.

Following the lines of the Erie and New York Central systems, in both sections, returns are, on account of extraordinary telegraph facilities, easily collected. The counties included thus are the first ones to report on election night. This section includes the Democratic counties, almost without exception, in the State, above the Harlem river. For that reason an apparent Democratic majority always decreases, and an apparent Republican majority always increases. This fact any one interested can easily verify by taking any of the great New York dailies on the morning after election, and noting the difference between the Democratic or Republican majorities and that of the official count.

ELECTION TABLES.

The following tables have been carefully compiled from the Legislative Annals or "Red Book" issued yearly from the office of the Secretary of State. They are absolutely non-partisan in character.

THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

Counties.	1888.			1884.				1880.			
	Harri- son, R.	Cleve- land, D.	Fisk, Pro.	Blaine, R.	Cleve- land, D	St. John, Pro.	Butler, Gr.	Garfield, R.	Han- cock, D.	Weaver, Gr.	Dow, Pro.
Albany	19,362	21,037	408	17,098	18,343	312	983	16,564	19,024	354	.....
Allegany	7,067	3,625	1,174	6,668	3,886	1,180	736	6,827	3,482	486	10
Broome	8,405	6,447	796	7,182	5,780	458	144	7,173	5,450	168	35
Cattaraugus	8,586	6,173	857	7,463	6,065	930	372	7,401	5,466	672	43
Cayuga	9,646	6,380	626	9,205	6,041	591	421	9,372	5,976	536	28
Chautauqua	12,108	6,178	893	10,670	5,861	540	431	10,422	5,472	585	64
Chemung	5,467	6,037	376	5,198	4,719	185	613	4,636	4,806	976	3
Chenango	5,798	4,640	605	5,461	4,409	506	334	5,769	4,559	623	92
Clinton	6,271	4,724	61	5,974	5,149	35	19	6,080	4,250	74	.....
Columbia	6,447	6,037	292	6,424	5,854	173	36	6,486	5,992	19	.....
Cortlandt	4,732	3,163	555	4,042	2,774	375	112	4,124	2,749	78	13
Delaware	6,002	5,332	677	5,934	4,956	437	112	6,058	5,004	218	32
Dutchess	10,265	9,249	634	9,701	8,677	498	98	8,475	8,475	26	95
Erie	31,612	29,543	735	26,249	24,759	725	212	24,199	20,848	442	.....
Essex	5,043	2,920	124	4,551	2,776	65	61	4,776	2,775	169	1
Franklin	5,757	3,028	101	4,638	2,948	70	67	4,185	2,799	96	3
Fulton and Hamilton	5,892	4,634	396	5,138	4,091	248	41	4,985	3,879	35	26
Genesee	4,952	3,633	408	4,631	3,643	306	41	4,815	3,481	72	5
Greene	4,460	4,494	284	4,167	4,152	260	182	3,879	4,405	175	34
Herkimer	6,683	5,611	341	6,108	5,328	327	57	6,331	5,020	61	69
Jefferson	9,861	7,562	702	9,029	7,075	636	33	9,439	7,216	31	18
Kings	70,052	82,507	1,116	53,514	61,243	- 1,360	2,181	51,751	61,062	507	.....
Lewis	4,369	3,807	172	3,854	3,777	114	14	4,036	3,674	11	.....
Livingston	5,584	4,067	531	5,191	4,038	375	118	5,522	4,242	161	26
Madison	7,199	4,641	515	6,607	4,864	529	86	6,793	4,683	182	60
Monroe	21,650	16,677	1,343	18,326	13,246	1,209	603	17,102	13,742	316	11

Montgomery	6,365	5,677	149	5,505	5,413	134	48	5,230	4,947	32	3
New York	106,922	162,735	1,126	90,093	133,157	1,031	3,499	81,730	123,015	610	26
Niagara	6,856	6,429	682	5,875	6,193	500	69	6,478	5,937	56	48
Oneida	16,241	14,276	846	13,790	13,820	894	189	14,546	12,600	273	120
Onondaga	20,144	14,001	747	16,892	13,165	601	99	16,153	11,732	138	49
Ontario	6,957	5,753	373	6,982	5,643	233	127	6,774	5,767	134	25
Orange	11,261	10,852	637	9,968	9,840	647	175	10,088	9,672	116	50
Orleans	4,277	3,214	734	3,997	2,907	669	68	4,581	3,104	75	78
Oswego	11,296	7,429	625	9,976	7,434	560	265	10,236	6,746	444	61
Otsego	7,829	6,972	563	6,871	7,307	432	84	7,156	7,184	127	108
Putnam	2,098	1,515	109	2,103	1,526	89	4	2,114	1,708	.....	2
Queens	11,017	12,683	243	8,445	10,367	201	270	8,151	10,391	86	13
Rensselaer	15,718	15,410	541	13,759	13,414	416	686	13,672	13,031	318	22
Richmond	4,100	5,764	168	3,164	5,134	89	75	3,291	4,815	10	.....
Rockland	3,013	3,939	248	2,593	3,697	123	28	2,688	3,415	2	9
St. Lawrence	14,611	6,509	506	13,441	6,035	311	20	13,748	5,835	16	13
Saratoga	8,594	6,570	646	8,190	5,846	425	92	8,116	5,808	49	19
Schenectady	3,633	3,328	158	3,200	2,977	104	41	3,250	2,628	73	5
Schoharie	3,696	5,006	223	3,472	5,339	173	37	3,646	5,262	35	24
Schuyler	2,704	1,975	219	2,616	2,039	154	111	2,790	2,293	112	35
Seneca	3,576	3,705	156	3,309	3,627	119	59	3,394	3,802	45	2
Steuben	11,637	9,154	1,103	10,048	9,060	904	587	10,245	8,992	584	4
Suffolk	7,167	6,600	492	5,876	6,429	457	53	6,515	6,061	49	15
Sullivan	3,850	3,757	156	3,332	3,007	183	232	3,339	3,718	434	.....
Tioga	4,852	3,609	381	4,367	3,379	401	204	4,750	3,627	189	48
Tompkins	5,073	3,909	317	4,420	3,992	267	373	4,896	3,936	363	17
Ulster	10,825	10,487	523	9,929	9,870	2,129	157	9,994	9,870	30	32
Warren	4,135	2,883	314	3,577	2,793	123	179	3,330	2,608	379	7
Washington	8,023	4,284	385	7,337	4,222	253	115	7,779	4,145	59	3
Wayne	5,120	7,850	619	6,843	4,730	433	471	7,600	5,207	225	30
Westchester	13,799	14,948	703	11,286	12,324	435	248	11,567	11,858	82	8
Wyoming	4,899	3,166	524	4,441	3,189	483	53	4,695	3,309	58	9
Yates	3,410	2,150	287	3,101	1,918	200	130	3,432	2,197	97	14
Total	650,338	635,965	30,231	562,001	563,048	24,999	16,955	555,544	534,511	12,373	1,517
Plurality	14,373	.....	.....	.....	1,017	.....	.....	21,033	.....	.....	.....

1888, Socialistic Labor, 2,068.

Streeter, U. L., 627.

Cowardrey, U. L., 519.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties.	1888.			1885.			1879.			1882.			
	Hill, D	Miller, R	Jones, Pro.	Hill, D.	Davenport, R.	Bascom, Pro.	Cornell, R.	Robinson, D.	Kelly, Ind.	Folger, R.	Cleveland, D	Howe Gr.	Hop- klus, Pro.
Albany.....	21,634	18,741	387	17,927	15,950	445	14,505	12,976	3,695	10,309	20,126	385	.....
Allegany.....	3,662	6,993	1,187	3,477	5,978	1,086	5,682	2,710	371	3,718	3,779	350	1,586
Broome.....	6,544	8,275	809	5,017	6,398	738	6,020	4,777	120	4,955	5,060	109	325
Cattaraugus.....	6,274	8,456	842	4,878	6,476	857	5,851	2,972	403	4,681	5,279	462	781
Cayuga.....	6,693	9,301	646	5,315	7,365	727	7,316	3,946	712	4,406	5,859	452	698
Chautauqua.....	6,205	12,045	898	4,519	8,741	902	7,935	4,303	131	4,803	6,207	369	828
Chemung.....	6,249	5,258	359	5,785	4,450	215	3,481	3,547	484	3,079	5,336	651	78
Chenango.....	4,630	5,775	615	4,015	4,904	682	4,851	3,783	136	3,913	4,258	482	574
Clinton.....	4,756	6,213	60	3,279	4,985	46	4,664	3,672	87	4,318	3,560	49	18
Columbia.....	6,047	6,401	292	5,491	5,686	242	5,979	4,659	121	3,607	6,703	27	92
Cortland.....	3,188	4,669	553	2,662	3,751	608	3,351	2,238	328	2,996	3,011	44	379
Delaware.....	5,229	6,682	687	4,454	5,590	622	4,914	4,555	12	4,331	4,596	240	334
Dutchess.....	9,233	10,235	619	8,014	8,215	635	9,155	7,653	672	7,321	8,875	58	407
Erie.....	33,050	28,011	754	21,681	23,906	852	20,150	17,095	338	16,408	23,748	190	1,046
Essex.....	2,977	4,993	124	2,013	3,671	144	3,649	2,292	48	2,951	2,150	147	24
Franklin.....	3,067	5,709	93	2,478	4,199	90	3,676	2,266	16	3,074	2,294	95	25
Fulton and Hamilton.....	4,660	5,851	398	3,593	4,407	393	4,156	3,401	61	3,331	3,855	55	355
Genesee.....	3,722	4,835	418	3,014	3,693	382	3,785	2,722	217	2,898	3,518	52	395
Greene.....	4,439	4,511	274	3,903	4,127	307	2,958	4,015	102	2,808	4,481	154	273
Herkimer.....	5,640	6,678	301	5,189	5,998	338	5,206	4,349	211	3,701	5,131	30	625
Jefferson.....	7,616	9,749	701	6,525	8,246	812	7,959	6,203	86	4,483	7,190	47	925
Kings.....	82,932	68,747	1,258	57,406	47,927	1,206	32,816	44,388	5,788	26,148	65,636	983	2,548
Lewis.....	3,850	4,314	167	3,146	3,546	260	3,397	3,150	358	2,447	3,787	11	145
Livingston.....	4,188	5,442	540	3,552	4,504	447	4,701	3,604	369	3,650	3,966	133	413
Madison.....	4,826	7,006	512	4,083	6,026	663	5,397	3,634	230	3,512	4,328	121	648
Monroe.....	17,602	20,574	1,369	11,294	13,936	1,217	11,305	7,828	2,088	11,056	13,143	234	1,364
Montgomery.....	5,749	6,291	134	5,023	4,833	261	4,262	4,240	327	3,927	5,374	63	102
New York.....	168,454	99,352	1,227	123,603	75,364	1,215	46,322	60,556	43,047	47,785	124,914	537	584
Niagara.....	6,633	6,657	696	4,825	4,581	531	4,924	3,902	574	3,256	5,881	55	638
Oneida.....	14,786	15,650	861	11,693	12,596	1,351	11,713	10,861	669	8,741	13,673	228	913

Onondaga.....	14,679	19,332	739	11,729	15,247	804	12,542	7,744	1,468	11,629	11,563	31	522
Ontario.....	5,818	6,890	371	4,811	5,567	299	4,616	4,616	407	6,541	8,874	120	296
Orange.....	10,854	11,230	617	8,525	8,767	692	8,381	7,257	980	6,541	8,874	153	553
Orleans.....	3,243	4,226	750	3,121	3,121	753	3,445	1,667	371	2,549	3,119	28	343
Oswego.....	7,510	11,204	582	5,925	8,760	668	7,437	3,636	1,327	6,376	6,757	348	503
Otego.....	7,068	7,752	540	6,516	6,444	582	6,238	6,300	74	4,730	6,848	65	677
Putnam.....	1,475	2,125	101	1,313	1,830	145	1,903	1,278	39	1,825	1,691	...	30
Queens.....	12,657	10,943	212	8,983	7,303	229	5,435	7,024	1,568	3,698	8,676	160	200
Rensselaer.....	15,827	15,281	429	13,330	12,243	708	10,547	11,075	1,144	10,464	13,714	151	...
Richmond.....	5,532	4,250	174	4,272	2,896	123	2,552	3,380	512	2,012	4,370	10	36
Rockland.....	3,841	3,101	254	2,618	2,082	261	2,267	2,565	214	1,473	2,771	5	89
St. Lawrence.....	6,631	14,470	506	5,295	11,529	477	11,378	5,033	35	9,304	5,220	15	279
Saratoga.....	6,573	8,608	597	6,212	6,793	554	6,728	4,891	452	6,185	6,277	34	304
Schenectady.....	3,305	3,640	147	2,977	2,738	195	2,533	2,598	246	2,604	2,836	46	157
Schoharie.....	5,000	3,684	228	4,499	3,112	374	3,045	4,756	16	2,076	4,924	53	194
Schuyler.....	2,045	2,632	214	2,099	2,126	204	2,406	1,678	294	2,151	2,155	70	59
Seneca.....	3,731	3,552	146	3,292	2,914	141	2,934	2,723	498	2,555	3,510	40	106
Stenben.....	9,418	11,359	1,107	8,164	9,543	789	8,466	6,674	836	6,577	8,997	473	1,270
Suffolk.....	6,386	7,316	507	5,019	5,383	500	5,156	5,126	122	3,815	5,287	54	331
Sullivan.....	3,825	3,772	161	3,474	3,286	231	2,554	2,799	364	2,266	3,541	390	119
Tioga.....	3,620	4,835	388	3,683	4,120	387	4,149	3,340	35	3,143	3,583	374	369
Tompkins.....	3,814	5,162	315	3,682	4,362	298	4,387	3,589	35	2,690	3,619	458	324
Ulster.....	10,550	10,763	487	8,913	8,801	605	7,849	7,164	1,668	6,140	8,470	42	635
Warren.....	2,944	4,057	311	2,455	3,172	188	2,639	2,622	83	2,560	2,677	339	76
Washington.....	4,304	8,007	373	3,587	6,517	416	6,697	3,175	361	5,929	4,190	50	151
Wayne.....	5,258	7,675	638	4,552	5,703	599	5,904	3,474	584	4,254	4,296	350	541
Westchester.....	14,485	13,967	743	10,900	9,423	697	8,778	8,461	1,755	6,005	11,478	148	314
Wyoming.....	3,318	4,718	519	2,470	3,643	477	3,821	2,494	65	2,120	2,909	18	859
Yates.....	2,222	3,338	278	1,821	2,852	197	2,919	1,844	213	2,501	2,073	134	118
Total in State.....	650,464	631,293	30,215	501,465	490,331	30,867	418,567	375,790	77,566	342,464	535,318	11,974	25,783
Hamilton.....	610	619	12	348	372	35	339	493	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Plurality.....	19,171	.....	.....	11,134	.....	.....	42,777	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Jones, Gr., 2,130 votes in State, 1885. In 1888, Hall, S. had 3,348. Page 313 and Wardner 30. Cleveland's plurality, 192,854.

THE VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Counties.	1888.			1885.		
	Jones.	Cruger.	Powell.	Carr.	Jones.	Demorest.
Albany.....	21,479	18,902	380	15,680	17,839	471
Allegany.....	3,666	6,973	1,199	6,036	3,389	1,108
Broome.....	6,861	7,955	789	6,263	5,122	728
Cattaraugus.....	6,286	8,437	850	6,509	4,846	862
Cayuga.....	6,695	9,305	654	7,509	5,076	731
Chautauqua.....	6,229	12,022	908	8,746	4,490	905
Chemung.....	6,193	5,307	362	4,718	5,434	235
Chenango.....	4,647	5,760	620	4,885	4,013	689
Clinton.....	4,751	6,221	60	4,993	3,269	46
Columbia.....	6,002	6,414	333	5,678	5,449	248
Cortlandt.....	3,197	4,674	548	3,803	2,600	601
Delaware.....	5,259	6,651	690	5,540	4,470	633
Dutchess.....	9,240	10,247	620	8,207	7,839	642
Erie.....	31,512	29,536	750	24,336	21,352	.....
Essex.....	2,957	5,016	124	3,671	2,021	139
Franklin.....	3,069	5,708	97	4,197	2,482	89
Fulton and Hamilton.....	4,678	5,830	405	4,390	3,582	397
Genesee.....	3,737	4,831	416	3,762	2,942	384
Greene.....	4,457	4,496	284	4,100	3,909	316
Herkimer.....	5,670	6,638	312	5,999	5,167	342
Jefferson.....	7,640	9,731	702	8,190	6,551	815
Kings.....	83,349	68,003	1,081	47,353	57,032	1,226
Lewis.....	3,901	4,275	166	3,537	3,175	261
Livingston.....	4,183	5,454	514	4,535	3,498	457
Madison.....	4,799	7,029	528	6,057	4,050	672
Monroe.....	17,561	20,599	1,377	14,119	11,002	1,244
Montgomery.....	5,769	6,273	141	4,811	5,22	264
New York.....	169,553	96,530	1,132	76,916	121,232	1,372
Niagara.....	6,626	6,660	703	4,585	4,808	542
Oneida.....	14,651	15,801	868	12,722	11,442	1,354
Onondaga.....	14,582	13,448	745	15,384	11,415	836
Ontario.....	5,853	6,805	368	5,537	4,805	305

Orange	10,852	11,246	621	8,726	8,443	706
Orleans	3,251	4,217	757	3,132	2,481	751
Oswego	7,554	11,142	589	8,814	5,870	670
Otsego	7,057	7,756	554	6,418	6,527	589
Putnam	1,490	2,117	102	1,830	1,275	147
Queens	12,779	10,832	219	7,312	8,869	255
Rensselaer	15,818	15,320	530	12,320	13,058	695
Richmond	5,585	4,212	170	2,857	4,290	124
Rockland	3,871	3,074	250	2,040	2,606	262
St. Lawrence	6,661	14,451	509	11,567	5,222	480
Saratoga	6,606	8,561	604	6,775	6,187	561
Schenectady	3,315	3,635	150	2,739	2,960	199
Sechoharie	5,009	3,680	228	3,082	4,530	374
Schuyler	2,052	2,633	211	2,207	2,010	212
Seneca	3,827	3,474	145	2,869	3,316	146
Steuben	9,375	11,397	1,110	9,410	8,230	824
Suffolk	6,500	7,211	516	5,351	5,025	492
Sullivan	3,837	3,772	160	3,236	3,504	236
Tioga	3,654	4,805	391	4,146	3,652	391
Tompkins	3,885	5,103	317	4,338	3,694	305
Ulster	10,551	10,776	490	8,973	8,807	605
Warren	2,927	4,077	313	3,231	2,397	187
Washington	4,334	7,984	375	6,497	3,551	417
Wayne	5,257	7,679	643	5,727	4,515	585
Westchester	14,217	13,812	730	9,417	10,784	722
Wyoming	3,318	4,718	539	3,655	2,450	472
Yates	2,219	3,342	279	2,871	1,788	211
Total in State	650,851	628,617	30,283	492,308	495,464	30,531
Plurality	22,234	.....	.....	.....	3,156	.....

In 1885 Gage, Gr., received 2,147 votes in the State.

In 1888 Pattberg, Soc., received 3,049 votes; Blakeney, U. L., 3,010 votes, and Martin 576.

THE VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Counties.	1889.			1887.			1885.			
	Gilbert, R.	Rice, D.	Griffin, R	Grant, R.	Cook, D.	George, L.	Hunting- ton, P.	Wood, R.	Cook, D.	Evans, P.
Albany.....	15,807	19,157	366	15,878	17,750	1,470	620	16,070	17,814	435
Allegany.....	4,780	2,227	974	5,095	2,692	8	1,432	5,981	3,457	1,120
Broome.....	5,890	4,434	625	6,094	3,671	304	1,135	6,417	4,995	746
Cattaraugus.....	6,108	4,206	754	6,367	4,563	120	1,193	6,479	4,874	870
Cayuga.....	7,172	4,843	537	6,712	4,021	560	1,024	7,450	5,182	736
Chautauqua.....	7,766	3,845	797	8,323	3,976	264	1,261	8,766	4,480	906
Chemung.....	4,002	4,754	331	4,021	5,245	116	534	4,705	5,476	231
Chenango.....	5,279	3,974	589	4,852	3,753	12	813	4,904	4,001	686
Clinton.....	5,034	2,859	48	5,068	3,840	231	134	4,993	3,288	9
Columbia.....	5,599	4,870	262	5,717	4,654	84	635	5,753	5,424	233
Cortland.....	3,859	2,562	592	3,684	2,492	22	636	3,765	2,651	609
Delaware.....	6,023	4,826	615	5,207	4,377	85	874	5,605	4,436	628
Dutchess.....	8,006	6,747	486	7,389	6,713	562	914	8,229	8,004	638
Erie.....	27,634	25,627	612	24,045	22,043	778	1,049	24,110	21,619	848
Essex.....	3,192	1,694	156	3,792	2,415	50	274	3,687	2,019	139
Franklin.....	4,035	2,068	135	4,425	2,571	50	110	4,189	2,490	88
Fulton and Hamilton.....	5,220	4,020	488	4,178	3,611	233	705	4,407	3,597	393
Genesee.....	3,524	2,531	320	3,789	2,848	62	450	3,722	2,995	385
Greene.....	3,094	3,640	373	3,496	3,853	69	493	4,136	3,898	311
Herkimer.....	5,707	4,804	307	5,057	4,566	333	550	6,018	5,176	338
Jefferson.....	7,660	6,387	628	7,542	6,196	69	873	8,241	6,543	810
Kings.....	59,597	67,838	987	46,260	56,308	15,635	2,056	47,618	57,646	1,153
Lewis.....	3,465	3,046	165	3,511	3,170	14	232	3,543	3,156	261
Livingston.....	3,866	3,128	523	4,028	2,924	4	558	4,496	3,561	451
Madison.....	4,873	3,355	525	5,222	3,789	70	723	6,017	4,094	668
Monroe.....	15,026	12,102	1,048	11,624	13,165	904	1,801	12,461	12,634	1,227
Montgomery.....	4,850	4,747	174	4,540	5,143	269	259	4,830	5,037	256
New York.....	67,120	130,696	778	58,963	111,186	37,477	1,313	74,651	124,440	1,178
Niagara.....	5,287	5,449	588	5,028	5,032	140	748	4,575	4,824	546
Oneida.....	12,887	11,877	974	11,929	11,466	276	1,384	12,354	11,909	1,352
Onondaga.....	13,076	9,541	710	10,128	10,485	507	1,150	15,434	11,696	822

Ontario.....	4,338	5,107	354	5,222	4,162	146	383	5,588	4,793	303
Orange.....	9,328	8,800	548	7,796	7,722	599	824	8,767	8,515	693
Orleans.....	3,610	2,817	2,984	2,984	2,535	97	884	3,127	2,488	756
Oswego.....	7,815	5,048	464	7,941	5,017	733	767	8,739	5,952	670
Otsego.....	6,358	5,932	491	6,166	6,448	140	742	6,440	6,526	583
Putnam.....	1,893	830	116	1,935	975	27	157	1,831	1,307	148
Queens.....	6,724	9,156	163	5,996	7,458	1,867	342	7,382	8,924	222
Rensselaer.....	11,372	14,926	530	10,809	13,953	1,077	1,011	12,241	13,350	679
Richmond.....	3,045	4,163	52	2,439	3,779	528	390	2,970	4,304	124
Rockland.....	2,465	2,707	189	1,985	2,574	219	348	2,094	2,611	258
St. Lawrence.....	10,033	3,802	546	10,930	4,444	251	711	11,575	5,262	474
Saratoga.....	6,587	4,909	656	6,708	5,977	136	669	6,804	6,211	556
Schenectady.....	2,705	3,267	130	2,731	2,969	145	258	2,740	2,931	195
Schoharie.....	2,655	4,277	195	3,121	4,369	6	370	3,099	4,515	374
Schuyler.....	1,858	1,282	217	2,293	1,674	9	246	2,204	2,021	218
Seneca.....	2,790	3,164	127	2,835	3,157	121	1,761	2,915	3,298	144
Steuben.....	8,317	6,881	860	7,605	6,647	254	335	9,305	8,342	830
Suffolk.....	5,154	4,550	426	5,576	4,729	227	335	5,384	5,044	591
Sullivan.....	3,222	3,075	97	3,331	3,518	90	207	3,256	3,489	236
Tioga.....	3,680	2,658	329	4,140	2,871	98	496	4,149	3,644	392
Tompkins.....	3,762	2,930	302	3,939	2,896	76	298	4,371	3,674	301
Ulster.....	9,074	8,513	470	8,407	8,045	689	588	8,833	8,931	600
Warren.....	3,351	2,257	265	2,860	2,515	23	433	3,171	2,467	185
Washington.....	5,872	3,860	400	5,838	4,185	146	586	6,545	3,567	412
Wayne.....	5,463	3,535	564	5,774	4,336	19	756	5,796	4,471	568
Westchester.....	11,604	11,399	574	9,862	10,113	1,501	999	13,907	10,907	679
Wyoming.....	4,083	2,480	390	3,666	2,568	45	551	3,642	2,463	483
Yates.....	2,771	1,715	228	3,050	1,724	13	288	2,865	1,804	208
Total in State.....	485,367	505,894	26,763	452,811	469,888	70,055	41,850	488,658	503,266	30,865
Hamilton.....	482	642	16	456	532	.....	35	361	365	34
Plurality.....	.....	20,527	.....	.....	27,077	.....	.....	.....	14,608	.....

In 1885, Pimm, Gr., received 1,986 votes in State.

In 1887, Hall, Gr., received 7,622 votes.

Preston, —, 1,017 votes.

Beecher, L., 953 votes.

In 1889, Beecher, L., received 753 votes.

THE VOTE FOR COMPTROLLER.

THE VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER.

Counties.	1889.					1885.		
	Cook.	Wemple.	Rand.	Wadsworth.	Chapin.	Sheldon.	Hedges.	
Albany.....	15,850	19,089	363	16,046	17,775	433	15,466	
Allegany.....	4,787	2,217	974	5,977	3,436	1,125	4,781	
Broome.....	5,903	4,407	625	6,428	4,986	748	5,875	
Cattaraugus.....	6,100	4,190	756	6,490	6,862	876	6,113	
Cayuga.....	7,253	4,761	535	7,471	5,180	740	7,218	
Chautauqua.....	7,771	3,829	798	8,751	4,497	905	7,773	
Chemung.....	4,060	4,675	331	4,704	5,479	232	4,041	
Chenango.....	5,282	3,962	591	4,899	4,004	683	4,982	
Clinton.....	5,202	2,885	48	4,945	3,443	37	5,035	
Columbia.....	5,591	4,877	260	5,737	5,434	239	5,588	
Cortlandt.....	3,853	2,553	594	3,762	2,655	611	3,799	
Delaware.....	6,011	4,811	612	5,603	4,440	623	5,985	
Dutchess.....	7,998	6,741	485	8,222	8,018	639	8,012	
Erie.....	27,720	25,497	613	24,182	21,531	839	27,693	
Essex.....	3,172	1,716	154	3,638	2,059	138	3,195	
Franklin.....	3,981	2,153	147	4,138	2,551	487	3,986	
Fulton and Hamilton	5,081	4,160	478	4,391	3,613	391	5,200	
Genesee.....	3,609	2,429	319	3,727	2,982	383	3,617	
Greene.....	3,094	3,639	373	4,097	3,917	307	3,095	
Herkimer.....	5,701	4,801	307	6,010	5,189	338	5,694	
Jefferson.....	7,664	6,368	629	8,234	6,551	811	7,661	
Kings.....	60,286	66,941	906	47,093	58,233	1,104	60,150	
Lewis.....	3,432	3,048	164	3,542	3,165	260	3,468	
Livingston.....	3,894	3,090	524	4,717	3,344	433	3,901	
Madison.....	4,865	3,349	524	6,031	4,080	668	4,835	
Monroe.....	15,583	11,521	1,043	14,017	11,189	1,243	15,081	
Montgomery.....	4,627	4,962	161	4,843	5,032	256	4,795	
New York.....	69,359	127,610	813	74,799	124,505	1,168	68,756	
Niagara.....	5,317	5,422	591	4,590	4,810	541	5,312	
Oneida.....	12,595	12,156	972	12,728	11,610	1,347	12,875	

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Onondaga	13,015	9,586	716	15,238	11,620	821	13,112	9,508	716	15,233	11,657	821
Ontario	4,859	4,557	306	5,569	4,811	821	9,847	4,576	377	5,579	4,801	821
Orange	9,449	8,663	544	8,663	8,537	688	9,498	8,633	536	8,777	8,491	691
Orleans	3,621	2,795	614	3,136	2,480	753	3,613	3,803	613	3,127	2,486	754
Oswego	7,806	5,047	462	8,796	5,901	666	7,835	5,023	462	8,737	5,970	666
Otsego	6,367	5,919	488	6,438	6,330	583	6,321	5,977	483	6,433	6,530	586
Putnam	1,899	819	116	1,829	1,310	147	1,895	822	116	1,833	1,306	146
Queens	6,785	9,037	167	7,235	9,053	243	6,801	9,060	166	7,203	8,986	243
Rensselaer	11,378	14,911	522	12,203	13,409	681	11,393	14,917	522	12,265	13,328	683
Richmond	3,075	4,112	52	2,861	4,316	123	3,049	4,141	52	2,976	4,290	123
Rockland	2,480	2,682	188	2,682	2,626	258	3,028	2,139	123	2,088	2,614	257
St. Lawrence	10,019	3,806	552	11,585	2,559	471	10,027	3,806	518	11,573	5,258	476
Saratoga	6,437	5,129	644	6,796	6,226	554	6,580	4,984	654	6,898	6,204	554
Schenectady	2,627	3,281	128	2,746	2,976	196	2,703	3,213	128	2,747	2,967	196
Schoharie	2,653	4,274	197	3,091	4,524	377	2,562	4,381	181	3,087	4,525	376
Schuyler	1,860	1,273	218	2,204	2,020	217	1,865	1,274	216	2,199	2,022	217
Seneca	2,805	3,142	127	2,927	3,288	143	2,804	3,146	127	2,913	3,295	143
Steuben	8,341	6,846	861	9,313	8,296	868	3,858	6,841	858	9,306	8,310	868
Suffolk	5,171	4,522	427	5,374	5,053	501	5,170	4,536	425	5,384	5,040	501
Sullivan	3,228	3,064	98	3,258	3,497	236	3,255	3,043	97	3,265	3,486	236
Tioga	3,686	2,647	328	4,149	3,646	392	3,673	2,662	329	4,122	3,486	392
Tompkins	3,764	2,911	302	4,372	3,676	301	3,778	2,912	304	4,361	3,679	300
Ulster	9,087	8,495	462	8,779	8,951	594	9,103	8,482	470	8,833	8,879	600
Warren	3,331	2,277	264	3,174	2,463	185	3,355	2,251	264	3,165	2,467	185
Washington	5,855	3,869	399	6,497	3,613	307	5,873	3,853	401	6,519	3,590	417
Wayne	5,483	3,512	562	5,723	4,509	587	5,477	3,521	565	5,730	4,531	588
Westchester	11,696	11,167	546	10,922	10,922	628	11,573	11,319	571	10,816	10,816	571
Wilmington	4,082	2,480	389	2,644	2,461	483	4,086	2,480	389	3,647	2,456	482
Yates	2,819	1,658	228	2,866	1,803	297	2,810	1,675	228	2,859	1,807	298
Total	489,154	500,344	26,597	489,992	502,237	30,861	488,427	502,382	26,527	489,369	500,908	25,450
Pluralities .....	.....	11,190	.....	.....	12,247	.....	.....	13,955	.....	.....	11,539	.....

THE VOTE FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

THE VOTE FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Counties.	1883.				1885.				1889.				1895.			
	Tabor.		Hart.		Thomas.		O'Brien.		Jones.		Van Rensselaer.		Bogart.		Kenyon.	
	Van varnum															
Albany.....	15,850	19,082	363		15,917		17,943		436		15,790		19,173		363	
Allegany.....	4,779	2,339	974		5,962		3,449		1,117		4,777		2,226		976	
Broome.....	5,995	4,409	625		6,425		4,990		7,719		5,895		4,432		625	
Cattaraugus.....	6,110	4,194	756		6,477		4,873		868		6,109		4,199		755	
Cayuga.....	7,258	4,745	537		7,411		5,214		742		7,260		4,751		537	
Chautauqua.....	7,773	3,834	798		8,706		4,544		901		7,773		3,840		798	
Chemung.....	4,055	3,322	332		4,691		5,487		531		4,066		3,663		330	
Chenango.....	5,282	3,962	592		5,409		3,644		551		5,280		3,971		592	
Columbia.....	5,034	2,854	48		4,955		3,323		35		5,031		2,850		48	
Cortlandt.....	5,593	4,870	260		5,725		5,435		233		5,596		4,874		256	
Delaware.....	3,847	2,559	592		3,968		2,481		559		3,849		2,559		593	
Dutchess.....	6,040	4,804	614		5,657		4,409		600		6,006		4,813		644	
Erie.....	8,022	6,717	487		8,209		7,978		648		8,012		6,741		487	
Essex.....	27,386	25,881	599		23,922		21,721		842		27,688		25,579		615	
Franklin.....	3,191	1,696	155		3,647		2,055		131		3,195		1,690		156	
Fulton and Hamilton.....	3,989	2,146	146		4,182		2,506		88		4,060		2,076		146	
Genesee.....	5,230	4,010	488		4,375		3,624		392		5,222		4,013		493	
Greene.....	3,569	2,469	318		3,710		2,991		383		3,573		2,483		323	
Herkimer.....	3,097	3,632	373		4,145		3,884		306		3,094		3,641		374	
Jefferson.....	5,720	4,789	307		5,895		5,276		338		5,704		4,805		307	
Kings.....	7,645	6,391	629		7,987		6,743		797		7,458		6,392		629	
Lewis.....	60,278	66,802	1,021		47,082		57,833		1,108		9,657		67,958		884	
Livingston.....	3,465	3,042	165		3,627		3,079		254		3,467		3,045		165	
Madison.....	3,893	3,100	524		4,495		3,562		448		3,872		3,125		520	
Monroe.....	4,866	3,353	524		6,405		4,077		642		4,874		3,552		523	
Montgomery.....	15,077	12,042	1,043		13,773		11,355		1,262		15,018		12,113		1,050	
New York.....	4,855	4,732	172		4,858		4,955		253		4,814		4,778		173	
Niagara.....	69,603	127,083	807		74,040		124,819		1,163		67,494		130,343		777	
Oneida.....	5,278	5,467	551		4,556		4,837		543		5,295		5,444		587	
Onondaga.....	12,910	11,840	976		12,593		11,593		1,351		13,034		11,727		976	
	13,075	9,537	715		15,286		11,571		827		13,129		9,503		712	

Dudley.

Sweet.

Van Rensselaer.

Kenyon.

Bogart.

Van Rensselaer.

Jones.

O'Brien.

Thomas.

Hart.

Tabor.

Vanvarnum

Ontario.....	4,851	4,566	378	5,575	4,786	301	4,588	4,587	378	5,585	4,789	298
Orange.....	9,471	8,645	545	8,787	8,470	691	9,424	8,705	541	8,742	8,558	685
Orleans.....	3,590	2,830	613	3,091	2,521	754	3,619	2,790	614	3,126	2,491	738
Oswego.....	7,824	5,030	462	8,795	5,902	662	7,893	5,027	462	8,003	5,896	670
Otsego.....	6,359	5,927	489	6,435	6,529	574	6,359	5,923	489	6,437	6,527	584
Putnam.....	1,897	821	116	1,831	1,305	...	1,891	830	116	1,822	1,317	147
Queens.....	6,883	8,898	167	7,275	8,977	247	6,722	9,162	166	7,272	9,043	244
Reusslaer.....	11,410	14,881	525	12,258	13,333	676	11,372	14,931	525	12,217	13,355	674
Richmond.....	3,066	4,118	53	2,964	4,290	124	3,039	4,170	53	2,962	4,315	124
Rockland.....	2,488	2,670	188	2,083	2,609	261	2,464	2,768	188	2,074	2,638	256
St. Lawrence.....	10,013	3,813	548	11,432	5,393	468	10,018	3,814	549	11,577	5,262	473
Saratoga.....	6,587	4,962	656	6,744	6,219	555	6,518	5,033	654	6,765	6,225	552
Schenectady.....	2,709	3,199	129	2,741	2,966	200	2,701	3,206	131	2,745	2,977	195
Schoharie.....	2,660	4,268	198	3,087	4,525	375	2,655	4,277	197	3,091	4,524	376
Schuyler.....	1,863	1,275	217	2,205	2,015	216	1,867	1,269	215	2,219	2,018	215
Seneca.....	2,796	3,146	127	2,923	3,283	141	2,974	2,975	125	3,080	3,129	139
Steuben.....	8,347	6,843	863	9,305	8,322	833	8,537	6,842	859	9,319	8,319	830
Suffolk.....	5,168	4,532	424	5,373	5,044	531	5,101	4,540	425	5,363	5,065	500
Sullivan.....	3,225	3,067	97	3,268	3,472	233	3,222	3,073	99	3,258	3,491	239
Tioga.....	3,684	2,649	329	4,140	3,651	390	3,701	2,636	328	4,146	3,649	393
Tompkins.....	3,766	2,913	304	4,367	3,675	305	3,758	2,932	303	4,340	3,692	302
Ulster.....	9,095	8,494	469	8,810	8,899	596	9,090	8,513	469	8,822	8,892	602
Warren.....	3,357	2,250	265	3,156	2,474	182	3,354	2,252	265	3,173	2,467	185
Washington.....	5,885	3,837	401	6,531	3,579	...	5,848	3,883	401	6,535	3,578	410
Wayne.....	5,481	3,512	565	5,723	4,535	582	5,479	3,517	565	5,733	4,527	589
Westchester.....	11,734	11,209	592	9,337	10,918	681	11,617	11,410	572	9,383	10,961	679
Wyoming.....	4,068	2,494	389	3,641	2,462	480	4,087	2,480	388	3,647	2,461	484
Yates.....	2,814	1,666	228	2,861	1,810	268	2,813	1,673	227	2,871	1,799	209
Total.....	489,769	499,480	26,863	488,511	502,214	29,985	487,079	504,060	26,724	489,956	502,205	30,840
Plurality.....	9,711	13,703	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,981	.....	.....	12,249	.....

NEW YORK.

JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS.

Robert Earl, Dem. and Rep.....	927,243
Silas W. Mason, Pro.....	33,621
Francis Gerau, Soc. Labor.....	13,337

ANALYZING THE VOTE IN FORMER YEARS.

To the citizen who delights in watching the ebb and flow of Democracy and Republicanism in the two practically great political divisions of the State, these tables will prove an interesting study.

While the Southern division is almost absolutely Democratic, the Northern division is nearly its equal in its sturdy Republicanism.

The Republican tide, that has its source in St. Lawrence county, sweeps down through the State with an irresistible force, overwhelming the few scattering Democratic counties in its way until it reaches the Harlem river. Here it is met by a terrific flood of Democratic votes from the county of New York, supplemented by the votes of the counties of Richmond, Kings and Queens. This counterflood has been of such strength at times that it has driven back the Northern vote for Governor since 1879, but the Northern vote has swept away the Southern tide in every Presidential election since 1860, with the exceptions of 1876 and 1884. The two streams of votes have been at times so nearly equal in volume that it has taken the official count to decide the result.

* * * * *

It has been the custom for a good many years to divide the State for election purposes into two divisions. The North division being all that portion of the State north and west of the Harlem river and contains 55 counties. The Southern portion is that part of the State below the Harlem river, and contains 5 counties. In the election for Governor in 1888 a glance at the table will show that while Hill carried all the counties in the Southern division with the exception of Suffolk, he was able to wrest from Miller only 9 counties out of 55 in the Northern division.

The tables are so arranged that the majorities of the different candidates may be seen at a glance.

N. B.—The expression "Above or below the Harlem river" is used because it has been so universally adopted. It really means all that portion north and west of New York county for the North division, and including New York county all that portion south and east of New York county for the Southern part. The 24th Assembly District, that is now part of New York county, was annexed a few years ago and was until that time a part of the town of Eastchester, of the county of Westchester, and lies above the Harlem river.

* * * * *

The tables have been carefully prepared and the figures taken from official records. The State has been divided into two divisions, above and below the Harlem, for the convenience of the reader. The Democratic counties above and below the Harlem have been grouped together and the majorities given by counties, with their totals, at the bottom. The Republican counties have been handled in the same way. The total vote of each candidate is given and the majorities of the candidates by counties when subtracted from each other equals in every instance, even to a single unit, the difference of the gross vote of the candidates.

J. V. BERRY.

CALCULATION OF THE TOTAL VOTE THAT WILL BE CAST FOR GOVERNOR IN 1891, BASED ON THE ELECTORAL VOTE CAST IN 1884, AND THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1885.

The vote for Governor in 1879 and the Electoral vote of 1880 is not taken as a comparison, although they were elections exactly similar to the ones to be held in 1891 and 1892. The vote for Governor immediately preceding that for President, for the reason that the election for Governor was not normal, and the triangular fight between Kelly and Robinson, who divided the Democratic vote, and Cornell, who had the united Republican support, made the election

of Cornell a foregone conclusion. Consequently general apathy reigned and a light vote was polled. Many Democrats stayed away from the polls because they believed that their candidate could not be elected, and many Republicans neglected to vote because they believed their vote would not be needed to elect Cornell.

The operation of the same causes caused a light vote to be polled for Governor in 1882. Although Cleveland that year received the unprecedented majority of 192,000, he yet only received a normal Democratic vote throughout the State.

Electoral vote in 1888.....	1,322,748
“ 1884	1,171,383

Increase in vote thrown.....	151,365
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This was a gain in four years of 12.92 per cent.

On this basis, if 12.92 per cent. be taken of the vote thrown in 1888, it would give an increase between 1888 and 1892 of.....	170,399
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Divide 170,399 ÷ 2 (by 2), it would give.....	85,199
Add to this the vote cast in 1888.....	1,322,748

And we will have the probable vote.....	1,407,947
---	-----------

that would have been cast for the electoral ticket, if the election for President had taken place in 1890 instead of 1888.

If that supposition be true, and a long experience in election work has convinced the writer that the ratio of increase between normal elections that take place in the State of New York, or, in fact, in any State in the United States, may safely be taken as a basis upon which to estimate the increase of votes that may be held under the same conditions in any future elections.

The same system can be taken in estimating the decrease or falling off in a vote.

The election for President is considered the most important, and electors show that they so consider it by coming out in larger numbers than at any other election, and the vote thrown for the electoral ticket is largely in excess of that cast at any other time. For an example, if the vote cast for Secretary of State in 1887 be compared with the vote for President the following year, it will show that there was a difference of 277,373. Take also the vote in 1889, one year after the presidential election, the vote for Secretary of State failed to reach that thrown for the electoral ticket in 1888 by 304,014.

The election for Governor is the next in importance to that of the President, and the vote cast is generally midway between that cast for Secretary of State and the one cast for President:

Electoral vote cast 1884.....	1,171,383
Governor “ “ 1885.....	1,026,239

Decrease in vote cast.....	145,144
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A falling off of 12.288 per cent.

On the basis that the election for President had been held in 1890, and the vote thrown amounted to.....	1,407,947
---	-----------

And the vote for this year, 1891, for Governor fell off 12.288 per cent. or as much as it did in 1885 from the election of 1884, the result would be as follows: 12.288 per cent. of.....	1,407,947
Gives as a decrease between the two votes.....	173,008

Subtract decrease, and we have.....	1,234,939
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The probable total vote that will be cast for Governor in 1891.

ELECTORAL.

COUNTIES CARRIED BY BLAINE, 1834.

Above the Harlem.

Counties.	Blaine.	Cleveland.	Blaine's maj. by counties.	Counties.	Blaine.	Cleveland.	Blaine's maj. by counties.
Allegany.....	6,668	3,886	2,782	Monroe.....	18,326	13,246	5,080
Broome.....	7,182	5,780	1,402	Montgomery.....	5,565	5,413	92
Cattaraugus.....	7,463	6,065	1,398	Oneida.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga.....	9,205	6,041	3,164	Onondaga.....	16,892	13,165	3,727
Chautauqua.....	10,670	5,861	4,809	Ontario.....	6,282	5,643	739
Chemung.....	5,198	4,719	479	Orange.....	9,968	9,840	128
Chenango.....	5,461	4,409	1,052	Orleans.....	3,997	2,907	1,090
Clinton.....	5,974	5,149	825	Oswego.....	9,976	7,434	2,542
Columbia.....	6,424	5,854	570	Putnam.....	2,103	1,526	577
Cortlandt.....	4,042	2,774	1,268	Rensselaer.....	13,759	13,414	345
Delaware.....	5,934	4,956	978	St. Lawrence.....	13,441	6,035	7,406
Dutchess.....	9,701	8,677	1,024	Saratoga.....	8,190	5,846	2,344
Erie.....	26,249	24,759	1,490	Schenectady.....	3,260	2,977	283
Essex.....	4,551	2,776	1,775	Schuyler.....	2,616	2,039	577
Franklin.....	4,638	2,948	1,690	Steuben.....	10,048	9,060	988
Fulton & Hamilton	5,138	4,091	1,047	Tioga.....	4,367	3,379	988
Genesee.....	4,631	3,643	988	Tompkins.....	4,420	3,992	428
Greene.....	4,167	4,152	15	Ulster.....	9,929	9,870	59
Herkimer.....	6,138	5,328	810	Warren.....	3,577	2,793	784
Jefferson.....	9,029	7,075	1,954	Washington.....	7,337	4,222	3,115
Lewis.....	3,854	3,777	77	Wayne.....	6,843	4,730	2,113
Livingston.....	5,191	4,038	1,153	Wyoming.....	4,441	3,189	1,252
Madison.....	6,607	4,864	1,743	Yates.....	3,191	1,918	1,273

Majorities above Harlem, 68,423. None below Harlem.

COUNTIES CARRIED BY CLEVELAND, 1884.

*Above the Harlem.**Below the Harlem.*

Counties.	Cleveland.	Blaine.	Cleveland's maj. by counties.	Counties.	Cleveland.	Blaine.	Cleveland's maj. by counties.
Albany.....	18,344	17,698	646	Kings.....	69,243	53,514	15,729
Niagara.....	6,193	5,875	318	New York.....	133,157	90,093	43,064
Oneida.....	13,820	13,790	30	Queens.....	10,367	8,445	1,922
Otsego.....	7,307	6,871	436	Richmond.....	5,134	3,164	1,970
Rockland.....	3,697	2,593	1,104	Suffolk.....	6,429	5,876	553
Schoharie.....	5,339	3,472	1,867				
Seneca.....	3,627	3,309	318	Total vote....	563,048	562,001	
Sullivan.....	3,607	3,332	275	Cleveland major- ity.....			63,238
Westchester.....	12,524	11,286	1,238				
Cleveland majority.....			6,232				6,232
				Total Cleveland.....			69,470

RECAPITULATION.

Cleveland's majorities below the Harlem..... 63,238

Blaine none.....

Blaine's majorities above the Harlem..... 68,423

Less Cleveland's majorities above the Harlem..... 6,232

Blaine's actual majority above the Harlem..... 62,191

In other words, Cleveland comes to the Harlem with.....

Blaine comes to Harlem river with.....

Majority Cleveland over Blaine.....

63,238

62,191

1,047

COUNTIES CARRIED BY HARRISON, 1888.

Above the Harlem.

Counties.	Harrison.	Cleveland.	Harrison's maj. by Counties.	Counties.	Harrison.	Cleveland.	Harrison's maj. by Counties.
Allegany.....	7,067	3,625	3,442	Otsego.....	7,829	6,972	857
Broome.....	8,405	6,447	1,958	Oswego.....	11,296	7,429	3,867
Cattaraugus.....	8,586	6,173	2,413	Orleans.....	4,277	3,214	1,063
Cayuga.....	9,646	6,380	3,266	Ontario.....	6,957	5,753	1,204
Chautauqua.....	12,108	6,178	5,930	Putnam.....	2,098	1,515	583
Chenango.....	5,798	4,640	1,158	Rensselaer.....	15,718	15,410	308
Clinton.....	6,271	4,724	1,547	St. Lawrence.....	14,611	6,509	8,102
Columbia.....	6,447	6,037	410	Saratoga.....	8,594	6,570	2,024
Cortlandt.....	4,732	3,163	1,569	Schenectady.....	3,633	3,328	305
Delaware.....	6,602	5,332	1,270	Schuyler.....	2,704	1,975	729
Dutchess.....	10,265	9,249	1,016	Steuben.....	11,637	9,154	2,483
Erie.....	31,612	29,543	2,069	Sullivan.....	3,860	3,757	103
Essex.....	5,043	2,930	2,113	Tioga.....	4,852	3,609	1,243
Franklin.....	3,757	3,028	2,729	Tompkins.....	5,073	3,009	1,164
Fulton & Hamilton.....	5,892	4,634	1,258	Ulster.....	10,825	10,487	338
Genesee.....	4,952	3,633	1,319	Warren.....	4,135	2,883	1,252
Herkimer.....	6,683	5,611	1,072	Washington.....	8,023	4,284	3,739
Jefferson.....	9,861	7,562	2,299	Wayne.....	7,850	5,120	2,730
Lewis.....	4,369	3,807	562	Wyoming.....	4,899	3,166	1,733
Livingston.....	5,584	4,067	1,517	Yates.....	3,410	2,156	1,260
Madison.....	7,199	4,641	2,558	Harrison majorities above the Harlem.....91,197			
Monroe.....	21,650	16,677	4,973	<i>Below the Harlem.</i>			
Montgomery.....	6,365	5,677	688	Suffolk.....	7,167	6,600	567
Niagara.....	6,856	6,420	437	Majority in Counties carried by Harrison.....91,764			
Oneida.....	16,241	14,276	1,965				
Onondaga.....	20,144	14,001	6,143				
Orange.....	11,261	10,852	409				

COUNTIES CARRIED BY CLEVELAND, 1888.

*Above the Harlem.**Below the Harlem.*

Counties.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Cleveland's maj. by Counties.	Counties.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Cleveland's maj. by Counties.
Albany.....	21,037	19,312	1,675	Kings.....	82,507	7,052	12,455
Chemung.....	6,037	5,467	570	New York.....	162,735	106,922	55,813
Greene.....	4,494	4,460	34	Richmond.....	5,764	4,100	1,664
Rockland.....	3,934	3,013	926	Queens.....	12,683	11,017	1,666
Schoharie.....	5,006	3,696	1,310	Total vote.....		650,338	71,598
Seneca.....	3,705	3,576	129	Below Harlem.....	635,965		5,793
Westchester.....	14,948	1,379	1,149	Total in State.....			77,391
			5,793				

RECAPITULATION.

Harrison's majority above Harlem.....	91,197
Less Cleveland's majority above Harlem.....	5,793
Actual majority Harrison above Harlem.....	85,404
Cleveland's majority south of Harlem.....	71,598
Less Harrison's majority south of Harlem.....	567
Actual majority Cleveland south of Harlem.....	71,031
In other words, Harrison came to the Harlem river with.....	85,404
Cleveland came north to the Harlem river with.....	71,031
Majority Harrison over Cleveland.....	14,373

WHERE HARRISON LED MILLER.—1888.

Counties.	Harrison's vote by counties.	Miller's vote by counties.	Harrison's gain over Miller by counties.	Miller's gain over Harrison by counties.
Albany.....	19,362	18,741	621	.....
Alleghany.....	7,067	6,993	74	.....
Broome.....	8,405	8,275	130	.....
Cattaraugus.....	8,586	8,456	130	.....
Cayuga.....	9,646	9,301	345	.....
Chautauqua.....	12,108	12,045	63	.....
Chemung.....	5,467	5,258	209	.....
Chenango.....	5,798	5,775	23	.....
Clinton.....	6,271	6,213	58	.....
Columbia.....	6,447	6,401	46	.....
Cortlandt.....	4,732	4,669	63	.....
Delaware.....	6,602	6,682	.....	80
Dutchess.....	10,265	10,235	30	.....
Erie.....	31,612	28,011	3,601	.....
Essex.....	5,043	4,993	50	.....
Franklin.....	5,757	5,709	48	.....
Fulton and Hamilton.....	5,892	5,851	41	.....
Genesee.....	4,952	4,835	117	.....
Greene.....	4,460	4,511	.....	51
Herkimer.....	6,683	6,678	5	.....
Jefferson.....	9,861	9,749	112	.....
Kings.....	70,052	68,747	1,305	.....
Lewis.....	4,369	4,314	55	.....
Livingston.....	5,584	5,442	142	.....
Madison.....	7,199	7,006	193	.....
Monroe.....	21,650	20,574	1,076	.....
Montgomery.....	6,365	6,291	74	.....
New York.....	106,922	99,352	7,570	.....
Niagara.....	6,886	6,657	229	.....
Oneida.....	16,341	15,650	591	.....
Onondaga.....	20,144	19,332	812	.....
Ontario.....	6,957	6,890	67	.....
Orange.....	11,261	11,230	31	.....
Orleans.....	4,277	4,226	41	.....
Oswego.....	11,296	11,204	92	.....
Otsego.....	7,829	7,752	67	.....
Putnam.....	2,098	2,125	.....	27
Queens.....	11,017	10,943	74	.....
Rensselaer.....	15,718	15,281	437	.....
Richmond.....	4,100	4,250	.....	150
Rockland.....	3,013	3,101	.....	88
St. Lawrence.....	14,611	14,470	141	.....
Saratoga.....	8,594	8,608	.....	14
Schenectady.....	3,633	3,640	.....	7
Schoharie.....	3,696	3,684	12	.....
Schuyler.....	2,704	2,632	72	.....
Seneca.....	3,576	3,552	14	.....
Steuben.....	11,637	11,359	278	.....
Suffolk.....	7,167	7,316	.....	149
Sullivan.....	3,860	3,772	88	.....
Tioga.....	4,852	4,835	17	.....
Tompkins.....	5,073	5,162	.....	89
Ulster.....	10,825	10,763	62	.....
Warren.....	4,135	4,057	75	.....
Washington.....	8,023	8,007	16	.....
Wayne.....	7,850	7,675	175	.....
Westchester.....	13,799	13,967	.....	168
Wyoming.....	4,899	4,718	181	.....
Yates.....	3,410	3,338	72	.....
Totals.....	650,338	631,293	19,868	823

Thus Harrison, in 49 counties, led Miller 19,868. Miller, in 11 counties, led Harrison 823. Harrison led Miller in State 19,045.

NOTE.—It is a curious fact that Harrison and Hill, elected on opposite tickets for different offices, received nearly the same vote, viz., Harrison, 650,338 and Hill, 650,464, the latter receiving 126 votes more than Harrison. Harrison's majority in State was 14,373. Miller's minority in State was 19,161.

GUBERNATORIAL.
COUNTIES CARRIED BY DAVENPORT.—1885.
Above the Harlem.

Counties.	Davenport.	Hill.	Davenport over Hill by Counties.	Counties.	Davenport.	Hill.	Davenport over Hill by Counties
Allegany	5,978	3,477	2,501	Ontario	5,567	4,811	756
Broome	6,398	5,017	1,381	Orange	8,767	8,525	242
Cattaraugus	6,476	4,878	1,598	Orleans	3,121	2,495	626
Cayuga	7,365	5,315	2,050	Oswego	8,760	5,925	2,835
Chautauqua	8,741	4,519	4,222	Putnam	1,830	1,313	517
Chenango	4,904	4,015	889	St. Lawrence	11,529	6,295	6,234
Clinton	4,985	3,279	1,706	Saratoga	6,793	6,212	581
Columbia	5,686	5,491	195	Schuyler	2,126	2,099	27
Cortland	3,751	2,662	1,089	Steuben	9,543	8,164	1,379
Delaware	5,590	4,454	1,136	Tioga	4,120	3,683	437
Dutchess	8,215	8,014	201	Tompkins	4,362	3,682	680
Erie	23,906	21,681	2,225	Warren	3,172	2,455	717
Essex	3,671	2,013	1,658	Washington	6,517	3,587	2,930
Franklin	4,199	2,478	1,721	Wayne	5,703	4,552	1,151
Fulton & Hamilton	4,407	3,593	814	Wyoming	3,643	2,470	1,173
Genesee	3,693	3,014	679	Yates	2,852	1,821	1,031
Greene	4,127	3,903	224	Davenport's majority above the Harlem			58,493
Herkimer	5,998	5,189	809	<i>Below the Harlem.</i>			
Jefferson	8,246	6,525	1,721	Suffolk	5,388	5,019	399
Lewis	3,546	3,146	400	Majority in Counties carried by Davenport			58,862
Livingston	4,504	3,552	952				
Madison	6,026	4,083	1,943				
Monroe	13,936	11,294	2,642				
Oneida	12,596	11,693	903				
Onondaga	15,247	11,729	3,518				

COUNTIES CARRIED BY HILL, 1885.

<i>Above the Harlem.</i>				<i>Below the Harlem.</i>			
Counties.	Hill.	Davenport.	Hill over Davenport by Counties.	Counties.	Hill.	Davenport.	Hill over Davenport by Counties.
Albany	17,927	15,950	1,977	Kings	57,406	47,927	9,479
Chemung	5,785	4,450	1,335	New York	123,603	75,364	48,239
Montgomery	5,023	4,833	190	Queens	8,903	7,303	1,600
Niagara	4,825	4,581	244	Richmond	4,272	2,896	1,376
Otsego	6,516	6,444	72	Totals			501,465 490,331 60,774
Rensselaer	13,330	12,243	1,087	Hill's majority above the Harlem, 9,222			
Rockland	2,618	2,082	536	Total Hill majority			69,996
Schenectady	2,977	2,738	239				
Schoharie	4,499	3,112	1,387				
Seneca	3,292	2,914	378				
Sullivan	3,474	3,286	188				
Ulster	8,913	8,801	112				
Westchester	10,900	9,423	1,477				

RECAPITULATION.

Hill's majority below the Harlem	60,774	Davenport's majority above the Harlem	58,493
Less Davenport's majority below the Harlem	369	Less Hill's majorities above the Harlem	9,222
Hill's actual majority below the Harlem	60,405	Davenport's actual majority above the Harlem	49,271
In other words Hill comes to Harlem River with			60,405
Davenport			49,271
Majority Hill over Davenport			11,134

COUNTIES CARRIED BY MILLER.—1888.

Above the Harlem.

Counties.	Miller.	Hill.	Miller's Majority by Counties.	Counties.	Miller.	Hill.	Miller's Majority by Counties.
Allegany	6,993	3,662	3,331	Ontario	6,890	5,818	1,072
Broome	8,275	6,544	1,731	Orange	11,230	10,854	376
Cattaraugus	8,456	6,274	2,182	Orleans	4,226	3,243	983
Cayuga	9,301	6,693	2,608	Oswego	11,204	7,510	3,694
Chautauqua	12,045	6,205	5,840	Otsego	7,752	7,068	684
Chenango	5,775	4,630	1,145	Putnam	2,125	1,475	650
Clinton	6,213	4,756	1,457	St. Lawrence	14,470	6,631	7,839
Columbia	6,401	6,047	354	Saratoga	8,698	6,573	2,035
Cortlandt	4,669	3,188	1,481	Schenectady	3,640	3,305	335
Delaware	6,682	5,229	1,453	Schuyler	2,632	2,045	587
Dutchess	10,235	9,233	1,002	Steuben	11,359	9,418	1,941
Essex	4,993	2,977	2,016	Tioga	4,835	3,620	1,215
Franklin	5,709	3,067	2,642	Tompkins	5,162	3,814	1,348
Fulton & Hamilton	5,851	4,660	1,191	Ulster	10,761	10,550	213
Genesee	4,335	3,722	1,113	Warren	4,057	2,914	1,113
Greene	4,511	4,439	72	Washington	8,007	4,304	3,703
Herkimer	6,678	5,640	1,038	Wayne	7,675	5,258	2,417
Jefferson	9,749	7,616	2,133	Wyoming	4,718	3,318	1,400
Lewis	4,314	3,850	464	Yates	3,338	2,222	1,116
Livingston	5,442	4,188	1,254	Miller's majority above Harlem. 78,453			
Madison	7,006	4,826	2,180	Below the Harlem.			
Monroe	20,574	17,602	2,972	Suffolk | 7,316 | 6,386 | 930			
Montgomery	6,291	5,749	542	Majority in Counties carried by			
Niagara	6,657	6,633	24	Miller. 79,383			
Oneida	15,650	14,786	864				
Onondaga	19,322	14,679	4,653				

COUNTIES CARRIED BY HILL, 1888.

*Above the Harlem.**Below the Harlem.*

Counties.	Hill.	Miller.	Hill's Majority by Counties.	Counties.	Hill.	Miller.	Hill's Majority by Counties.
Albany	21,634	18,741	2,893	Kings	82,932	68,747	14,185
Chemung	62,49	5,258	991	New York	168,454	99,352	69,102
Erie	33,050	28,011	5,039	Queens	12,653	10,943	1,710
Rensselaer	15,827	15,281	546	Richmond	5,532	4,250	1,282
Rockland	3,841	3,101	740				
Schoharie	5,000	3,684	1,316	650,464 631,293			
Seneca	3,731	3,552	179				
Sullivan	3,825	3,772	53	Above the Harlem			
Westchester	14,485	13,967	518	Below the Harlem			
				Total Hill Majority			

RECAPITULATION.

Hill's majorities below Harlem	86,279
Less Miller's majority below Harlem	930
Hill's actual majority below Harlem	85,349
Miller's majorities above Harlem	78,453
Less Hill's majorities above Harlem	12,275
Miller's actual majority above Harlem	66,188
In other words, Hill comes to Harlem river with	85,349
Miller came to Harlem River with	66,188
Majority Hill over Miller	19,161

WHERE HILL LED CLEVELAND.—1888.

Counties.	Hill's Vote by Counties.	Cleve- land's Vote by Counties.	Hill's Gain over Cleveland by Counties.	Cleve- land's Gain over Hill by Counties.
Albany.....	21,634	21,037	597	.....
Allegany.....	3,662	3,625	37	.....
Broome.....	6,544	6,447	97	.....
Cattaraugus.....	6,274	6,173	101	.....
Cayuga.....	6,693	6,380	313	.....
Chautauqua.....	6,205	6,178	27	.....
Chemung.....	6,241	6,037	212	.....
Chenango.....	4,630	4,640	.....	10
Clinton.....	4,756	4,724	32	.....
Columbia.....	6,047	6,037	10	.....
Cortlandt.....	3,188	3,163	25	.....
Delaware.....	5,229	5,332	.....	103
Dutchess.....	9,233	9,249	.....	16
Erie.....	33,050	29,543	3,507	.....
Essex.....	2,977	2,930	47	.....
Franklin.....	3,067	3,028	39	.....
Fulton and Hamilton.....	4,660	4,634	26	.....
Genesee.....	3,722	3,633	89	.....
Greene.....	4,439	4,494	.....	55
Herkimer.....	5,640	5,611	29	.....
Jefferson.....	7,616	7,562	54	.....
Kings.....	82,932	82,507	425	.....
Lewis.....	3,850	3,807	43	.....
Livingston.....	4,183	4,067	121	.....
Madison.....	4,826	4,641	185	.....
Monroe.....	17,602	16,677	925	.....
Montgomery.....	5,749	5,677	72	.....
New York.....	168,454	162,735	5,719	.....
Niagara.....	6,633	6,429	204	.....
Oneida.....	14,786	14,276	510	.....
Onondaga.....	14,679	14,001	678	.....
Ontario.....	5,818	5,753	65	.....
Orange.....	10,854	10,852	2	.....
Orleans.....	3,243	3,214	29	.....
Oswego.....	7,510	7,429	81	.....
Otsego.....	7,068	6,972	96	.....
Putnam.....	1,475	1,515	.....	40
Queens.....	12,653	12,683	.....	30
Rensselaer.....	15,827	15,410	417	.....
Richmond.....	5,532	5,764	.....	232
Rockland.....	3,841	3,939	.....	98
St. Lawrence.....	6,631	6,509	122	.....
Saratoga.....	6,573	6,570	3	.....
Schenectady.....	3,305	3,328	.....	23
Schoharie.....	5,000	5,006	.....	6
Schuyler.....	2,045	1,975	70	.....
Seneca.....	3,731	3,705	26	.....
Steuben.....	9,418	9,154	264	.....
Suffolk.....	6,386	6,600	.....	214
Sullivan.....	3,825	3,757	68	.....
Tioga.....	3,620	3,609	11	.....
Tompkins.....	3,814	3,909	.....	95
Ulster.....	10,550	10,487	63	.....
Warren.....	2,944	2,883	61	.....
Washington.....	4,304	4,284	20	.....
Wayne.....	5,258	5,120	138	.....
Westchester.....	14,485	14,948	.....	463
Wyoming.....	3,318	3,166	152	.....
Yates.....	2,222	2,150	72	.....
Totals.....	650,464	635,965	15,884	1,385

Thus Hill, in 47 Counties, led Cleveland..... 15,844
Cleveland, in 13 Counties, led Hill..... 1,385
Hill led Cleveland in State..... 14,449

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
COUNTIES CARRIED BY CARR—1885.
Above the Harlem.

Counties.	Carr.	Jones.	Carr's majority by Counties.	Counties.	Carr.	Jones.	Carr's majority by Counties.
Allegany	6,036	3,389	2,647	Onondaga	15,384	11,415	3,969
Broome	6,263	5,122	1,141	Ontario	5,537	4,805	732
Cattaraugus	6,509	4,846	1,663	Orange	8,726	8,443	283
Cayuga	7,509	5,076	2,433	Orleans	3,132	2,481	651
Chautauqua	8,746	4,490	4,256	Oswego	8,814	5,870	2,944
Chenango	4,885	4,013	872	Putnam	1,830	1,275	555
Clinton	4,993	3,269	1,724	St. Lawrence	11,567	5,222	6,345
Columbia	5,678	5,449	229	Saratoga	6,775	6,187	588
Cortlandt	3,803	2,600	1,203	Schuyler	2,207	2,010	197
Delaware	5,540	4,470	1,070	Steuben	9,410	8,230	1,180
Dutchess	8,207	7,939	268	Tioga	4,146	3,652	494
Erie	24,336	21,352	2,984	Tompkins	4,338	3,694	644
Essex	3,671	2,021	1,650	Ulster	8,973	8,807	166
Franklin	4,197	2,482	1,715	Warren	3,231	2,397	834
Fulton & Hamilton	4,390	3,582	808	Washington	6,497	3,551	2,946
Genesee	3,762	2,942	820	Wayne	5,727	4,515	1,212
Greene	4,100	3,909	191	Wyoming	3,565	2,450	1,205
Herkimer	5,999	5,167	832	Yates	2,871	1,788	1,083
Jefferson	8,190	6,551	1,639	Carr's maj. above the Harlem			61,976
Lewis	3,537	3,175	362	<i>Below the Harlem.</i>			
Livingston	4,535	3,498	1,037	Suffolk	5,351	5,025	326
Madison	6,057	4,050	2,007	Maj. in counties carried by Carr			62,302
Monroe	14,119	11,002	3,117				
Oneida	12,722	11,442	1,280				
			8,473				

COUNTIES CARRIED BY JONES—1885.

<i>Above the Harlem.</i>				<i>Below the Harlem.</i>			
Counties.	Jones.	Carr.	Jones' maj. by Counties.	Counties	Jones.	Carr.	Jones' maj. by Counties.
Albany	17,839	15,680	2,159	Kings	57,032	47,353	9,679
Chemung	5,434	4,718	716	New York	121,232	76,916	44,316
Montgomery	5,022	4,811	211	Queens	8,869	7,312	5,557
Niagara	4,808	4,585	223	Richmond	4,290	2,857	1,433
Osego	6,527	6,418	109				
Rensselaer	13,058	12,320	738		495,464	492,308	
Rockland	2,606	2,040	566				
Schenectady	2,960	2,739	221				
Schoharie	4,530	3,082	1,448	Below the Harlem			56,985
Seneca	3,316	2,869	447	Above the Harlem			8,473
Sullivan	3,504	3,236	268	Total Jones Majority			65,458
Westchester	10,784	9,417	1,367				

RECAPITULATION.

Jones' majorities below Harlem river	56,985
Less Carr's majority below Harlem river	326
Jones' actual majority below Harlem river	56,659
Carr's majorities above Harlem river	61,976
Less Jones' majority above Harlem river	8,473
Carr's actual majority above Harlem river	53,503
In other words, Jones comes to Harlem river with	56,659
Carr comes to Harlem river with	53,503
Majority Jones over Carr	3,156

COUNTIES CARRIED BY CRUGER—1888.

Above the Harlem.

Counties.	Cruger.	Jones.	Cruger's maj. by Counties	Counties.	Cruger.	Jones.	Cruger's maj. by Counties
Allegany	6,973	3,666	3,307	Orange	11,246	10,852	394
Broome	7,955	6,861	1,094	Orleans	4,217	3,251	966
Cattaraugus	8,437	6,286	2,151	Oswego	11,142	7,554	3,588
Cayuga	9,305	6,695	2,610	Otsego	7,756	7,057	699
Chautauqua	12,022	6,229	5,793	Putnam	2,117	1,490	627
Chenango	5,760	4,647	1,113	St. Lawrence	14,451	6,661	7,790
Clinton	6,221	4,751	1,470	Saratoga	8,561	6,606	1,955
Columbia	6,414	6,002	412	Schenectady	3,635	3,315	320
Cortlandt	4,674	3,195	1,479	Schuyler	2,633	2,052	581
Delaware	6,651	5,259	1,392	Steuben	11,397	9,375	2,022
Dutchess	10,247	9,240	1,007	Tioga	4,805	3,654	1,151
Essex	5,016	2,957	2,059	Tompkins	5,103	3,885	1,218
Franklin	5,708	3,069	2,639	Ulster	10,776	10,551	225
Fulton & Hamilton	5,830	4,678	1,152	Warren	4,077	2,927	1,150
Genesee	4,831	3,737	1,094	Washington	7,984	4,334	3,650
Greene	4,496	4,457	39	Wayne	7,679	5,257	2,422
Herkimer	6,638	5,670	968	Wyoming	4,718	3,318	1,400
Jefferson	9,731	7,640	2,091	Yates	3,342	2,219	1,123
Lewis	4,275	3,901	374	Cruger's Majority above			
Livingston	5,454	4,183	1,271	the Harlem ..			77,630
Madison	7,029	4,799	2,230	<i>Below the Harlem.</i>			
Monroe	20,599	17,561	3,038	Suffolk	7,211	6,500	711
Montgomery	6,273	5,769	504	Majority in Counties			
Niagara	6,660	6,626	34	carried by Cruger ..			73,341
Oneida	15,801	14,651	1,150				
Onondaga	19,448	14,582	4,866				
Ontario	6,865	5,853	1,012				

COUNTIES CARRIED BY JONES—1888.

<i>Above the Harlem.</i>				<i>Below the Harlem.</i>			
Counties.	Jones.	Cruger.	Jones' maj. by Counties	Counties.	Jones.	Cruger.	Jones' maj. by Counties
Albany	21,479	18,902	2,577	Kings	83,349	68,003	15,346
Chemung	6,193	5,307	886	New York	169,553	96,530	73,023
Erie	31,512	29,536	1,976	Queens	12,779	10,832	1,947
Rockland	3,871	3,074	797	Richmond	5,585	4,212	1,373
Rensselaer	15,818	15,320	498	Totals			650,851 628,617
Schoharie	5,009	3,680	1,329	Below the Harlem			91,689
Seneca	3,827	3,474	353	Above the Harlem			8,886
Sullivan	3,837	3,772	65				
Westchester	14,217	13,812	405				
			8,886				100,575

RECAPITULATION.

Cruger's majorities above the Harlem	77,630
Less Jones' majorities above the Harlem	8,886
Actual majority for Cruger above the Harlem	68,744
Jones' majorities below the Harlem	91,689
Less Cruger's majority below the Harlem	711
Actual majority Jones below the Harlem	90,978
In other words, Jones came to Harlem river with	90,978
Cruger came to Harlem river with	68,744
Majority Jones over Cruger	22,234

COUNTIES CARRIED BY WOOD, SECRETARY OF STATE—1885.

Above the Harlem.

Counties.	Wood.	Cook.	Wood's maj. by Counties	Counties	Wood.	Cook.	Wood's maj. by Counties
Allegany	5,981	3,437	2,544	Orange	8,757	8,515	252
Broome	6,417	4,995	1,422	Orleans	3,127	2,488	639
Cattaraugus	6,479	4,874	1,605	Oswego	8,739	5,992	2,747
Cayuga	7,450	5,182	2,268	Putnam	1,831	1,357	524
Chautauqua	8,706	4,480	4,226	St. Lawrence	11,575	5,262	6,313
Chenango	4,993	4,001	903	Saratoga	6,804	6,211	593
Clinton	4,993	3,288	1,705	Schuyler	2,204	2,021	183
Columbia	5,753	5,424	329	Steuben	9,305	8,342	963
Cortlandt	3,765	2,651	1,114	Tioga	4,149	3,644	505
Delaware	5,605	4,436	1,169	Tompkins	4,371	3,674	697
Dutchess	8,229	8,004	225	Warren	3,171	2,457	704
Erie	24,110	21,619	2,491	Washington	6,545	3,667	2,878
Essex	3,678	2,019	1,659	Wayne	5,796	4,471	1,325
Franklin	1,189	2,490	1,699	Wyoming	3,642	2,463	1,179
Fulton & Hamilton	4,407	3,597	810	Yates	2,865	1,804	1,061
Genesee	3,722	2,995	727	Wood's Majority above			
Greene	4,136	3,898	238	the Harlem ..			56,451
Herkimer	6,018	5,176	842	<i>Below the Harlem.</i>			
Jefferson	8,241	6,543	1,698	Suffolk	5,384	5,044	340
Lewis	3,543	3,165	378	Majority in Counties			
Livingston	4,496	3,561	935	carried by Wood ..			
Madison	6,017	4,094	1,923				
Oneida	12,354	11,909	445				
Onondaga	15,434	11,696	3,738				
Ontario	5,588	4,793	795				

COUNTIES CARRIED BY COOK, SECRETARY OF STATE—1885.

<i>Above the Harlem.</i>				<i>Below the Harlem.</i>			
Counties.	Cook.	Wood.	Cook's maj. by Counties.	Counties.	Cook.	Wood.	Cook's maj. by Counties.
Albany	17,814	16,070	1,744	Kings	57,646	47,618	10,028
Chemung	5,476	4,705	771	New York	124,440	74,651	49,789
Monroe	12,634	12,461	173	Queens	8,924	7,382	1,542
Montgomery	5,037	4,830	207	Richmond	4,304	2,970	1,334
Niagara	4,824	4,575	249				
Otsego	6,526	6,440	86				
Rensselaer	13,350	12,241	1,109	Totals	503,266	488,658	
Rockland	2,611	2,094	517				
Schenectady	2,981	2,740	241				
Schoharie	4,515	3,099	1,416				
Seneca	3,298	2,915	383	Below the Harlem			62,693
Sullivan	3,489	3,266	223	Above the Harlem			8,706
Ulster	8,931	8,833	98				
Westchester	10,907	9,418	1,489				80,015

COUNTIES CARRIED BY GILBERT, SECRETARY OF STATE—1889.
Above the Harlem.

Counties.	Gilbert.	Rice.	Gilbert Maj'y by Counties.	Counties.	Gilbert.	Rice.	Gilbert Maj'y by Counties.
Allegany.....	4,780	2,227	2,553	Orange.....	9,328	8,800	528
Broome.....	5,890	4,434	1,456	Orleans.....	3,610	2,817	793
Cattaraugus.....	6,108	4,206	1,902	Oswego.....	7,815	5,048	2,767
Cayuga.....	7,172	4,843	2,329	Otsego.....	6,358	5,932	426
Chautauqua.....	7,776	3,845	3,921	Putnam.....	1,893	830	1,063
Chenango.....	5,279	3,974	1,305	St. Lawrence.....	10,033	3,802	6,231
Clinton.....	5,034	2,859	2,175	Saratoga.....	6,587	4,989	1,598
Columbia.....	5,599	4,870	729	Schuyler.....	1,858	1,282	576
Cortlandt.....	3,859	2,562	1,297	Steuben.....	8,317	6,881	1,436
Delaware.....	6,023	4,826	1,197	Sullivan.....	3,222	3,075	149
Dutchess.....	8,006	6,747	1,259	Tioga.....	3,680	2,658	1,026
Erie.....	27,634	25,627	2,007	Tompkins.....	3,762	2,930	832
Essex.....	3,192	1,694	1,498	Ulster.....	9,074	8,513	561
Frankland.....	4,035	2,068	1,967	Warren.....	3,351	2,257	1,094
Fulton & Hamilton.....	5,220	4,020	1,200	Washington.....	5,872	3,860	2,012
Genesee.....	3,524	2,531	993	Wayne.....	5,463	3,535	1,928
Herkimer.....	5,707	4,804	903	Westchester.....	11,604	11,399	205
Jefferson.....	7,660	6,387	1,273	Wyoming.....	4,083	2,480	1,603
Lewis.....	3,465	3,046	419	Yates.....	2,771	1,715	1,056
Livingston.....	3,866	3,128	738	Majority by Counties.....			56,089
Madison.....	4,873	3,355	1,518	<i>Below the Harlem.</i>			
Monroe.....	15,026	12,102	2,924	Suffolk.....	5,154	4,550	604
Montgomery.....	4,850	4,747	103	Total in State.....			56,693
Oneida.....	12,887	11,877	1,010				
Onondaga.....	13,076	9,541	3,535				

COUNTIES CARRIED BY RICE, SECRETARY OF STATE—1888.
Above the Harlem.

Counties.	Rice.	Gilbert.	Rice Majority by Counties.	Counties.	Rice.	Gilbert.	Rice Majority by Counties.
Albany.....	19,157	15,807	3,350	Kings.....	67,838	59,597	8,241
Chemung.....	4,734	4,002	732	New York.....	130,696	67,120	53,576
Greene.....	3,640	3,094	546	Queens.....	9,156	6,724	2,432
Niagara.....	5,449	5,287	162	Richmond.....	4,163	3,045	1,118
Ontario.....	5,107	4,338	769	Totals.....			505,894 485 367
Rensselaer.....	14,926	11,372	3,554	Below the Harlem.....			65,367
Rockland.....	2,707	2,465	242	Above the Harlem.....			11,853
Schenectady.....	3,207	2,705	502	Total in State.....			77,220
Schoharie.....	4,277	2,655	1,622				
Seneca.....	3,164	2,790	374				

RECAPITULATION.

Rice's majority below Harlem.....	65,367
Less Gilbert's majority below Harlem.....	604
Actual majority Rice below Harlem.....	64,763
Gilbert's majority above Harlem.....	56,089
Less Rice's " " ".....	11,853
Actual " " ".....	44,236
In other words, Rice came to the Harlem river with.....	64,763
Gilbert came to the Harlem river with.....	44,236
Majority Rice over Gilbert.....	20,527

SENATORIAL.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS WHICH GAVE MORE THAN 1,000
PLURALITY IN 1890.

Districts.	Demo- crats.	Repub- licans.	Districts.	Demo- crats.	Repub- licans.
1st.....	1,535	.....	18th.....	.....	11,294
2d.....	8,193	.....	19th.....	.....	4,619
3d.....	.....	4,033	20th.....	.....	8,481
5th.....	2,545	.....	21st.....	.....	3,996
6th.....	4,926	.....	22d.....	.....	1,046
7th.....	2,240	.....	23d.....	.....	2,697
9th.....	6,090	.....	24th.....	.....	3,160
10th.....	5,636	.....	25th.....	.....	4,950
11th.....	8,349	.....	26th.....	.....	2,771
12th.....	2,367	.....	27th.....	.....	4,218
14th.....	3,620	.....	28th.....	.....	4,244
15th.....	.....	3,501	30th.....	.....	2,883
16th.....	3,474	.....	31st.....	.....	2,671
17th.....	3,151	.....	32d.....	.....	5,401

SENATE DISTRICTS THAT GAVE LESS THAN 500 PLURALITY IN 1890.

	Democratic.	Republican.
New York, 4th District.....	417	.....
" 8th " .....	.....	305
" 13th " .....	.....	282
" 29th " 	371	.....

ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS THAT GAVE OVER 1,000 PLURALITY FOR
MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY IN 1890.

Districts.	Demo- crats.	Repub- licans.	Districts.	Demo- crats.	Repub- licans.
Albany—1st.....	1,972	.....	New York—9th.....	1,483	.....
3d.....	2,941	.....	10th.....	3,093	.....
Chautauqua—2d.....	.....	1,731	12th.....	2,356	.....
Eric—1st.....	2,080	.....	14th.....	1,379	.....
2d.....	1,346	.....	16th.....	3,151	.....
3d.....	.....	2,279	17th.....	2,588	.....
4th.....	3,161	.....	18th.....	2,887	.....
Essex.....	.....	1,283	19th.....	4,162	.....
Living—1st.....	2,390	.....	20th.....	3,650	.....
2d.....	1,329	.....	22d.....	5,963	.....
3d.....	2,763	.....	23d.....	5,004	.....
4th.....	2,329	.....	24th.....	3,013	.....
5th.....	2,209	.....	Onondaga—3d.....	.....	1,541
6th.....	2,846	.....	Oswego—2d.....	.....	1,146
8th.....	1,245	.....	Putnam.....	.....	1,032
10th.....	3,070	.....	Queens—1st.....	1,291	.....
12th.....	2,173	.....	Rensselaer—2d.....	.....	1,910
Monroe—1st.....	1,121	.....	Richmond.....	1,228	.....
2d.....	.....	4,446	St. Lawrence—1st.....	.....	1,305
New York—1st.....	1,706	.....	2d.....	.....	1,286
2d.....	3,420	.....	Schoharie.....	1,213	.....
3d.....	1,874	.....	Washington—1st.....	.....	2,779
5th.....	1,689	.....	Westchester—2d.....	1,174	.....
7th.....	1,326	.....	Wyoming.....	.....	1,091

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS THAT GAVE OVER 500 AND LESS THAN
1,000 PLURALITY FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY IN 1890.

	Dem.	Rep.		Dem.	Rep.
Albany—2d.....	.....	564	Oreida—1st.....	715	.....
4th.....	837	.....	Onondaga—1st.....	.....	907
Allegany.....	.....	695	2d.....	.....	579
Broome.....	.....	943	Orange—2d.....	829	.....
Cattaraugus—1st.....	.....	563	Otsego—2d.....	.....	786
2d.....	.....	566	Rensselaer—1st.....	996	.....
Chautauqua—1st.....	.....	501	3d.....	640	.....
Franklin.....	.....	682	Rockland.....	891	.....
Fulton and Hamilton.....	.....	612	St. Lawrence—3d.....	.....	872
Genesee.....	.....	975	Saratoga—2d.....	.....	585
Greene.....	959	.....	Steuben—2d.....	.....	585
Kings—7th.....	768	.....	Suffolk.....	.....	593
Madison.....	.....	757	Tompkins.....	.....	568
Monroe—3d.....	.....	996	Ulster—2d.....	896	.....
New York—11th.....	712	.....	3d.....	622	.....
15th.....	930	.....	Washington—2d.....	.....	517
Niagara—1st.....	515	.....	Westchester—3d.....	.....	587

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS THAT GAVE LESS THAN 500 PLURALITY
IN 1890 FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

	Dem.	Rep.		Dem.	Rep.
Cayuga—1st.....	.....	158	Niagara—2d.....	146	.....
2d.....	.....	197	Oncida—2d.....	168	.....
Chemung.....	147	.....	3d.....	.....	133
Chenango.....	.....	359	Ontario.....	.....	280
Clinton.....	.....	174	Orange—1st.....	33	.....
Columbia.....	.....	174	Orleans.....	.....	492
Cortlandt.....	.....	94	Oswego—1st.....	.....	75
Delaware.....	230	.....	Otsego—1st.....	235	.....
Dutchess—1st.....	.....	152	Queens—2d.....	198	.....
2d.....	329	.....	Saratoga—1st.....	.....	147
Erie—5th.....	276	.....	Schenectady.....	423	.....
Herkimer.....	.....	439	Schuyler.....	.....	293
Jefferson—1st.....	.....	405	Seneca.....	369	.....
2d.....	.....	142	Steuben.....	.....	145
Kings—9th.....	171	.....	Sullivan.....	220	.....
11th.....	.....	123	Tioga.....	.....	44
Lewis.....	13	.....	Ulster—1st.....	.....	279
Livingston.....	.....	481	Warren.....	339	.....
Montgomery.....	.....	138	Wayne—1st.....	133	.....
New York—4th.....	464	.....	2d.....	.....	219
6th.....	212	.....	Westchester—1st.....	351	.....
8th.....	.....	211	Yates.....	.....	238
11th.....	153	.....		
21st.....	.....	303			

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN.—1890-1888.

(Democrats in Roman; Republicans in *Italics*.)

FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1890.		1888.	
	Covert.	Childs.	Covert.	Cromwell.
Richmond.....	4,476	2,960	5,441	4,366
Suffolk.....	4,485	4,980	6,538	7,104
Queens.....	10,038	6,145	12,335	11,241
Total.....	18,999	14,085	24,374	22,711
Plurality.....	4,914	.....	1,663	.....
1890—Pro., 869; 1888—Pro., 890; scattering, 37.				

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Boody.	Gresham.	Campbell.	Seward.
Part of Kings.....	21,609	15,028	23,497	17,625
Plurality.....	6,581	.....	5,872	.....
1890—Pro., 469; scattering, 694. 1888—Pro., 389.				

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Coombs.	Wallace.	Coombs.	Wallace.
Part of Kings.....	15,670	15,652	18,410	21,281
Plurality.....	18	.....	.....	2,871
1890—Pro., 383; scattering, 582. 1888—Pro., 428.				

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Clancy.	Perry.	Clancy.	Robinson.
Part of Kings.....	18,216	8,454	20,989	14,960
Plurality.....	9,762	.....	6,029	.....
1890—Pro., 287; scattering, 445. 1888—Pro., 292.				

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Magner.	Smith.	Magner.	Hesse.
Part of Kings.....	16,470	10,814	18,613	16,469
Plurality.....	5,656	.....	2,144	.....
1890—Pro., 870; scattering, 502. 1888—Pro., 202.				

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Fellows. (T. H.)	Donovan.	Fitzgerald. (T. H.)	Cavanagh. (C. D.)
Part of New York.....	10,170	5,574	13,079	9,833
Plurality.....	4,596	.....	3,246	.....
1890—Abbott (C. D.), 1,928; Pro., 118; scattering, 897. 1889—Special election: Turner, 6,716; <i>Oollier</i> , 1,148; scattering, 382. Turner's plurality, 5,568. 1888—Pro., 397; scattering, 123.				

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Dunphy.	Morgan.	Dunphy.	Taintor.
Part of New York.....	10,855	4,351	10,257	8,343
Plurality.....	6,504	.....	1,914	.....
1890—Croasdale (C. D.), 2,787; Pro., 99; scattering, 913. 1888—Bryce, (C. D.), 6,482; Pro., 85; scattering, 96.				

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Campbell.	Rinaldo.	McCarty. (T. H.)	Campbell. (C. D.)
Part of New York.....	15,958	3,840	14,827	9,778
Plurality.....	12,118	.....	5,049	.....
1890—Soc., 595; Pro., 100; scattering, 900. 1888—Schwartz, Rep. and Labor, 3,456; Pro., 39; scattering, 230.				

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Cummings.	Weiss.	Cox.	McMackin.
Part of New York.....	14,252	4,462	18,267	7,320
Plurality.....	9,790	.....	10,947	.....
1890—Soc., 1,072; Pro., 66; scattering, 1,436. 1889—Special election: Cummings, 15,508; Thomas (Pro.), 5; scattering 59; Cummings' plurality, 15,457. 1888—Pro., 399; scattering, 716.				

TENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1890.		1888.	
	Spinola.	Van Rensselaer.	Spinola.	Boyhan.
Part of New York	13,884	5,288	13,749	12,016
Plurality	8,596	.....	1,733	.....
1890—Soc., 404; Pro., 106; scattering, 1,060.	1888—Pro., 392; scattering, 244.			

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Warner.	Flammer.	Quinn.	Winch.
Part of New York	17,083	8,850	20,073	15,619
Plurality	8,283	.....	4,454	.....
1890—Soc., 488; Pro., 173; scattering, 1,799.	1888—Pro., 175; scattering, 426.			

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

	Flower.	Blair.	Flower.	Hildreth.
Part of New York	19,160	7,187	25,546	12,273
Plurality	11,973	.....	13,273	.....
1890—Soc., 1,136; Pro., 129; scattering, 3,308.	1888—Pro., 159; scattering, 863.			

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Fitch.	Adams.	Fitch.	Hoyt.
Part of New York	28,268	11,820	28,580	19,412
Plurality	16,448	.....	9,168	.....
1890—Soc., 674; Pro., 263; scattering, 2,567.	1888—Pro., 182; scattering, 434.			

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Stahlnecker.	Stearns.	Stahlnecker.	Wood.
Part of New York	7,945	3,820	7,607	4,650
Westchester	10,446	8,391	14,878	13,706
Total	18,391	12,211	22,485	18,356
Plurality	6,180	.....	4,129	.....
1890—Ind. Rep., 2,561; Pro., 770; scattering, 713.	1888—Pro., 841; scattering, 168.			

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Bacon.	Lexow.	Bacon.	Stivers.
Orange	8,640	7,866	10,704	11,389
Rockland	2,743	2,240	3,805	3,136
Sullivan	3,257	2,955	3,775	3,833
Total	14,640	13,061	18,284	18,358
Plurality	1,579	.....	.....	74
1890—Pro., 1,074.	1888—Pro., 954; scattering, 16.			

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Smith. (Pro.)	Ketcham.	Downing. (Pro.)	Ketcham.
Putnam	219	1,600	322	2,110
Dutchess	2,172	7,206	4,462	10,266
Columbia	2,038	4,663	1,586	6,536
Total	4,429	13,474	6,370	18,912
Plurality .....	.....	9,045	.....	12,542
1890—Scattering, 4,424.	1888—Scattering, 21.			

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Cox.	Teale.	Gilbert.	Knapp.
Ulster	7,794	6,233	10,537	10,715
Greene	3,255	2,586	4,463	4,466
Delaware	4,390	4,610	5,217	6,645
Total	15,439	13,429	20,217	21,826
Plurality	2,010	.....	.....	1,609
1890—Blank, 1,502.	1888—Pro., 1,420; scattering, 31.			

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1890		1888	
	<i>Collins.</i>	<i>Quackenbush.</i>	<i>Sanford.</i>	<i>Quackenbush.</i>
Rensselaer.....	12,846	12,008	15,478	15,600
Washington.....	3,093	5,177	4,239	8,039
Total.....	15,939	17,185	19,717	23,639
Plurality.....		1,246		3,922

1890—Pro., 1,092; scattering, 168. 1888—Pro., 670; scattering, 21.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

	<i>Tracey.</i>	<i>Shoemaker.</i>	<i>Tracey.</i>	<i>Dodge.</i>
Albany.....	18,021	12,942	21,294	18,988
Plurality.....	5,079		2,306	

1890—Pro., 690; scattering, 253. 1888—Pro., 440; scattering, 76.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

	<i>Baucus.</i>	<i>Sanford.</i>	<i>Westbrook.</i>	<i>Sanford.</i>
Saratoga.....	5,239	6,348	6,679	8,459
Schenectady.....	3,157	2,527	3,400	3,552
Montgomery.....	4,653	4,905	5,829	6,225
Fulton and Hamilton...	3,739	4,589	4,757	5,720
Total.....	16,788	18,339	20,665	23,966
Plurality.....		1,581		3,301

1890—Pro., 1,265; scattering, 326. 1889—Pro., 1,301; scattering, 23.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	<i>Ross.</i>	<i>Wever.</i>	<i>Crosby (Pro.).</i>	<i>Moffit.</i>
Clinton.....	3,031	3,824	98	6,383
Essex.....	2,445	3,630	253	5,099
Warren.....	2,365	2,672	668	4,002
Franklin.....	1,979	3,188	44	5,877
Total.....	9,820	13,314	1,063	21,361
Plurality.....		3,494		20,298

1890—Pro., 310; scattering, 229. 1888—scattering, 15.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	<i>Woolworth.</i>	<i>Russel.</i>	<i>Sawyer.</i>	<i>Lansing.</i>
St. Lawrence.....	3,112	6,685	6,124	14,473
Jefferson.....	6,004	7,208	7,458	9,836
Total.....	9,116	13,893	13,582	24,309
Plurality.....		4,777		10,717

1890—Pro., 1,679. 1888—Pro., 1,283; scattering, 8.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

	<i>Bentley.</i>	<i>Sherman.</i>	<i>McMahon.</i>	<i>Sherman.</i>
Oneida.....	12,164	11,767	14,526	15,818
Lewis.....	3,285	3,166	3,861	4,301
Total.....	15,449	14,933	18,387	20,119
Plurality.....	516			1,732

1890—Pro., 286; scattering, 817. 1888—Pro., 1,104; scattering, 22.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

	<i>Van Horn.</i>	<i>Arnold.</i>	<i>Pindar.</i>	<i>Wilber.</i>
Otsego.....	5,727	6,128	6,688	8,137
Schoharie.....	3,974	2,858	5,024	3,660
Herkimer.....	4,426	4,943	5,561	6,705
Total.....	14,127	13,928	17,273	18,532
Plurality.....	198			1,259

1890—Pro., 1049. Special election: Pindar, 14,030; Arnold, 13,916; Pro., 1,227; scattering, 284. Pindar's plurality, 114. 1888—Pro., 1,049; scattering, 45.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1890.		1888	
	Stitt.	Belden.	Vanderbilt (Pro.).	Belden.
Onondaga.....	8,824	13,855	5,056	20,016
Cortlandt.....	2,631	3,428	1,635	4,656
Total.....	11,455	17,283	6,691	24,672
Plurality.....		5,828		17,981
1890—Pro., 1,547; scattering, 841. 1888—scattering, 199. 1889—Special election: Davis, 11,608; Belden, 20,144. Pro., 1,798. Belden's plurality, 8,536.				

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Beal.	Ray.	Maloney.	Delano.
Madison.....	3,777	4,508	4,445	7,318
Chenango.....	3,511	4,553	4,562	5,775
Broome.....	4,639	5,875	6,342	8,353
Tioga.....	2,425	2,868	3,606	4,821
Total.....	14,402	17,804	18,955	26,267
Plurality.....		3,402		7,312
1890—Pro., 2,208; scattering, 355. 1888—Pro., 2,171; scattering, 45.				

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Burnham.	Payne.	Titus.	Nutting.
Oswego.....	6,331	7,349	6,926	11,551
Cayuga.....	5,277	5,659	6,319	9,470
Wayne.....	4,370	4,962	5,082	7,782
Total.....	15,978	17,970	18,327	28,803
Plurality.....		1,992		10,476
1890—Pro., 1,538; scattering, 239. 1889—Special election: Hopkins, 13,249; Payne, 20,794; Pro., 538; scattering, 19. Payne's plurality, 7,745.				

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Rockwell.	Noyes.	Tuttle.	Flood.
Tompkins.....	3,075	3,721	3,893	5,078
Chemung.....	4,847	4,185	5,786	5,674
Schuyler.....	1,520	1,736	2,168	2,517
Seneca.....	2,998	2,709	3,717	3,553
Total.....	12,440	12,351	15,564	16,822
Plurality.....	89			1,258
1890—Pro., 1,181; scattering, 237. 1888—Pro., 1,063; scattering, 6.				

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

	Page.	Raines.	Dininny.	Raines.
Ontario.....	4,880	5,268	5,683	6,956
Steuben.....	6,637	6,974	9,136	11,507
Yates.....	1,852	2,480	2,150	3,331
Total.....	13,369	14,722	16,969	21,794
Plurality.....		1,353		4,825
1890—Pro., 1,540. 1888—Pro., 1,873; scattering, 48.				

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

	Greenleaf.	Van Voorhis.	Nash.	Baker.
Monroe.....	15,047	14,796	16,106	21,810
Plurality.....	251			5,704
1890—Pro., 1,189; scattering, 53. 1888—Pro., 1,400; scattering, 58.				

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	Carpenter (Pro.)	Wadsworth.	Stevens.	Sawyer.
Livingston.....	615	3,190	4,080	5,520
Genesee.....	620	3,529	3,642	4,914
Orleans.....	583	3,257	3,108	4,319
Wyoming.....	457	3,140	3,252	4,753
Total.....	2,275	13,716	14,082	19,506
Plurality.....		11,441		5,424
1890—Scattering, 2,613. 1883—Pro., 2,284; scattering, 5.				

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES,	1890.		1888.	
	Lockwood.	Williams.	Mackey.	Farquhar.
Part of Erie.....	21,213	16,240	20,859	22,468
Plurality.....	4,973	.....	.....	1,609
1890—Pro., 634; scattering, 860. 1888—Pro., 193; scattering, 50.				

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT

	Bunting.	Davis.	Wiley.	Crowley.
Niagara.....	5,785	4,517	6,596	6,464
Part of Erie.....	6,800	6,276	9,109	8,677
Total.....	12,585	10,793	15,705	15,141
Plurality.....	1,792	.....	564	.....
1890—Pro., 1,027; scattering, 541. 1888—Pro., 1,318; scattering, 50.				

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Smith.	Hooker.	Howe.	Laidlaw.
Chautauqua.....	4,189	7,276	6,050	11,984
Cattaraugus.....	3,740	5,007	5,977	8,506
Allegany.....	2,188	3,560	3,496	6,963
Total.....	10,117	15,843	15,523	27,453
Plurality.....	.....	5,726	.....	11,930
1890—Pro., 2,981. 1888—Pro., 4,256; scattering, 1,411.				

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—1889-1877.

(Democrats in roman; Republicans in italics.)

FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1889.		1887.	
	E. Hawkins.	<i>S. S. Hawkins.</i>	Fagan.	<i>S. S. Hawkins.</i>
Queens.....	8,933	6,840	7,928	6,688
Suffolk.....	4,617	5,175	4,624	5,978
Total.....	13,550	12,015	12,552	12,666
Plurality.....	1,535	.....	.....	114
1889—Pro., 515. 1887—Pro., 771; U. Labor, 774.				

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Jacobs.	Casey.	Pierce.	Seward(U.L.)
Part of Kings.....	25,067	16,874	22,912	10,798
Plurality.....	8,193	.....	12,114	.....
1889—Pro., 306. 1887—Pro., 669.				

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Bride.	Birkett.	Ross.	O'Connor.
Part of Kings.....	18,728	22,761	17,647	20,586
Plurality.....	.....	4,033	.....	2,939
1889—Pro., 402. 1887—Pro., 1,072; U. L., 2,938.				

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	McCarren.	Schluter.	Farrell.	Worth.
Part of Kings.....	21,547	21,130	16,105	17,005
Plurality.....	417	.....	.....	900
1889—Pro., 256. 1887—Pro., 858; U. L., 4,852.				

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Brown(Tam.)	Murphy(C.D.&R.)	Murphy. Muller(U.L.)	
Richmond.....	4,061	3,166	2,390	4,222
Part of New York.....	10,938	9,288	15,954	5,474
Total.....	14,999	12,454	18,344	9,696
Plurality.....	2,545	.....	8,648	.....
1889—Pro., 64. 1887—Pro., 539.				

SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1889.		1887.	
	Ahearn(C.D.&R.)	Grady(Tam.)	Reilly.	Rowitzer(U.I.)
Part of New York	15,169	10,243	20,817	4,680
Plurality	4,926	.....	16,137	.....
1889—Pro., 26. 1887—Pro., 111; Soc., 582.				
1888—Special election, Grady, 7,503, <i>Halberstadt</i> , 2,688, scattering, 589. Grady's plurality, 4,815.				

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Roesch(Tam.)	Diehl(C.D.&R.)	Langbein.	<i>Doerr.</i>
Part of New York	12,261	10,021	11,439	4,445
Plurality	2,240	.....	6,994	.....
1889—Pro., 78. 1887—Pro., 155; U. L., 2,491; Soc., 3,025; Ind. R., 3,684.				

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Turner(Tam.)	<i>Stewart.</i>	Abbett.	<i>Van Cott.</i>
Part of New York	10,789	11,094	9,355	14,158
Plurality .....	.....	305	.....	4,803
1889—Waterbury (C.D.), 1,357; Pro., 148. 1887—Pro., 210; U. L., 3,142; Soc. 167.				

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Stadler(Tam.)	Boyhan(C.D.&R.)	Stadler.	Ford (U. L.)
Part of New York	18,277	12,187	20,937	9,730
Plurality	6,090	.....	11,207	.....
1889—Pro., 52. 1887—Pro., 188; Soc., 1,510.				

TENTH DISTRICT.

	Cantor(Tam.)	<i>Peabody.</i>	Cantor.	<i>Lyon.</i>
Part of New York	20,237	14,501	20,639	14,806
Plurality	5,636	.....	5,833	.....
1889—Culver (C. D.), 3,514, Pro., 137. 1887—Pro., 311; U. L., 4,702; Soc., 584.				

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Ives (Tam.)	<i>Carlin.</i>	Ives.	<i>O'Beirne.</i>
Part of New York	21,121	12,772	18,878	10,038
Plurality	8,349	.....	8,840	.....
1889—Spelissy (C. D.), 2,635; Pro., 220. 1887—Pro., 342; U. L., 6,962; Soc., 342.				

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

	Nelson.	<i>Robertson.</i>	Ryan.	<i>Robertson.</i>
Westchester	10,333	12,659	10,034	10,852
Rockland	2,397	2,784	2,519	2,127
Total	12,730	15,443	12,553	12,979
Plurality .....	.....	2,713	.....	426
1889—Pro., 452. 1887—Pro., 1,206; U. L., 841.				

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

	1888.		1887.	
	Ward.	<i>Richardson</i>	Odell.	<i>Low.</i>
Orange	9,081	9,121	7,745	8,104
Sullivan	3,035	3,277	3,369	3,629
Total	12,116	12,398	11,114	11,733
Plurality .....	.....	282	.....	619
1889—Pro., 589. 1887—Pro., 851; U. L., 356.				
1888—Special election, Ward, 12,107; <i>B. B. Odell, Jr.</i> , 11,911; Pro., 344. Ward's plurality, 166.				

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Linson	<i>Kramer.</i>	Linson.	<i>Connelly.</i>
Greene	3,702	3,059	3,925	3,508
Schoharie	4,342	1,977	4,338	3,214
Ulster	9,053	8,450	8,927	8,255
Total	17,097	13,477	17,190	14,977
Plurality	3,620	.....	2,213	.....
1889—Pro., 1,014. 1887—Pro., 1,312.				

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1888.		1887.	
	Davies.	Deane.	Gregg.	Deane.
Columbia	4,757	5,714	4,566	5,784
Dutchess	6,661	8,102	6,823	7,767
Putnam	801	1,904	959	1,972
Total	12,219	15,720	12,348	15,523
Plurality		3,501		3,175
1889—Pro., 836. 1887—Pro., 1,731.				

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Collins.	Rogers.	Collins.	Manville.
Rensselaer	15,838	10,545	14,624	10,547
Washington	3,987	5,806	4,473	5,732
Total	19,825	16,351	19,097	16,279
Plurality	3,474		2,818	
1889—Pro., 854. 1887—Pro., 1,526; U. L., 743.				

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Chase.	Treadwell.	Chase.	Russell.
Albany	19,090	15,939	17,002	17,010
Plurality	3,151			8
1889—Pro., 315. 1887—Pro., 576; U. L., 1,111.				

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Morphy (Pro.)	Donaldson.	Foley.	Kline.
Fulton and Hamilton	3,564	5,180	4,520	3,880
Montgomery	2,292	4,931	5,513	4,283
Saratoga	2,125	6,786	6,796	5,986
Schenectady	323	2,701	3,151	2,588
Total	8,304	19,598	19,980	16,737
Plurality		11,294	3,243	
1887—Pro., 1,884.				

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

	Graves.	Emerson.		Kellogg.
Clinton	2,789	5,081		5,291
Essex	1,670	3,174		4,028
Warren	2,395	3,218		2,863
Total	6,854	11,473		12,182
Plurality		4,619		12,182
1889—Pro., 429. 1887—No opposition.				

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

	Fletcher.	Erwin.	Houghton.	Erwin.
Franklin	2,077	4,058	2,582	4,442
Lewis	3,029	3,451	3,227	3,560
St. Lawrence	3,831	9,909	4,512	10,815
Total	8,937	17,418	10,321	18,817
Plurality		8,481		8,496
1889—Pro., 887. 1887—Pro., 946.				

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1889.		1887.	
	Morse.	Sloan.	Ward.	Sloan.
Jefferson	6,426	7,556	6,105	7,663
Oswego	4,970	7,836	5,160	8,356
Total	11,396	15,392	11,265	16,019
Plurality		3,996		4,754
1889—Pro., 1,094. 1887—Pro., 1,544.				

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	Flanagan.	Coggeshall.	Gibson.	Coggeshall.
Oneida	11,845	12,891	11,186	12,398
Plurality		1,046		1,212
1889—Pro., 960. 1887—Pro., 1,504.				

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1889.		1887.	
	Cox.	Sheard.	Berry.	Arnold.
Herkimer.....	4,806	5,674	4,760	5,049
Madison.....	3,369	4,861	4,157	4,915
Otsego.....	5,933	6,320	6,289	6,559
Total.....	14,158	16,855	15,206	16,523
Plurality.....		2,697	.....	1,317
1889—Pro., 1,289. 1887—Pro., 1,866.				

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Shaw.	O'Connor.	Johnson.	Lewis.
Broome.....	4,195	5,933	3,708	5,965
Chenango.....	3,937	5,247	3,757	4,835
Delaware.....	4,850	5,962	4,303	5,279
Total.....	12,982	17,142	11,768	16,079
Plurality.....		3,160	.....	4,311
1889—Pro., 1,988. 1887—Pro., 2,947.				

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Norton.	Hendricks.	Nelson.	Hendricks.
Cortlandt.....	2,538	3,854	2,536	3,551
Onondaga.....	9,389	13,023	10,394	15,563
Total.....	11,927	16,877	12,930	19,123
Plurality.....		4,850	.....	6,193
1889—Pro., 1,345. 1887—Pro., 1,746.				

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Teller.	Hunter.	Sweetland	Sweet.
Cayuga.....	5,282	6,773	4,257	6,802
Seneca.....	3,299	2,728	3,205	2,878
Tioga.....	2,683	3,670	2,913	4,134
Tompkins.....	2,947	3,751	2,990	3,014
Total.....	14,151	16,922	13,365	16,828
Plurality.....		2,771	.....	3,563
1889—Pro., 1,142. 1887—Pro., 2,097.				

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Chamberlain.	Fassett.	Bennett.	Fassett.
Allegany.....	2,261	4,737	3,036	4,952
Chemung.....	4,309	4,472	5,148	4,325
Steuben.....	6,804	8,383	7,068	7,535
Total.....	13,374	17,592	15,252	16,812
Plurality.....		4,218	.....	1,560
1889—Pro., 2,160. 1887—Pro., 3,565.				

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Sunderlin.	Santon.	Nicholas.	Raines.
Ontario.....	4,555	4,859	4,145	5,327
Schuyler.....	1,362	1,823	1,627	2,295
Wayne.....	3,304	5,627	4,101	5,706
Yates.....	1,669	2,825	1,754	3,009
Total.....	10,890	15,134	11,627	16,337
Plurality.....		4,244	.....	4,710
1889—Pro., 1,313. 1887—Pro., 1,646.				

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

	McNaughton.	Sutherland.	McNaughton.	Hanan.
Monroe.....	14,037	13,323	12,743	12,436
Orleans.....	3,072	3,415	2,856	2,634
Total.....	17,109	16,738	15,599	15,070
Plurality.....	371	.....	529	.....
1889—Pro., 1,547. 1887—Pro., 3,168				

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1889.		1887.	
	Buck.	Van Gorder.	Gamble.	Walker.
Genesee.....	2,472	3,571	2,608	4,031
Livingston.....	3,052	3,900	2,878	4,008
Niagara.....	5,554	5,175	5,026	5,136
Wyoming.....	2,551	3,866	2,573	3,676
Total.....	13,629	16,512	13,086	16,851
Plurality.....		2,883	.....	3,765
1889—1,855. 1887—Pro., 1,246.				

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	Rohr.	Loughlin.	Clinton.	Loughlin.
Erie.....	25,486	28,157	21,355	25,656
Plurality.....		2,671	.....	4,301
1889—Pro., 606. 1887—Pro., 1,010.				

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	Gallagher.	Vedder.	York.	Vedder.
Cattaraugus.....	4,264	6,026	4,461	6,406
Chautauqua.....	3,932	7,571	4,108	8,129
Total.....	8,196	13,597	8,569	14,535
Plurality.....		5,401	.....	5,966
1889—Pro., 1,551. 1887—Pro., 2,465; U. L., 446.				

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN—1889-1890.

[Democrats in Roman; Republicans in *Italics*.]

ALBANY.

COUNTIES.	1890.		1889.	
	Nolan.	Abell.	Nolan.	Howard.
1st Dist.....	4,360	2,388	4,917	3,120
Plurality.....	1,972	.....	1,797	.....
1890—Pro., 184; scattering, 230. 1889—Pro., 116.				
	DeGraff.	Ward.		Page.
2d Dist.....	3,054	3,618	.....	5,819
Plurality.....		564	.....	.....
1890—Pro., 171; scattering, 1,247. 1889—Pro., 216.				
	Hitt.	McCabe.	Hitt.	Latham.
3d Dist.....	4,639	1,695	5,484	2,930
Plurality.....	2,941	.....	2,534	.....
1890—Pro., 76; scattering 812. 1889—Scattering, 56.				
	Gorman.	Le Roy.	Gillies.	Le Roy.
4th Dist.....	4,711	3,874	4,622	4,437
Plurality.....	837	.....	185	.....
1890—Pro., 272; scattering, 232. 1889—Pro., 134.				

ALLEGANY.

	Stanton.	Thompson.	Browning.	Thompson.
Allegheny.....	2,625	3,320	2,738	4,247
Plurality.....		695	.....	1,509
1890—Pro., 1,051; scattering, 32. 1889—Pro., 891.				

BROOME.

	Busteed.	Deyo.	Gaige.	Deyo.
Broome.....	4,795	5,738	4,698	5,708
Plurality.....		943	.....	1,010
1889—Pro., 573.				

CATTARAUGUS.

	Phillips.	Lewis.	Jewell.	Lewis.
1st Dist.....	2,099	2,662	2,623	3,080
Plurality.....		563	.....	457
1890—Pro., 431. 1889—Pro., 406.				
	Spencer.	Whipple.	Johnson.	Whipple.
2d Dist.....	1,738	2,304	1,938	2,761
Plurality.....		566	.....	823
1889—Pro., 285.				

CAYUGA.

COUNTIES.	1890.		1889.	
	Mead.	Dickinson.	McNaughton.	Dickinson.
1st Dist.....	2,714	2,872	2,365	3,890
Plurality.....		158	.....	1,525
1890—Pro., 253.	1889—Pro., 286.			
	Day.	Noyes.	Coykendall.	Fitts.
2d District.....	2,426	2,623	2,272	3,379
Plurality.....		197	.....	1,107
1890—Pro., 556.	1889—Pro., 289.			

CHAUTAUQUA.

	McGinnis.	Gifford.	Strong.	Nixon.
1st Dist.....	1,678	2,176	1,266	2,649
Plurality.....		501	.....	1,383
1890—Pro., 399.	1889—Pro., 422.			
	Reade.	Woodbury.	Wiltzie.	Towne.
2d Dist.....	2,981	4,712	2,543	5,026
Plurality.....		1,731	2,513	.....
1890—Pro., 489.	1889—Pro., 396.			

CHEMUNG.

	Bush.	Van Duser.	Bush.	Stowell.
Chemung.....	4,565	4,418	4,751	4,033
Plurality.....	147	.....	718	.....
1890—Pro., 495.	1889—Pro., 318.			

CHENANGO.

	Robinson.	Truesdell.	Noyes.	Pearsall.
Chenango.....	3,907	4,266	4,148	5,097
Plurality.....		359	.....	949
1890—Pro., 517.	1889—Pro., 609.			

CLINTON.

	Harkness.	Guibord.	Bertrand.	Guibord.
Clinton.....	3,392	3,525	1,392	5,225
Plurality.....		174	.....	3,833
1889—Scattering, 53.	1888—Bertrand withdrew.			

COLUMBIA.

	Warner.	Gardenier.	Proper.	Gardenier.
Columbia.....	4,327	4,501	4,864	5,543
Plurality.....		174	.....	679
1890—Pro., 323; scattering, 85.	1889—Pro., 271.			

CORTLANDT.

	Knox.	Peck.	Wright.	Peck.
Cortlandt.....	3,049	3,143	2,589	3,783
Plurality.....		94	.....	1,194
1890—Pro., 343.	1889—Pro., 630.			

DELAWARE.

	Davie.	Ballantine.	Maynard.	Ballantine.
Delaware.....	4,498	4,268	5,432	5,469
Plurality.....	230	.....	.....	37
1890—Pro., 786.	1889—Pro., 533.			

DUTCHESS.

	Putnam.	Mase.	Tiel (Pro.)	Mase.
1st Dist.....	3,186	3,338	893	3,772
Plurality.....		152	.....	2,879
1889—Pro., 808.				
	Osborne.	Briggs.	Ackert.	De Peyster.
2d Dist.....	3,856	3,537	3,677	4,336
Plurality.....	329	.....	.....	659
1890—Pro., 397.	1889—Pro., 659.			

ERIE.

COUNTIES.	1890.		1889.	
	Sheehan.	Shaver.	Sheehan.	Slattery.
1st Dist	5,783	3,703	6,273	4,611
Plurality	2,080	.....	1,662	.....
1890—Blank, 772. 1889—Pro., 42.	Endres.	Freol.	Endres.	Brendel.
2d Dist	6,731	5,385	7,030	6,191
Plurality	1,346	.....	839	.....
1890—Blank, 581. 1889—Pro., 8.	Rehbaum.	Gallagher.	Abell.	Andrus.
3d Dist	6,614	8,893	6,344	9,352
Plurality .....	.....	2,279	.....	3,008
1890—Pro., 301; blank, 335. 1889—Pro., 73.	Guenther.	Lehn (Pro.)	Guenther.	Smith.
4th Dist	3,453	292	4,108	2,617
Plurality	3,161	.....	1,491	.....
1890—Blank, 2,966. 1889—Pro., 203.	Smith.	Currier.	Orr.	Currier.
5th Dist	3,481	3,255	2,720	3,584
Plurality	276	.....	.....	864
1890—Pro., 233; blank, 111. 1889—Pro., 203.				

ESSEX.

	Pierce.	Palmer.	Powers.	Treadway.
Essex	2,394	3,677	1,534	3,220
Plurality .....	.....	1,283	.....	1,686
1890—Pro., 188. 1889—Pro., 189.				

FRANKLIN.

	Smallman.	Sterens.	Everett.	Sterens.
Franklin	2,234	2,916	2,136	3,962
Plurality .....	.....	682	.....	1,826
1890—Pro., 182. 1889—Pro., 153.				

FULTON AND HAMILTON.

	Beebe.	Christie.	Beebe.	Christie.
Fulton and Hamilton....	3,845	4,457	4,316	4,899
Plurality .....	.....	612	.....	583
1890—Pro., 499; scattering, 95. 1889—Pro., 476.				

GENESEE.

	Townsend.	Miller.	Osborn.	Miller.
Genesee	2,487	3,462	2,492	3,571
Plurality .....	.....	975	.....	1,085
1890—Pro., 368. 1889—Pro., 299.				

GREENE.

	Sage.	Sherman.	Sage.	Brown.
Greene	3,377	2,418	3,758	3,036
Plurality	959	.....	722	.....
1890—Pro., 284. 1889—Pro., 333.				

HERKIMER.

	Henderson.	Green.	Henderson.	Mesick.
Herkimer	4,468	4,907	5,311	5,190
Plurality .....	.....	439	121	.....
1889—Pro., 262.				

JEFFERSON.

	Marsh.	Lane.	Overton.	Lane.
1st Dist	2,890	3,295	3,221	3,393
Plurality .....	.....	405	.....	172
1890—Pro., 255. 1889—Pro., 261.	Fox.	Mitchell.	Kinney.	Mitchell.
2d Dist	3,486	3,628	3,589	3,784
Plurality .....	.....	142	.....	195
1890—Pro., 370. 1889—Pro., 328.				

COUNTIES.	KINGS.			
	1890.		1889.	
	Cahill.	Bleidorn.	McTernan.	Lanagan.
1st Dist.....	5,188	2,798	5,506	3,293
Plurality.....	2,390	.....	2,213	.....
1890—Pro., 8. 1889—Pro., 44.				
	McBride.	Smith.	McBride.	Dwyer.
2d Dist.....	2,517	1,188	2,243	1,600
Plurality.....	1,329	.....	643	.....
1890—Scattering, 7. 1889—Pro., 23.				
	Cooney.	Mugge.	Cooney.	Marrin.
3d Dist.....	5,414	2,651	4,937	3,599
Plurality.....	2,763	.....	1,338	.....
1890—Pro., 104. 1889—Pro., 68.				
	O'Connor.	Daines.	O'Connor.	Nelson.
4th Dist.....	4,424	2,094	4,485	2,836
Plurality.....	2,329	.....	1,649	.....
1890—Pro., 9. 1889—Blank, 48.				
	Kelly.	Brown.	Kelly.	Ourran.
5th Dist.....	2,912	703	2,753	1,026
Plurality.....	2,209	.....	1,727	.....
1890—Scattering, 134. 1889—Pro., 342.				
	Shields.	Riley.	Shields.	Woods.
6th Dist.....	5,514	2,663	2,686	4,396
Plurality.....	2,846	.....	290	.....
1890—Pro., 99. 1889—Pro., 28.				
	Schaff.	Weller.	Schaff.	Rudd.
7th Dist.....	2,785	2,017	3,053	2,627
Plurality.....	768	.....	426	.....
1890—Sec., 179. 1889—Blank, 30.				
	Quigley.	Boyd.	Blanchfield.	Palmer.
8th Dist.....	7,348	6,103	7,752	7,288
Plurality.....	1,245	.....	464	.....
1890—Pro., 184; Socialist, 449. 1889—Pro., 87.				
	Sutherland.	Kissel.	Sicardi.	Gretzinger.
9th Dist.....	6,548	6,377	6,381	8,374
Plurality.....	171	.....	.....	1,993
1890—Pro., 302; Socialist, 144. 1889—Pro., 163.				
	Byrnes.	Toumey.	Byrnes.	Gresham.
10th Dist.....	8,906	5,836	7,939	6,884
Plurality.....	3,070	.....	1,055	.....
1890—Pro., 223. 1889—Pro., 251.				
	Reinhard.	Aspinall.	Miner.	Weed.
11th Dist.....	10,156	10,279	9,438	11,512
Plurality.....	.....	123	.....	2,074
1890—Pro., 240. 1889—Pro., 192.				
	Earl.	Watson.	Earl.	Kurth.
12th Dist.....	9,016	6,843	7,163	7,250
Plurality.....	2,173	.....	.....	87
1890—Pro., 180; Independent, 135. 1889—Pro., 134.				
LEWIS.				
	Gould.	Crawford.	Moore.	Crawford.
Lewis.....	3,213	3,200	3,082	3,459
Plurality.....	13	.....	.....	376
1860—Pro., 200.				
LIVINGSTON.				
	Ewart.	Davis.	Kellogg.	Davis.
Livingston.....	3,063	3,544	3,235	3,799
Plurality.....	.....	481	.....	564
1890—Pro., 461. 1889—Pro., 496.				
MADISON.				
	Nash.	Mott.	Forward.	Mott.
Madison.....	3,760	4,517	3,475	4,750
Plurality.....	.....	757	.....	1,275
1850—Pro., 563. 1889—Pro., 539.				

MONROE.

COUNTIES.	1890.—		1889.—	
	Gilman.	Jones.	Allen.	Jones.
1st Dist.....	1,433	2,554	1,505	2,628
Plurality.....	1,121	.....	.....	1,123
1890—Pro., 318 1889—Pro., 392.				
	Courinay.	Parsons.	Sullivan.	Bauer.
2d Dist.....	7,800	12,246	9,103	8,600
Plurality.....	.....	4,446	508	.....
1890—Pro., 534; Ind. Dem., 285. 1889—Pro., 810.				
	Church.	Denniston.	Decker.	Loder.
3d Dist.....	1,884	2,880	2,348	2,354
Plurality.....	.....	996	.....	6
1890—Pro., 278. 1889—Pro., 280.				

MONTGOMERY.

	Dwyer.	Dunlap.	Vosburgh.	Stewart.
Montgomery.....	4,709	4,847	4,782	4,810
Plurality.....	.....	134	.....	28
1890—Pro., 307; blank, 106. 1889—Pro., 167.				

NEW YORK.

	Duffy.		Duffy.	Finn.
	(Tam.)	Grimes.	(Tam.)	(C. D.)
1st Dist.....	2,644	940	2,868	2,701
Plurality.....	1,706	.....	167	.....
1890—McConville (C. D.), 740; Ind., 187; Pro., 24. 1889—Pro., 19.				
	Sullivan.	Driscoll.	Sullivan.	Maher.
	(Tam.)	(C. D.)	(Tam.)	(C. D.)
2d Dist.....	4,341	921	4,189	1,864
Plurality.....	3,420	.....	2,325	.....
1890—Labor, 336; Pro., 21. 1889—Pro., 10.				
	Farquhar.		Monaghan.	Farquhar.
	(Tam.)	Wagner.	(C. D. R.)	(Tam.)
3d Dist.....	3,206	1,332	3,085	2,490
Plurality.....	1,874	.....	595	.....
1890—Amos (C. D.), 825; Pro., 31. 1889—Pro., 29; Ind., 34.				
	Roche.	Brady.	Brady.	Roche.
	(Tam.)	(C. D.)	(C. D.)	(Tam.)
4th Dist.....	3,832	3,365	4,040	3,876
Plurality.....	464	.....	164	.....
1890—Pro., 35. 1889—Pro., 12.				
	Mullaney.		Mullaney.	Brennan.
	(Tam.)	Dugan.	(Tam.)	(C. D.)
5th Dist.....	3,365	1,697	3,665	2,029
Plurality.....	1,689	.....	1,636	.....
1890—Pro., 29. 1889—Pro., 35.				
	Foley.	Menninger.	Menninger.	Foley.
	(Tam.)	(C. D.)	(C. D.)	(Tam.)
6th Dist.....	3,482	3,270	3,981	3,413
Plurality.....	212	.....	568	.....
1890—Soc., 183; Pro., 42. 1889—Pro. 84; Ind., 15.				
	McMahon.	Van Allen.	Conaghan.	King.
	4,097	2,761	2,734	3,651
Plurality.....	1,336	.....	.....	917
1890—Pro., 57. 1889—Pro. 56; Ind., 8.				
	Wissig.			Smith.
	(Tam.)	Brodsky.	Wissig.	(Ind.)
8th Dist.....	1,976	2,187	2,866	2,719
Plurality.....	.....	211	147	.....
1890—Strasburger, (Regular R., 820; Wolf (C. D.), 847; Soc., 252; Pro., 16. 1889—Martin (Regular, 940; Pro., 6.				
	Holcomb.	Grell.	Martin.	Grell.
9th Dist.....	4,243	2,760	4,389	3,364
Plurality.....	1,483	.....	1,025	.....
1890—Ind., 75; Pro., 59. 1889—Pro., 42.				

COUNTIES.	1890		1889	
	Sohmer.	Kurs.	Sohmer.	Waseung.
10th Dist.....	5,392	2,294	4,531	3,697
Plurality.....	3,098	.....	834	.....
1890—Soc., 428; Pro., 23.	1889—Pro., 10.			
	Lawrence.	Hoag.	Baldwin.	Hoag.
11th Dist.....	7,480	2,287	2,022	2,299
Plurality.....	193	.....	.....	277
1890—Pro., 30.	1889—Pro., 30.			
	Dinkenspiel.	Halberstadt.	Dinkenspiel.	Van Lieve.
			(C. D. R., R.)	wen. (Tam.)
12th Dist.....	4,026	1,670	4,211	2,591
Plurality.....	2,356	.....	1,620	.....
1890—Soc., 268; Pro., 26.	1889—Pro., 11.			
	Southworth.	Gibbs.	Smith.	Gibbs.
13th Dist.....	3 045	2,333	2,637	2,819
Plurality.....	712	.....	.....	182
1890—Cowie (Ind. R.), 2,486; Pro. 50.	1889—McLeod (Ind.), 1,681; Pro., 35.			
	Sulzer.	Sonneburg.	Sulzer.	Kunzenmann.
	(Tam.)	(C. D.)	(Tam.)	(C. D.)
14th Dist.....	3,324	1,945	2,902	2,008
Plurality.....	1,379	.....	894	.....
1890—Ind., 268; Pro., 39.	1889—Bold, 772; Pro., 29.			
	Drypolcher	Taafe.	Huffner.	Mulligan.
	(Tam.)	(C. D.)	(Tam.)	(C. D.)
15th Dist.....	4,622	3,692	4,292	4,085
Plurality.....	930	.....	207	.....
1890—Soc., 216; Pro., 49.	1889—Pro., 39.			
	Byrne.	Henkle.	Byrne.	Banzer.
	(Tam.)		(Tam.)	(C. D.)
16th Dist.....	4,392	1,241	4,193	2,585
Plurality.....	3,151	.....	1,608	.....
1890—Golding (C. D.) 1,154; Soc., 196; Pro., 33.	1889—Pro., 30; Ind., 181.			
	Kerrigan.	Miller.	Kerrigan.	Higgins.
	(Tam.)		(Tam.)	
17th Dist.....	5,367	3,179	6,113	3,677
Plurality.....	2,588	.....	2,436	.....
1890—Donohue (C. D.); 1,156; Soc., 256; Pro., 66.	1890—Pro., 42.			
	Martin.	Bartley.	O'Hare.	O'Byrne.
	(Tam.)		(Tam.)	(C. D., R.)
18th Dist.....	4,217	1,330	4,635	3,391
Plurality.....	2,887	.....	1,244	.....
1890—McDermot (C. D.), 1,273; Ind., 349; Soc., 153; Lab., 72; Pro., 38.	1889—Pro., 32.			
	Connelly.	Allman	Connelly.	Allman.
	(Tam.)		(Tam.)	
19th Dist.....	9,811	5,649	7,716	5,498
Plurality.....	4,162	.....	1,218	.....
1890—Boorman (C. D.), 3,354; Ind., 289; Soc., 216; Pro., 137.	1889—Fuller (C. D.), 1,641; Pro., 68.			
	Stein.	Wendel.	Stein.	Kerwin
	(Tam.)		(Tam.)	(C. D.)
20th Dist.....	4,962	1,312	4,535	1,765
Plurality.....	3,650	.....	2,770	.....
1890—Schultz (C. D.), 992; Soc., 257; Pro., 20.	1889—O'Brien, 1,398; Pro., 10.			
	Bersick.	Hildreth.	Boyd.	Lewis.
	(Tam.)			
21st Dist.....	3,334	3 637	3,024	3,300
Plurality.....	.....	307	.....	276
1890—Pro., 51.	1889—Pro., 35.			
	Blumenthal.	Nielsen.	Blumenthal.	McIntyre.
			(Tam.)	(C. D., R.)
22d Dist.....	9,988	4,023	8,300	6,485
Plurality.....	5,963	.....	1,824	.....
1890—Soc., 997; Ind., 974; Pro., 78.	1889—Pro., 43.			

COUNTIES.	1890		1889	
	Webster. (Tam.)	Johnston.	Webster. (Tam.)	Adams.
23d Dist.....	10,487	5,433	8,579	6,840
Plurality.....	5,004	.....	1,739	.....
1890—Loucheim (C. D.), 2,262. Ind., 846; Soc., 419; Com., 312; Pro., 152. 1889—Hubbell (C. D.), 2,800; Pro., 49.				

	Clarke. (Tam.)	Davis.	Clarke. (Tam.)	Niles. (R. C. D.)
24th Dist.....	6,680	3,667	6,222	4,047
Plurality.....	3,013	.....	2,175	.....
1890—Cortlandt (C. D.), 1733; Soc., 250; Pro., 102. 1889—Pro., 86.				

NIAGARA.

	Judd.	Manning.	Kill.	Little.
1st Dist.....	3,163	2,645	3,315	3,692
Plurality.....	515	.....	623	.....
1890—Pro., 314. 1889—Pro., 311.				
	Gillette.	Pettit.	Harwood.	Miller.
2d Dist.....	2,340	2,194	505	2,444
Plurality.....	146	.....	261	.....
1890—Pro., 282. 1889—Pro., 246.				

ONEIDA.

	Haley.	O'Connor.	Siegriest.	O'Connor.
1st Dist.....	4,434	3,719	4,215	4,538
Plurality.....	715	.....	.....	323
1890—Pro., 217; Ind. Dem., 531; scattering, 121. 1889—Pro., 220.				
	Dempsey.	McAdam.	Dempsey.	McAdam.
2d Dist.....	4,260	4,092	4,189	4,192
Plurality.....	168	.....	.....	297
1890—Pro., 428; scattering, 147. 1889—Pro., 371.				
	Ansit.	Johnson.	Hurlbut. (Pro.)	Johnson.
3d Dist.....	3,337	3,473	872	4,496
Plurality.....	.....	136	.....	3,624
1890—Pro., 362; scattering, 129.				

ONONDAGA.

	Rann.	White.	Jaycox.	White.
1st Dist.....	3,674	4,331	3,067	4,839
Plurality.....	.....	907	.....	1,772
1890—Pro., 361; scattering, 253. 1889—Pro., 189.				
	Dorchester.	Kennedy.	Wagoner.	Burns.
2d Dist.....	3,549	4,128	2,586	4,229
Plurality.....	.....	579	.....	1,643
1890—Pro., 336; scattering, 209. 1889—Pro., 552.				
	Rowley.	Sawmiller.	Lakin.	Sawmiller.
3d Dist.....	2,678	4,219	2,533	4,928
Plurality.....	.....	1,541	.....	2,395
1890—Pro., 322; scattering, 404. 1889—Pro., 209.				

ONTARIO.

	Abbey.	Chamberlain.	Abbey.	Armstrong.
Ontario.....	4,948	5,228	4,777	4,654
Plurality.....	.....	280	123	.....
1890—Pro., 376. 1889—Pro., 361.				

ORANGE.

	Taylor.	Goodsell.	Cassedy.	Adams.
1st Dist.....	3,962	3,929	4,474	4,683
Plurality.....	33	.....	.....	209
1890—Pro., 461. 1889—Pro., 322.				
	Kane.	Wisner.	Greene.	Douglass.
2d Dist.....	4,715	3,886	4,711	4,321
Plurality.....	829	.....	390	.....
1890—Pro., 295. 1889—Pro., 162.				

COUNTIES.		ORLEANS.		1889.	
		1890.		1889.	
Orleans.....	Tanner.	<i>L'Hommedieu.</i>	Wellman.	<i>L'Hommedieu.</i>	
Plurality.....	2,630	3,122	2,692	3,754	
1890—Pro., 490.	1889—Pro., 618.	492		1,062	
		OSWEGO.			
1st Dist.....	Howard.	<i>Stranahan.</i>	Howard.	<i>Stranahan.</i>	
Plurality.....	4,010	4,085	3,774	3,951	
1890—Pro., 290.	1889—Pro., 177.	75		177	
2d Dist.....	Berry.	<i>Selleck.</i>	Austin.	<i>Selleck.</i>	
Plurality.....	2,205	3,351	1,735	3,431	
1890—Pro., 262.	1889—Pro., 237.	1,146		1,696	
		OTSEGO.			
1st Dist.....	Lane.	<i>Edick.</i>	Lane.	<i>Potts.</i>	
Plurality.....	2,915	2,680	2,954	2,698	
1890—Pro., 177.	1889—Pro., 96; scattering, 36.	235	256		
2d Dist.....	Townsend.	<i>Brown.</i>	Lewis.	<i>Bridges.</i>	
Plurality.....	2,741	3,527	3,266	3,434	
1890—Pro., 444.	1889—Pro., 319.	786		167	
		PUTNAM.			
Putnam.....	Warner.	<i>Fish.</i>	Hampton. (Pro.)	<i>Fish.</i>	
Plurality.....	545	1,577	447	1,940	
1890—Pro., 201.		1,032		1,493	
		QUEENS.			
1st Dist.....	Townsend.	<i>Allen.</i>	Townsend.	<i>Ellis.</i>	
Plurality.....	3,261	1,970	2,567	114	
1890—Pro., 142.	1889—Pro., 37.	1,291	2,453		
2d Dist.....	McKenno.	<i>Johnson.</i>	Cronin.	<i>Johnson.</i>	
Plurality.....	4,334	4,136	4,808	5,605	
1890—Pro., 220; Ind. Dem., 1,620.	1889—Jennings (Ind. Dem.), 1,900; Pro.	198		797	
107.					
		RENSSELAER.			
1st Dist.....	Riley.	<i>Cozier.</i>	Riley.	<i>Ross.</i>	
Plurality.....	4,630	3,634	3,231	2,839	
1890—Pro., 208; Ind., 91.	1889—Pro., 60.	996	3,408		
2d Dist.....	Cooper.	<i>Worden.</i>	Dennin.	<i>Saunders.</i>	
Plurality.....	3,664	5,574	4,366	5,083	
1890—Scattering, 143.	1889—Pro., 285.	1,910		717	
3d Dist.....	McKnight.	<i>Sutherland.</i>	McKnight	<i>Rowley.</i>	
Plurality.....	3,806	3,246	4,775	2,970	
1890—Scattering, 62.	1889—Pro., 139.	640	1,805		
		RICHMOND.			
Richmond.....	Croak.	<i>Smith.</i>	Cornell.	<i>Dailey.</i>	
Plurality.....	4,346	3,118	3,845	3,483	
1890—Scattering, 9.		1,228	362		
		ROCKLAND.			
Rockland.....	Demarest.	<i>Wanamaker.</i>	Readio.	<i>Tompkins.</i>	
Plurality.....	2,911	2,020	2,565	2,542	
1890—Pro., 240.	1889—Pro., 297.	891		37	
		ST. LAWRENCE.			
1st Dist.....	Smith.	<i>Malby.</i>	Mitchell.	<i>Ourtis.</i>	
Plurality.....	1,236	2,541	1,609	3,527	
1890—Pro., 384.	1889—266.	1,305		1,918	

COUNTIES.

	—1890.—		—1889.—	
	Atwater.	Keeler.	Conkey.	Kimball.
2d Dist.....	961	2,247	1,340	3,076
Plurality.....		1,286	.....	1,736
1890—Pro., 275.	1889—Pro., 141.			
	Kirkbridge.	Bradford.	Wells.	Bradford.
3d Dist.....	1,214	1,886	1,065	3,097
Plurality.....		872	.....	1,932
1890—Pro., 262.	1889—Pro., 150.			

SARATOGA.

	Davis.	Sheffer.	Magee.	Sheffer.
1st Dist.....	2,841	2,988	2,414	3,217
Plurality.....		147	.....	803
1890—Pro., 223.	1889—Pro., 307.			
	Boyce.	Arney.	Boyce.	Kathan.
2d Dist.....	2,567	3,152	2,991	2,897
Plurality.....		585	94	.....
1890—Pro., 284.	1889—Pro., 345			

SCHENECTADY.

	Quackenbush.	James.	Van Vranken.	Fates.
Schenectady.....	3,057	2,634	3,269	2,682
Plurality.....	423	.....	587	.....
1890—Pro., 206.	1889—Pro., 105.			

SCHOHARIE.

	Hunting.	White.	Coons.	Hubbard.
Schoharie.....	4,020	2,787	4,331	2,562
Plurality.....	1,213	.....	1,762	.....
1890—Pro., 246.	1889—Pro., 193.			

SCHUYLER.

	Reynolds.	Willis.	Vine.	Willis.
Schuyler.....	1,453	1,746	1,266	1,880
Plurality.....		293	.....	614
1890—Pro., 303.	1889—Pro., 212.			

SENECA.

	Dunham.	Thomas.	Stevens.	Crosby.
Seneca.....	3,008	2,639	3,233	2,711
Plurality.....	369	.....	522	.....
1890—Pro., 206.	1889—Pro., 125.			

STEBSEN.

	Pealer.	Brundage.	Pealer.	McMaster.
1st Dist.....	3,006	3,151	3,596	3,108
Plurality.....		145	488	.....
1890—Pro., 314.	1889—Pro., 267.			
	Jewett.	Acker.	Ellison.	Acker.
2d Dist.....	3,465	4,050	3,516	4,851
Plurality.....		585	.....	1,335
1890—Pro., 528.	1889—Pro., 525.			

SUFFOLK.

	Cleaves.	Pierson.	Brewster.	Pierson.
Suffolk.....	4,431	5,024	4,694	5,104
Plurality.....		593	.....	410
1890—Pro., 411.	1889—Pro., 331.			

SULLIVAN.

	Beakes.	Rose.	Pinney.	Rose.
Sullivan.....	3,216	2,996	3,097	3,200
Plurality.....	220	.....	.....	103
1890—Pro., 97.	1889—Pro., 93.			

TIOGA.

	Williams.	Clinton.	Daniels.	Decker.
Tioga.....	2,638	2,682	2,819	3,612
Plurality.....		44	.....	793
1890—Pro., 310.	1889—Pro., 270.			

TOMPKINS.

COUNTIES.	—1890.—		—1889.—	
	Van Vliet.	Stevens.	Pierson,	Stevens.
Tompkins.....	3,133	3,701	3,063	3,722
Plurality.....		568	....	659
1890—Pro.,	1889—Pro., 263.			

ULSTER.

	Fraser	Brink.	Frear.	Everett.
1st Dist.....	2,134	2,413	2,782	3,068
Plurality.....		279	....	1,286
1890—Pro., 165.	1889—Pro., 53.			
	Rice.	Walker.	Rice.	Hasbrouck.
2d Dist.....	2,959	2,063	3,202	3,071
Plurality.....	896	....	131	....
1890—Pro., 235.	1889—Pro., 193.			
	Bush.	Baker.	Bush.	Hill.
3d Dist.....	2,477	1,855	2,951	2,510
Plurality.....	622	....	441	....
1890—Pro., 255.	1889—Pro., 160.			

WARREN.

	Cameron.	Pitchcock.	Martine.	Barton.
Warren.....	2,710	2,371	2,658	3,085
Plurality.....	339	....	....	427
1890—Pro., 293.	1889—Pro., 194.			

WASHINGTON.

	(Pro.)			
	Reynolds.	Stevenson.	Morgan.	Larmon.
1st Dist.....	225	3,001	1,633	3,156
Plurality.....	....	2,779	....	1,503
1889—Pro., 174.				
	Long.	Johnson.	Davis.	Johnson.
2d Dist.....	1,737	2,254	2,375	2,558
Plurality.....	....	517	....	183
1890—Pro., 196.	1889—Pro., 191.			

WAYNE.

	Norris.	Bennett.	Becker.	Bennett.
1st Dist.....	2,231	2,098	1,702	2,574
Plurality.....	133	....	....	872
1890—Pro., 283.	1889—Pro., 302.			
	Bickford.	Groat.	Lewis.	Groat.
2d Dist.....	2,330	2,549	1,813	2,893
Plurality.....	....	219	....	1,080
1890—Pro., 11.	1889—Pro., 260.			

WESTCHESTER.

	McClelland.	Burns.	Pendergast.	Burns.
1st Dist.....	3,651	3,300	3,003	4,496
Plurality.....	351	....	....	1,493
1890—Pro.,	1889—Pro., 103.			
	Ryan.	Rhodes.	Lawlor.	Rhodes.
2d Dist.....	4,374	3,199	3,896	4,127
Plurality.....	1,174	....	....	231
1890—Pro., 207.	1889—Pro., 152.			
	Hyatt.	Husted.	Hyatt.	Husted.
3d Dist.....	2,909	3,486	3,179	4,396
Plurality.....	....	587	....	1,217
1890—Pro., 260.	1889—Pro., 230.			

WYOMING.

	Naramore.	Johnson.	Eldred.	Johnson.
Wyoming.....	2,007	3,098	2,474	3,994
Plurality.....	....	1,091	....	1,520
1890—Pro., 376.	1889—Pro., 410.			

YATES.

	Huson.	Brown.	Huson.	Carson.
Yates.....	2,083	2,321	2,517	2,024
Plurality.....	....	238	493	....
1890—Pro., 209.	1889—Pro., 176.			

NEW YORK CITY.

OFFICERS OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, 1891.

President—William Brookfield.*1st Vice-President*—George B. Deane.*2d Vice President*—Alfred G. Nason.*Treasurer*—Lispenard Stewart, 54 William St.*Recording Secretary*—William H. Bellamy.*Reading Secretary*—J. Thomas Stearns*Sergeant-at-Arms*—Charles H. Wheelock

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Jacob M. Patterson, Chairman.

1st Dist. John H. Grimes 8 Caroline st

2d " Denis Shea, 33 Vandewater st

3d " Charles H. Murray, 115 Broadway

4th " John Collins, 135 Henry st

5th " Jno. C. Dodd

6th " John Simpson, 37 Attorney st

7th " John D. Lawson, 11 5th ave

8th " Gus A. Schurmann, 185 Forsyth st

9th " John W. Jacobus, 74 Perry st

10th " Jacob M. Patterson, 152 Stanton st

11th " Chas. A. Peabody, Jr., 2 Wall st

12th " George Hilliard, 741 5th st

13th " Frederick S. Gibbs, 132 Nassau st

14th " John R. Nugent, 115 East 10th st

15th " Sheridan Shook, Morton House

William H. Bellamy, Sec'y, 57 B'way.

16th Dist William Henkel, 248 Ave. A

17th " Geo. W. Wannmaker, 448 West 50th st

18th " Bernard Biglin, 598 Washington st

19th " John Reisenweber, 300 West 58th st

20th " Michael Goode, 145 East 57th st

21st " James A. Blanchard, 154 Nassau st

22d " John H. Gunner, 1051 Lexington ave.

23d " Frank Raymond, 70 East 120th st

23d Ward, Wm. H. Ten Eyck, 172 Alexander ave

24th " J. Thomas Stearns, 3d ave & 146th st

Kingsbridge, Sam'l W. Richards, 70 West 23d st

MEMBERS' EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, EX-OFFICIO.

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Edward T. Bartlett,

Charles H. Wheelock.

Henry Grasse,

Charles G. Cronin,

Eben Demarest,

Robert A. Greacen,

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Elihu Root, 21st Dist., Chairman.

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Gus A. Schurmann, 8th

Frank H. Daly, 16th

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Robert A. Greacen, 15th Dist., Chairman.

F. Snyder, 12th Dist.

T. Brodhead, 6th Dist.

H. W. Gibson, 13th Dist.

John Moran, 1st Dist.

PRESIDENTS OF THE REPUBLICAN
ORGANIZATIONS.

1st	A. D.	Martin H. Healy,	383 Washington st.
2d	"	Ph. V. R. Van Wyck,	21 Duane st.
3d	"	Chas. H. Murray,	49 East 21st st.
4th	"	John Collins,	135 Henry st.
5th	"	Daniel Mooney	42 Dominic st.
6th	"	Adam Gernand,	82 Sheriff st.
7th	"	Lucas L. Van Allen,	51 West 9th st
8th	"	Gustav A. Schurnann,	185 Forsyth st.
9th	"	William H. Corsa,	192 Leroy st.
10th	"	Henry H. Haight,	24 1st ave.
11th	"	John C. O'Connor, Jr.,	24 East 33d st.
12th	"	William A. Graham,	259 7th st.
13th	"	Thomas L. Hamilton,	342 West 27th st.
14th	"	Daniel F. Murphy,	303 East 10th st.
15th	"	Robert A. Greacen,	443 West 31st st.
16th	"	John H. Cavanagh,	413 East 19th st
17th	"	Eben Demarest,	448 West 50th st.
18th	"	Joseph P. Jardine,	221 East 39th st.
19th	"	Charles F. Bruder,	138 West 67th st.
20th	"	Solon B. Smith,	232 East 50th st.
21st	"	John Proctor Clarke,	115 East 82d st.
22d	"	Alfred G. Nason,	14 East 61st st.
23d	"	Donald McLean,	186 Lenox ave.
23d	Ward,	Thomas J. Rush,	700 East 134th st.
24th	"	L. S. Van Zandt,	516 Tremont ave.
	Kingsbridge,	Frank D. Wisely,	Kingsbridge,

SECRETARIES OF THE REPUB-
LICAN ORGANIZATIONS.

Archibald Hamilton,	377 Greenwich st.
Francis McGraue,	267 William st.
Charles W. Wagner,	82 Irving pl.
John J. Collins,	135 Henry st.
Geo. H. Brockmeier,	128 Varick st.
John W. Hunt,	29 Columbia st.
Fred'k A. Shields,	50 Clinton pl.
Samuel A. Roberts,	139 Stanton st.
William A. Gedney,	193 West 10th st.
Joseph Schneider,	80 St. Mark's pl.
James W. Auten,	131 West 34th st.
Chas. M. Jeroloman,	30 Ave. D.
William Halpin,	422 West 18th st.
William F. Daly,	200 1st ave.
Samuel Williams,	526 8th ave.
James Daly,	237 East 25th st.
Wm. J. Matthews,	670 9th ave.
Robert Todd,	75 Lex. ave.
P. H. Duin,	1289 Amsterdam ave.
William H. Hurley,	211 East 53d st.
Alex. T. Mason,	135 East 57th st.
Albert Nielson,	1650 Ave. B.
Thos. W. Robertson,	79 East 123d st.
William G. Davis,	668 East 139th st.
R. F. McCormack,	1062 Woodruff ave
William H. Piper,	Kingsbridge,

CHAIRMEN OF THE DISTRICT
COMMITTEES.

John A. Moran,	112 South st.
Martin Kavanagh	27 Oliver st.
James W. Hawes,	140 Nassau st.
John Mullen,	116 Henry st.
John C. Dodd,	28 Charlton st.
Adam Gernand,	62 Sheriff st.
John D. Lawson,	11 5th ave.
Frank J. Martin,	185 Forsyth st.
Edward M. Morgan,	9 Van Nest pl.
Henry C. Botty,	59 East 3d st.
George B. Morris,	144 Madison ave
David W. Kohn,	748 5th st.
James King Duffy,	332 West 18th st.
James P. Hart,	200 1st ave.
Wm. M. Montgomery,	40th st. & N. River
William Henkel.	248 Ave. A.
Chas. A. Flammer,	245 West 44th st.
James V. Logue,	310 East 37th st.
Charles F. Bruder,	138 West 67th st.
Michael Goode,	145 East 57th st.
William A. Copp,	5 East 63d st.
Alfred G. Nason,	214 East 61st st.
Henry Grasse,	134 East 127th st.
Cor. A. Bunner, Jr.,	337 Alexander ave
Charles Dunlop,	2343 Morris ave.
John Seeler	Kingsbrdges.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONS.

MONTHLY MEETINGS.			HEADQUARTERS.	
1st	A. D.	First Tuesday,	8 o'clock P.M.	No. 22 North Moore st
2d	"	Second Tuesday,	"	466 Pearl st.
3d	"	Fourth Tuesday,	"	135 8th st.
4th	"	Third Thursday,	"	187 East Broadway.
5th	"	Second Tuesday,	"	123 West Houston st
6th	"	Second Thursday,	"	449 Grand st.
7th	"	First Monday,	"	56 Clinton pl.
8th	"	Second Wednesday,	"	63 Ludlow st.
9th	"	First Monday,	"	1 Abingdon sq.
10th	"	Second Thursday,	"	{ 40 2d ave. Organization meetings held at 28 & 30 Ave A. }
11th	"	Fourth Tuesday,	"	107 West 34th st
12th	"	Fourth Thursday,	"	291 East 4th st.
13th	"	Third Tuesday,	"	269 8th ave.
14th	"	Second Tuesday,	"	352 East 12th st
15th	"	Third Wednesday,	"	449 8th ave.
15th	"	First Monday,	"	427 2d ave.
17th	"	Fourth Friday,	"	341 West 47th st.
18th	"	Second Friday,	"	215 East 34th st.
19th	"	First Thursday,	"	{ Southeast cor. of Boulevard & West 67th st. }
20th	"	Second Friday,	"	No. 154 East 54th st.
21st	"	First Monday,	"	105 East 59th st.
22d	"	Fourth Thursday,	"	1228 3d ave.
23d	"	Second Tuesday,	"	2250 3d ave.
23d Ward,	"	Fourth Thursday,	"	585 Courtlandt ave.
24th	"	Fourth Monday,	"	176th st. and Vanderbilt ave.
Kingsbridge,	"	Second Monday,	"	Republican Hall, Kingsbridge.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Republican County Committee of the City and County of New York is composed of 714 delegates, apportioned as follows:

1st Assembly Dist. 13	9th Assembly Dist. 31	17th Assembly Dist. 42
2d " " 14	10th " " 29	18th " " 21
3d " " 17	11th " " 25	19th " " 61
4th " " 18	12th " " 22	20th " " 25
5th " " 17	13th " " 34	21st " " 32
6th " " 22	14th " " 17	22d " " 52
7th " " 34	15th " " 32	23d Ward 70
8th " " 34	16th " " 19	24th " 8
Kingsbridge	2	Total, 714

DELEGATES

1ST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

John H. Grimes, 8 Caroline st.
John A. Moran, 112 South st.
Henry Osborn, 119 Washington st.
James Thompson, 146 West Broadway.
Peter Ewald, 67 Cortlandt st.
Peter Reiley, 1 West st.
Jas. V. Byrnes, 32 Laight st.
Samuel A. Brown, 18 Fulton st.
Wm. Lane, 146 West st.
Archibald Hamilton, 377 Greenwich st.
Hugo Petzold, 143 Franklin st.
Edward Walsh, 57 Dey st.
Michael Ryan, 100 West st.

2D ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Denis Shea, 33 Vandewater st
Wm. M. Doyle, 202 William st
Martin Kavanagh, 27 Oliver st.

Wm. H. Kilboy, 372 Water st.
Frederick Wimmer, Jr., 46 Rose st.
James R. Hyland, 466 Pearl st.
Stephen F. Deedy, 409 Pearl st.
Philip V. R. Van Wyck, 21 Duane st.
Thomas Stack, 163 Leonard st.
Thomas F. Harrington, 65 Cherry st.
Owen O'Connell, 14 Franklin st.
Patrick Elliff, 21 Duane st.
Francis McCrane, 267 William st.
Daniel Isola, 81 Baxter st.

3D ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Charles H. Murray, 49 East 21st st.
Nicholas Fish, 53 Irving pl.
Thomas F. Geary, 139 Mulberry st.
James W. Hawes, 140 Nassau st.
Howell C. Rees, 376 Bowery.
George W. Wagner, 82 Irving pl.
Edward T. Bartlett, 20 Union sq.
Hiram Merritt, 88 East 10th st.

3D ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—*Con.*

James Brangan, 404 Broome st.
 Peter Tighe, 253 Mulberry st.
 Michael Weldon, 162 Hester st.
 Wm. C. Church, 51 Irving pl.
 Angelo Gallo, 375 Broome st.
 Joseph W. Jarvis, 212 Elm st.
 William Hartfield, 294 Bowery,
 William H. Rockwood, 2 Union sq.
 James J. Madden, 55 Spring st.

4TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

John Collins, 135 Henry st.
 John Mullin, 116 Henry st.
 Patrick J. O'Brien, 204 Clinton st.
 Martin N. O'Donnell, Madison st.
 William H. Townley, 277 Henry st.
 Charles S. Thrope, 118 Madison st.
 Alonzo Berry, 30 Montgomery st.
 Michael Hines, 347 Madison st.
 Frank Morrison, 228 Madison st.
 Cyrus Allen, 7 Montgomery st.
 Thomas J. Gilroy, 98 Madison st.
 John F. McCarthy, 257 Monroe st.
 Isaac Lightenberg, 200 Henry st.
 Sol. Isaacs, 31 Pike st.
 Patrick J. Haybyrne, 124 Monroe st.
 George W. Kram, M. D., 310 East Broadway.
 James J. Hale, 616 Water st.
 Philip Cummings, 330 Henry st.

5TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Stephen B. French, 47 Broad st.
 John C. Dodd, 28 Charlton st.
 Audley J. Mooney, 42 Dominick st.
 Charles L. Brockmeier, 126 Varick st.
 Fred'k D. Mahoney, 214 Spring st.
 Chas. P. Bible, 5 King st.
 Josepa E. Muhling, 101 South 2th ave.
 Edward C. Chamberlain, Sr., 7 Watt st.
 John Von Gerichten, 58 King st.
 Peter Bacigalupo, 33 Charlton st.
 Arthur Phillipy, 87 Charlton st.
 Edward R. Shear, 30 King st.
 Jas. T. Snedeker, 555 Broome st.
 Patrick Lawless, 23 Grand st.
 Edward T. Matthews, 25 Clark st.
 John Lafond, 251 Spring st.
 Louis Walz, 7 Vandam st.

6TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

John Simpson, 37 Attorney st.
 Charles Wainman, 267 Delancey st.
 John Seaver Page, (Devoe & Co.),
 Fulton & William sts.
 A. Baillie, 80 Lewis st.
 William Wainman, 64 Columbia st.
 Thomas J. Hogan, 92 Broome st.
 Theo. Brodhead, 19 Attorney st.
 C. Bauerman, 98 Columbia st.
 Abe Seide, 191 Broome st.
 Moses Lehrberger, 6 Willett st.
 Geo. Hommer, 247 Rivington st.
 Robert Kelley, 154 Delancey st.
 John Stebling, 13 Willett st.
 Thomas Kane, 36 Columbia st.
 C. Friend, 57 Mangin st.
 C. Megronigle, 58 Broome st.
 John J. Clark, 46 Broome st.

6TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—*Con.*

C. Price, 2 Broome st.
 P. O'Shoughnessy, 17 Suffolk st.
 John P. Phelan, 12 Columbia st.
 John J. Baker, 10 Willett st.
 Joseph Schulum, Jr., 95 Attorney st

7TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

John D. Lawson, 11 Fifth av.
 Bankson T. Morgan, 38 West Washington sq.
 Alfred R. Conkling, 27 East 10th st.
 Lisenpard Stewart, 6 Fifth ave.
 Fred'k W. Whitridge, 12 West 10th st
 Dudley J. Gautier, 32 5th ave.
 James M. Varnum, 34 West 15th st.
 J. Henry Work, 77 Clinton pl.
 Samuel B. Hamburger, Grand Central Hotel.
 Henry C. Piercey, 55 Washington sq.
 Alexander McClelland, 6th ave & 11th st.
 C. Volney King, 20 Fifth ave.
 Alexander H. Reid, 117 West 15th st.
 S. H. Winterbottom, Metropolitan Van Co.
 Clarence A. Sears, 124 West 12th st.
 Henry A. Mathews, University B'd.
 Thomas Coakly, 24 Jane st.
 Ed. W. Zimmerman, 19 West 4th st.
 James Collins, 281 West 12th st.
 John B. Martin, University pl. & 9th st
 Hanson C. Gibson, 17 West 11th st.
 Theodore W. Dwight, 11 Fifth ave,
 J. M. Mitchell, 60 West 9th st.
 John McKeever, 260 West 12th st.
 Washington Parker, 19 Gay st.
 William Morgan, 68 Washington pl.
 Edmund R. Gibbons, 245 West 4th st.
 Ernest Pauley, 201 Wooster st.
 Morris A. Eiseman, 28 6th ave,
 Edward Barget, 247 West 13th st.
 James B. Walker, 2 Minetta st.
 John A. Dowley, 239 West 13th st.
 Thomas Gooderson, 97 Clinton pl.
 Gustav Handle, 3 Great Jones st.
 8TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
 Gustav A. Schurmann, 185 Forsyth st.
 John H. O'Connor, 75 Forsyth st.
 Phillip N. Freytag, 282 Broome st.
 Abraham Adler, 19 Orchard st.
 Louis Muhlhauser, 106 Hester st.
 Samuel A. Roberts, 139 Stanton st.
 John McConaughy, Jr., 101 Orchard st.
 John F. Twomey, 185 Forsyth st.
 John E. Hall, Sr., 156 Norfolk st.
 Arnold Diamond, 9 Orchard st.
 James A. Cameron, 139 Stanton st.
 George Eswein, 282 Broome st.
 Meyer Meyer, 162 Allen st.
 Otto Mattern, 186 Forsyth st.
 Frank J. Martin, 185 Forsyth st.
 Theodore Mitchel, 91 Rivington st.
 Albert Falk, 24 Forsyth st.
 Wm. Lattimer, 180 Forsyth st.
 Jacob Marks, 118 Forsyth st.
 John O'Keefe, 185 Forsyth st,
 Joseph Bonaparth, 77 Ludlow st,

8TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—*Con.*

H. W. Bultman, 157 Orchard st.
Edward Hoffman, 121 Essex st.
Fred. W. Hotz, 124 Allen st.
Chas. Sullivan, 119 Orchard st.
Chas. S. Adler, 19 Orchard st.
Gustav Dahlgren, 179 Forsyth st.
John V. Vollers, 153 Orchard st.
Theo. F. Ruhle, 168 Allen st.
Sam'l. Strassberger, 72 Orchard st.
Albert K. Morgan, 108 Chrystie st.
Morton Britton, 106 Orchard st.
August Geisler, 104 Rivington st.
John Hettinger, 156 Suffolk st.

9TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

George B. Deane, 277 West 11th st.
John W. Jacobus, 74 Perry st.
William H. Gedney, 67 Horatio st.
Jeremiah Pangburn, 76 Perry st.
William H. Corsa, 102 Leroy st.
Eugene Ward, 6 Leroy st.
G. M. Clark, 274 West 11th st.
Jos. T. Hackett, 374 W. 11th st.
E. M. Morgan, 86 Bank st.
E. J. Tinsdale, 67 Bank st.
J. J. Brown, 111 Perry st.
Henry P. William, 246 West 4th st.
Walter Logan, 222 West 10th st.
W. F. Grell, 67 8th ave.
Arthur Ware, 86 Bank st.
Chas. B. Reade, 1 Abingdon sq.
Johnson S. Cary, 14 Barrow st.
David J. Christie, 5 St. Luke's pl.
George Gramberg, 285 Bleecker st.
A. F. Lawson, 501 Hudson st.
H. H. Ford, 1 Abington sq.
Chas. E. Hobby, 19 Abington sq.
Jessie Newman, 450 West 14th st.
William T. Breckell, 291 West 12th st.
Nathaniel Appleton, 273 West 11th st.
John P. Rockefeller, 10 Perry st.
S. W. Thompson, 352 West 14th st.
Chas. A. Benedict, 97 Barrow st.
E. P. Fritz, 11th st. cor. Greenwich.
James A. Van da Linda, 318 W 11th st.
James Quackenbush, 52 Barrow st.

10TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Jacob M. Patterson, 152 Stanton st.
Ferdinand Eidman, 80 7th st.
Henry C. Botty, 59 East 3d st.
Ferdinand Dreyer, 38 2d ave.
Rudolph Rubens, 121 2d ave.
C. Otto Baese, 93 2d ave.
Jacob Hunsicker, 40 2d ave.
Ferdinand Ehrhart, 28 St. Mark's pl.
Jacob May, 68 1st ave.
Gottfried Seip, 118 2d st.
Frank Gassman, 332 6th st.
Frederick L. Marshall, 138 2d st.
Chas. Schmidt, 162 East 3d st.
Chas. Weiffenbach, Jr., 322 6th st.
William E. Kurz, 173 Essex st.
Jacob Roth, 238 5th st.
Lewis Romer, 98 Stanton st.
Adam Dersch, Jr., 405 6th st.
Samuel Hettinger, Jr., 21 Clinton st.
William Rothman, 40 2d ave.
John J. Carney, 128 7th st.

10TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—*Con.*

Paul Schaeffler, 166 2d st.
Chas. Steinmuller, 102 1st ave.
Jeremiah J. Sullivan, 77 2d st.
Frederick Schlueter, 141 East 4th st.
Max Trautfeld, 171 2d st.
Alfred Walker, 62 1st ave.
William Kurz, 120 1st st.
Jacob Kaiser, 527 6th st.

11TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

S. V. R. Cruger, 112 East 35th st.
Chas. A. Peabody, Jr., 13 Park ave.
Jacob H. Simms, 104 West 28th st.
Eugene D. Hawkins, 5 West 34th st.
John S. Smith, 39 West 32d st.
Horace Russell, 47 Park ave.
Daniel G. Rollins, 80 Madison ave.
P. H. Murphy, 10 East 32d st.
Thomas H. Brown, 133 West 26th st.
W. H. Johnson, 39 West 26th st.
J. B. Townsend, 108 East 29th st.
Ralph Mayers, 675 6th ave.
Caleb A. Simms, 127 West 27th st.
Martin Mauer, 666 6th ave.
W. F. Hagerty, 639 6th ave.
Howard Carroll, 9 West 38th st.
R. H. Hucless, 420 West 26th st.
H. J. Ruffner, 152 West 31st st.
William Donovan, 455 7th ave.
Sherman Williams, 60 West 38th st.
Job. E. Hedges, 39 West 26th st.
E. S. Flow, 29 West 27th st.
B. J. Levy, 64 West 39th st.
William N. Hoag, 55 West 39th st.
Nathaniel A. Prentiss, 131 E. 26th st.

12TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

George Hilliard, 741 5th st.
William H. Huber, 72 Ave. D.
John Reinhardt, 642 East 6th st.
William J. Kent, 324 East 4th st.
Edward Platow, 9 Ave. D.
August Braun, 196 7th st.
Charles Kohn, 748 5th st.
Francis Snyder, 811 5th st.
Edward Wertheimer, 24 Ave. D.
Isaiah Kahn, 110 Ave. C.
William Heim, 358 8th st.
Robert Smith, 743 5th st.
Henry Rousby, 63 Ave. D.
Jacob Burkhardt, 718 5th st.
William Harris, 252 7th st.
Andrew Dorn, Jr., 236 7th st.
Max Altman, 303 East 3d st.
John E. Smith, 363 8th st.
David Cahn, 96 Ave. C.
Samuel Steinhardt, 350 E. Houston st.
Willard H. Bradley, 137 Ave. C.
John Greenhagan, 176 Lewis st.

13TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Henry C. Backus, 489 West 22d st.
John P. Windolph, 280 West 25th.
John L. Hamilton, 346 West 27th st.
John Quinn, 207 West 20th st.
Henry Gleason, 222 West 23d st.
Henry Ulm, 252 7th ave.
Henry Hirsch, 228 8th ave.
Geo. W. Kuper, 435 West 21st st.

13TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—*Con.*

Henry E. Lindsay, 247 West 25th st.
 Chas. B. Hawkes, 259 West 23d st.
 Matthias Seuvart, 254 7th av.
 M. D. McMonegal, 345 West 18th st.
 Albert E. Wood, 218 Fulton st.
 Chas. Spring, 144 West 25th st.
 Albert Ferguson, 320 West 27th st.
 Joseph P. Ryan, 341 West 16th st.
 Wm. P. Walton, 263 West 25th st.
 Dr. Theo. K. Tuthill, 319 West 18th st.
 Henry W. Gibson, 308 West 21st st.
 John Glass, Jr., 426 West 23d st.
 John A. Grow, 231 West 22d st.
 John Blackwood, 339 West 28th st.
 Samuel Stewart, 227 West 16th st.
 Paul Livingston, 361 West 21st st.
 Edgar B. Sutton, 354 West 21st st.
 Jas. J. Duffy, 438 West 20th st.
 Constant J. Sperco, 237 West 26th st.
 P. H. Scott, 424 West 18th st.
 Judson N. Smith, 332 West 18th st.
 John H. McGeary, 350 West 22d st.
 James W. Brink, 248 West 38th st.
 Wm. H. Reed, 204 9th ave.
 Edward Hauff, 148 8th ave.
 C. Keller, 80 9th ave.

14TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

John R. Nugent, 322 East 13th st.
 James F. Pagnan, 532 East 14th st.
 John O'Neill, 302 East 11th st.
 Herman L. Schrader, 439 East 9th st.
 James T. Cosgrove, 551 East 11th st.
 Joseph Mulvey, 521 East 11th st.
 James P. Hart, 213 1st av.
 J. William Reichert, 303 East 10th st.
 Frederick P. Doerr, 615 East 11th st.
 John S. Phillips, 504 East 13th st.
 John J. Bealin, 217 Ave. A.
 William Rickard, 213 East 11th st.
 T. H. Newland, M. D., 305 East 12th st.
 Richard H. Elias, 237 East 12th st.
 Paul Schnitzler, 221 Ave. B.
 Hilliard Britt, 149 Ave. A.
 George Seidler, 139 Ave. A.

15TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Sheridan Shook, Morton House.
 Robert A. Greacen, 443 West 31st st.
 Wm. M. Montgomery, 408 West 30th st.
 Edmond C. Lee, 417 West 33d st.
 John Farrell, 462 West 34th st.
 George D. Turner, 402 West 29th st.
 Joseph F. Beglan, 232 West 30th st.
 Henry G. Leask, 262 West 36th st.
 William R. Bartley, 400 West 30th st.
 Louis Runkel, 270 West 39th st.
 Michael Hastings, 419 West 36th st.
 Herman Jovesnof, 353 West 39th st.
 Edward Burns, 441 7th ave.
 William Lawson, 459 West 34th st.
 James Curnen, 427 West 33d st.
 George J. Munroe, 472 8th ave.
 Gen. Geo. H. Sheridan, St. James Hotel.
 Robert Stackpole, 416 10th ave.
 John Metz, 400 West 34th st.
 William L. Turner, 402 West 29th st.

15TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—*Con.*

J. W. Grady, 253 West 32d st.
 Peter Schwagerl, 255 West 35th st.
 Louis P. Rupp, 462 9th ave.
 George Herman, Jr., 455 8th ave.
 Michael J. Sharp, 433 West 30th st.
 Benjamin F. Fox, 402 West 29th st.
 Thomas J. Radley, 313 West 35th st.
 Wm. M. Montgomery, Jr., 408 West 33d st.
 E. F. Ellison, 441 10th ave.
 James L. Maguire, 364 West 36th st.
 J. E. M. Lordly, M. D., 230 West 38th st.
 John H. Harris, 415 West 30th st.

16TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

William Henkel, 248 Ave. A.
 Richard Lush, 457 2d ave.
 Sherman Evarts, 331 2d ave.
 Henry Bossert, 500 East 18th st.
 James Duffy, 312 Ave. A.
 Michael Hickey, 387 1st ave.
 Michael J. Horan, 352 East 20th st.
 Frank H. Daily, 237 East 25th st.
 John J. Loomam, 346 East 17th st.
 Michael Matthews, 243 East 22d st.
 Terence F. McGowan, 337 East 21st st.
 John McGibney, 321 East 21st st.
 John H. Cavanagh, 413 East 19th st.
 James Smith, 521 East 16th st.
 George Schroeder, 513 East 16th st.
 Achilles Wood, 345 East 16th st.
 John Worthan, 231 Ave. A.
 Martin Brauer, 407 East 15th st.
 Emil Baumeister, 306 East 23d st.

17TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

George W. Wanmaker, 448 W. 50th st.
 David Ketchale, 855 8th ave.
 Simon V. Coile, 301 West 51st st.
 Eben Demarest, 448 West 50th st.
 Abner Hayward, 314 West 47th st.
 Horatio C. Mount, 375 West 48th st.
 Gus. H. Plaintz, 454 West 51st st.
 Robert Miller, 645 8th ave.
 William Corbett, 615 11th ave.
 Frank Menair, 450 West 44th st.
 Alexander Carmichael, 232 W. 48th st.
 William J. Campbell, 422 W. 44th st.
 Joseph Kissick, 504 West 44th st.
 Gustave Scholer, M.D., 311 W. 48th st.
 James W. Perry, 34 Nassau st.
 S. M. Crandell, 712 7th ave.
 H. A. Whitfield, 532 West 17th st.
 James S. Fraser, 859 8th ave.
 James Smiley, 554 West 52d st.
 D. M. Robinson, 353 West 48th st.
 Samuel Ash, 239 West 49th st.
 Wilson Berryman, 421 West 43d st.
 William Crawford, 303 West 51st st.
 Edward Richards, 505 West 49th st.
 Oscar A. Waller, 445 West 44th st.
 Giles Wankmaker, 436 West 51st st.
 Edward E. Gregory, 570 9th ave.
 Charles H. Losee, 358 West 48th st.
 Charles A. Flammer, 245 West 44th st.
 James L. Hand, 401 West 48th st.
 Charles E. Mott, 307 West 47th st.
 Robert Gordon, 305 West 46th st.

17TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—*Con.*

John J. Stevenson, 308 West 45th st.
 Adam Huston, 406 West 52d st.
 William J. Matthews, 670 9th ave.
 F. A. Higgins, 655 9th ave.
 F. B. Blanchard, 239 West 42d st.
 James Jones, 440 West 49th st.
 Julius Reiche, 423 West 47th st.
 Charles T. Jones, 339 West 50th st.
 Geo. Weaver, 340 West 43th st.
 Peter Radley, 324 West 47th st.

18TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Bernard Biglin, 593 Washington st.
 Wm. H. Grogan, Barge Office.
 Hugh Coleman, 233 East 31st st.
 James M. Turner, 8 Downing st.
 Robert Todd, 175 Lexington ave.
 Louis Jacobs, 317 East 27th st.
 Emil Schleyer, 303 East 26th st.
 Arthur B. Conway, 311 East 34th st.
 Thomas F. Colhus, 335 East 33d st.
 William F. McConnell, 336 East 42d st.
 Vernon H. Brown, 4 Bowling Green.
 Thomas Murphy, care of John Gault,
 71 Broadway.
 G. Joseph Ruch, 160 East 26th st.
 Alphonsus L. Smith, 202 East 41st st.
 Patrick Collins, 334 East 35th st.
 James E. McMullan, 206 East 36th st.
 James Tierney, 605 1st ave.
 Thomas Bartley, 444 3d ave.
 James Hamilton, 338 3d ave.
 Philip F. Smith, 525 2d ave.
 Edward R. Healey, 233 East 30th st.

19TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

John Reisenweber, 929 8th ave.
 William H. Bellamy, 101 West 68th st.
 Alexander Martin, 200 West 84th st.
 Charles G. Cronin, 33 Pine st.
 David Mitchell, 137 Broadway.
 John G. Boyd, 46 West 62d st.
 Samuel H. Randall, 130 West 61st st.
 John Carlin, 143d st near 8th ave.
 John G. Peters, 132 West 66th st.
 Moses G. Byers, 215 West 69th st.
 George Marx, 429 West 55th st.
 Dennis F. Burke, 452 West 150th st.
 Michael Kerwin, 452 West 150th st.
 Charles B. Page, 238 West 56th st.
 Christopher J. Coffey, 27 Lawrence st.
 E. B. Demarest, 163 West Boulevard.
 John W. Cook, 259 West 115th st.
 William Halden, 138 West 67th st.
 George C. Conrad, 100th st. & 10th ave.
 Joseph H. Boyd, 82 West 105th st.
 E. A. Dillenbeck, 255 West 55th st.
 Alfred I. Lynch, 115th st. and West
 Boulevard.
 Gus Ohlweiler, 1543 9th ave.
 Dow S. Kittle, 209 West 131st st.
 J. C. Cummings, 138 West 67th st.
 Thomas H. Timmins, 2349 8th ave.
 Louis Frank, 1805 10th ave.
 Philip Jordan, 119 West 64th st.
 John V. Gridley, 355 West 58th st.
 William H. Fairchild, 211 W. 71st st.
 George W. Kenney, 227 West 133d st.
 Benjamin Beyea, 8th ave. and 125th st.

19TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—*Con.*

William V. Ruppert, 225 West 53d st.
 John F. Carmody, 165 West 71st st.
 John Ganzel, 167 9th ave.
 John J. N. Symes, 2542 9th ave.
 James Sheridan, 448 West 53th st.
 Edward Cox, 262 West 125th st.
 J. Edgar Leaycraft, 1544 Broadway.
 Richard K. Owens, 1968 7th ave.
 Chas. F. Hoffman, Jr., 159 W. 73d st.
 Samuel J. Luckings, 1774 10th ave.
 Samuel B. Bowne, 335 West 145th st.
 Anthony Yeoman, 306 West 53d st.
 Geo. F. Gminder, 228 West 124th st.
 Geo. W. Adams, 447 West 55th st.
 David M. Holmes, 229 West 83d st.
 George C. Berthold, 418 West 55th st.
 Frederick Hulberg, 267 West 125th st.
 Joseph Kunzmann, West End Ave. &
 103d st.
 John W. Totten, 107th st. and Central
 Park (West).
 Julius M. Mayer, 254 West 131st st.
 Geo. W. Lattimore, 211 West 60th st.
 Chas. M. Geddes, 2431 8th ave.
 Wm. L. Hamilton, 317 West 138th st.
 Henry Altman, 120 West 63d st.
 Wm. C. Anderson, 415 West 56th st.
 Chas. F. Plumb, 345 West 145th st.
 John J. Humphreys, 855 9th ave.
 Thomas H. Wheelan, 204 West 83d st.
 Frederick Meyer, Jr., 256 W. 144th st.

20TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Michael Goode, 145 East 57th st.
 Solon B. Smith, 232 East 50th st.
 Henry C. Perley, 217 East 48th st.
 Chas. Leitz, 323 East 55th st.
 Chas. Whitlock, 433 Lexington ave.
 Henry Lipsky, 328 East 55th st.
 Herman Kahn, 364 East 50th st.
 Herman Cantor, 210 East 48th st.
 Joseph S. Conway, 222 East 45th st.
 Charles A. Adams, 162 East 46th st.
 Louis E. Rolland, 433 East 51st st.
 William H. Lee, 869 1st ave.
 Morris Baumel, 331 East 51st st.
 William H. Burns, 681 Lexington ave.
 E. B. Ramsdell, M.D., 581 Lexington
 ave.
 John Kivlin, 1063 1st ave.
 James Egan, 751 1st ave.
 Thomas F. Eagan, 429 Lexington ave.
 Roy Geoghegan, 350 East 56th st.
 Smith Hine, 154 East 55th st.
 Schuyler A. White, 154 East 52d st.
 William Atkinson, 154 East 50th st.
 Joseph McEntyre, 211 East 52d st.
 Bernard F. Mullen, Blackwell's Island.
 James W. Brady, 152 East 43d st.

21ST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Elihu Root, 25 East 69th st.
 James A. Blanchard, 3 East 77th st.
 Edward Mitchell, 31 East 50th st.
 William Strauss, 20 East 74th st.
 Floyd Clarkson, 14 East 66th st.
 George R. Cathcart, 11 East 54th st.
 William Brookfield, 516 Madison av.
 Joel W. Mason, 37 West 48th st.

21ST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—*Con.*

R. M. Galloway, 68 East 55th st.
Joseph Pool, 69 East 61st st.
Chauncey M. Depew, 43 East 54th st.
Charles F. Butler, 51 West 46th st.
Charles Healey, 150 West 50th st.
Richard J. Lewis, 73 West 45th st.
Henry A. Barnum, 103 West 44th st.
Elliot F. Shepherd, 2 West 52d st.
James Owens, 575 Madison ave.
Edwin Einstein, Buckingham Hotel.
James Talcott, 7 West 57th st.
Mortimer C. Addoms, 73 East 56th st.
D. Morgan Hildreth, Jr., 13 East 65th st.

Thomas R. Odell, 781 Park ave.
John O. Mott, 67 East 77th st.
Joseph H. Sterling, 5 East 77th st.
William D. Murphy, 40 East 49th st.
Benjamin E. Hall, 499 5th ave.
William H. Arnoux, 710 Madison ave.
Robert J. D. Slater, 67 East 59th st.
Seth M. Milliken, 990 Madison ave.
Samuel Thomas, 17 West 57th st.
William L. Strong, 12 West 57th st.
William McMichael, 33 East 65th st.

22D ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

John H. Gunner, 1051 Lexington ave.
Lawrence J. Dunn, 417 East 61st st.
Henry C. Johnson, 208 East 76th st.
Hamilton Bridge, 490 East 82d st.
William Gaskell, 329 East 65th st.
Ambrose Neal, 309 East 69th st.
C. H. T. Collis, 1039 5th ave.
J. D. Sillsbee, 1457 3d ave.
Jos. T. Moen, 518 East 83d st.
Benjamin Oppenheimer, 164 East 79th st.

John J. Groves, 322 East 86th st.
Alonzo L. Mason, 430 East 80th st.
Jastrow Alexander, 177 East 85th st.
Albert Nielsen, 1650 Ave. B.
Charles Brickwedel, 318 E. 86th st.
Michael Mahon, 1431 2d ave.
Herman W. Thum, 545 East 84th st.
Abraham Kimmelstiel, 509 East 84th st.
E. J. Palmer, M.D., Lexington ave.
near 89th st.

John Donohue, 208 East 70th st.
Thomas Lusk, 345 East 86th st.
Chas. F. Valentine, 443 East 88th st.
Bernard Sheridan, 322 East 82d st.
Adam Mebemer, 178 East 75th st.
Michael Sherry, 523 East 81st st.
Christian Kammerer, 1291 1st ave.
John K. Forde, 330 East 84th st.
James Bull, 1613 2d ave.
Alfred G. Nason, 341 East 59th st.
Chas. Semsey, 312 East 82d st.
Woldemar B. Von Kraft, 80 Beaver st.
Edward W. Kilpatrick, 55 East 86th st.

Joseph Hoffman, 374 East 71st st.
Sol. Oppenheimer, 104 East 79th st.
W. H. Covert, 238 East 86th st.
W. J. O'Dair, 117 East 89th st.
Adolph Pfeiffer, 305 East 74th st.
Robert S. Briggs, 343 East 68th st.

22D ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—*Con.*

David Newmark, 333 East 69th st.
Edmund Thorpe, 477 East 88th st.
A. W. Kline, 524 East 86th st.
John C. Graham, 307 East 86th st.
R. R. Boniface, 306 East 86th st.
Moses De Costa, 430 East 80th st.
Anthony Mossop, 1221 3d ave.
Gustave J. Brunjes, 1049 Park ave
John J. Schlaeffer, 1453 Ave. A.
Benjamin F. Melrose, 246 East 70th st
Frederick Ohmeis, 955 Lexington ave.
Henry Ohlmeyer, 305 East 78th st.
John Tinsley, 1297 1st ave
John Little, 1204 3d ave.

23D ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Frank Raymond, 70 East 120th st.
Henry Grasse, 134 East 127th st.
David Friedsam, 81 West 127th st.
Chas. H. Ludwig, 540 East 120th st
William Johnston, Jr., 125 East 123d st.
John J. Sperry, 23 West 127th st.
Chas. A. Grant, 25 West 123th st.
Henry C. Robinson, 2085 5th ave.
Peter H. McDonald, 314 East 109th st.
Howard Spear, 54 East 133d st.
Chas. H. Wheelock, 233 East 114th st
De Witt C. Ward, 137 East 94th st.
William H. Merritt, 303 East 117th st.
Robert J. Wright, 450 East 118th st.
John A. Vanderbilt, 218 East 117th st.
William C. Reddy, 159 West 132d st
Hiram Becannon, 210 East 126th st.
Percy D. Adams, 315 Lenox ave.
Donald McLean, 186 Lenox ave
George B. Brown, 2006 5th ave.
Rollin Tracy, 170 West 121st st.
Stephen Kent, 246 East 119th st.
John Ellard, 5th ave and 100th st.
William Millner, Ward's Island.
John Carr, 77 West 126th st.
Seward W. Hopkins, 3 West 135th st.
Moritz Silberstein, 180 East 114th st.
Frank E. Purdy, 105 West 129th st.
Samuel Wallace, 117 East 112th st.
Chas. Wall, 201 East 126th st.
Thomas Kilvert, 1931 Madison ave.
John Strachan, 2015 2d ave.
Daniel S. Wilson, 244 East 104th st.
Edward Dubois, 1407 Lexington ave.
Frederick Sigrist, 64 East 104th st.
Alex. P. Ketchum, 32 Mt. Morris ave.
David F. Porter, 143 West 121st st.
Richard L. Sweezy, 62 East 131st st.
Andrew B. Humphrey, 2027 7th ave.
Thos. W. Robertson, 73 East 123d st.
Wm. T. Ashman, 227 East 126th st.
George Lucas, 1985 7th ave.
Robert Hunt, 244 East 117th st.
William G. Irving, 184 East 104th st.
Peter Stieb, 2354 2d ave.
Pierre P. Keller, 2117 5th ave.
Joseph Cottrell, 315 East 119th st.
John W. Love, 154 East 122d st.
Chas. Rhode, 50 West 126th st.
Augustus Stueler, 69 East 121st st.
Thomas McGrann, 111 East 109th st.
Em. Labishiner, 206 East 104th st.
Richard J. Garland, 336 East 120th st.

22D ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—*Con.*

James B. Kilsheimer, 1724 Madison ave.
 William H. Benjamin, 110 East 121st st.
 Allen A. Irvine, 166 West 121st st.
 John E. Burnett, 76 East 113th st.
 Cornelius G. Van Reypen, 159 West 129th st.
 Charles B. Husted, 142 West 129th st.
 Michael Meehan, 327 East 109th st.
 David Wilson, 160 East 122d st.
 Sigmund Kahn, 101 East 111th st.
 David W. Kenny, 405 East 112d st.
 Harvey Walter, 1740 Madison ave.
 William Banham, 156 East 129th st.
 James M. O'Dell, 158 West 128th st.
 George H. Liebig, 2253 8d ave.
 John Reilly, 336 East 110th st.
 Ernest Needham, 150 West 123d st.
 Thomas Harvey, 160 East 111th st.

23D WARD.

William H. Ten Eyck, 172 Alexander ave.
 C. A. Bunner, Jr., 338 Alexander ave.
 Thomas J. Rush, 700 East 134th st.
 John Frick, 605 East 139th st.
 James L. Wells, 267 Alexander ave.
 Stephen A. Bassford, 625 East 140th
 J. Stewart Wilson, 69 West 127th st.
 Theo Hofstatter, 254 Willis ave.
 Henry Braun, 644 East 133d st.
 John Johnston, 139th st. and Brook ave.

23D WARD.—*Con.*

Edward H. Healey, 836 R. R. ave.
 Casper Hartmayer, 6 9 East 149th st.
 Sumpter L. Happy, 150 St. Ann's ave.
 Chas. M. Hammond, 539 East 145d st.
 Edgar Ketchum, Jerome ave and 165th st.
 Peter Daily, Teller pl.
 Julius H. Fox, 875 East 165th st.
 Ernest Hall, 1087 Boston ave.
 Peter Twomley, 639 Walton ave.
 Theo. Weberg, 504 East 146th st.
 Robert H. Schaufelberger, 519 East 161st st.
 D. B. Frisbie, 1340 Fulton ave.
 Fred. Fitzpatrick, 623 East 143d st.

24TH WARD.

J. Thomas Stearns, 3d ave and 146th st.
 Thomas F. Kelaher, 2060 Bathgate ave.
 R. Heber Bedell, 767 East 175th st.
 Charles Heylman, 556 Buckhout st.
 W. Hervey Irwin, 1749 Bathgate ave.
 Caleb M. Hillman, 1774 Washington ave.
 A. Van Nostrand, 367 Tremont ave.
 James M. McConnell, 1551 Washington ave.

KINGSBRIDGE.

Samuel W. Richards, 70 West 23d st.
 Henry D. Boynton, Kingsbridge.

PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE FROM 1871 TO 1891.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Presidents.</i>	<i>Secretaries.</i>
1871	John J. Townsend	George W. Lyon
1872	John J. Townsend	{ John J. O'Brien William Drummond
1873	Hugh Gardner	{ George W. Lyon Douglas Campbell
1874	Hugh Gardner	{ George W. Lyon James R. Davies
1875	Joel W. Mason	{ George W. Lyon William Herring
1876	Jacob M. Patterson, Jr.	{ Willard Bullard Charles H. Duell
1877	Benjamin K. Phelps	{ Willard Bullard Theodorus McLeod
1778	Joseph C. Pinckney	{ Solon B. Smith Samuel G. Burns
1879	Chester A. Arthur	{ Solon B. Smith Samuel G. Burns
1880	Chester A. Arthur	{ Solon B. Smith Samuel G. Burns
1881	Abraham Lent	{ Solon B. Smith Samuel G. Burns
1882	John J. O'Brien	{ Solon B. Smith Samuel G. Burns
1883	John J. O'Brien	{ Solon B. Smith Samuel G. Burns
1884	John J. O'Brien	{ Solon B. Smith Samuel G. Burns
1885	Edward Mitchell	{ Knox McAfee James Jackson
1886	Elihu Root	{ William H. Bellamy J. Thomas Stearns
1887	S. V. R. Cruger	{ William H. Bellamy J. Thomas Stearns
1888	S. V. R. Cruger	{ William H. Bellamy J. Thomas Stearns
1889	S. V. R. Cruger	{ William H. Bellamy J. Thomas Stearns
1890	S. V. R. Cruger	{ William H. Bellamy J. Thomas Stearns
1891	William Brookfield	{ William H. Bellamy J. Thomas Stearns

CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FROM 1871 TO 1891.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Presidents.</i>	<i>Secretaries.</i>
1871	Chester A. Arthur	George W. Lyons
1872	John H. White	{ John J. O'Brien William Drummond
1873	George Bliss, Jr.	George W. Lyon
1874	Jacob M. Patterson, Jr.	George W. Lyon
1875	George Bliss	George W. Lyon
1876	Joel W. Mason	Willard Bullard
1877	Joel W. Mason	{ Willard Bullard Theodorus McLeod
1878	Joel W. Mason	Solon B. Smith
1879	Joel W. Mason	Solon B. Smith
1880	Joel W. Mason	Solon B. Smith
1881	Joel W. Mason	Solon B. Smith
1882	Joel W. Mason	Solon B. Smith
1883	Charles S. Spencer	Solon B. Smith
1884	William H. Townley	Solon B. Smith
1885	Solon B. Smith	Knox McAfee
1886	Solon B. Smith	William H. Bellamy
1887	Solon B. Smith	William H. Bellamy
1888	Solon B. Smith	William H. Bellamy
1889	Solon B. Smith	William H. Bellamy
1890	Jacob M. Patterson	William H. Bellamy
1891	Jacob M. Patterson	William H. Bellamy

VOTE FOR DISTRICT ALDERMEN.—1890.

1. Peter Riley (Rep.).....	559	Henry Pein (Soc. Lab.).....	6
Cornelius Flynn (T.).....	2,638	Jacob Kunzenmann (N.Y.D.).....	2,016
Michael J. Reardon (C. D.).....	1,273	Joseph Sangenauer.....	234
George F. Carr (Pro).....	26	15. W. Montgomery (Rep.C.D.).....	3,564
Michael J. Conners (I. D.).....	57	Frank Rogers (T.).....	4,489
2. T. F. Winn (Rep. & C. D.).....	886	Lewis Diemart (Pro.).....	53
Nicholas T. Brown (T.).....	4,350	Carl Finkenstaldt (S. Lab.).....	222
Robert Morgan (Pro.).....	53	16. Michael J. Horan (Rep.).....	1,051
Dennis F. Coffey (C. L. U.).....	292	William H. Murphy (T.).....	4,388
3. Peter Tighe (Rep.).....	1,42	Andrew J. Flynn (C. D.).....	1,318
Patrick N. Oakley (T.).....	3,216	Aaron Holland (Pro).....	36
Alfred E. Goetz (C. D.).....	721	Chas. Behncke (Soc. Lab.).....	182
Robert Scott (Pro.).....	30	17. Jas. E. Coulter (Rep.&C.D.).....	4,400
4. Michael Hines (Rep.).....	738	Peter J. Dooling (T.).....	5,590
Andrew A. Noonan (T.).....	3,342	Robert J. McAusland (Pro.).....	62
Thomas Shields (C. D.).....	3,129	Carl Stephan (Soc. Lab.).....	255
Elisha Seely (Pro).....	37	18. Hugh Coleman (Rep.).....	1,439
Bryan Reilly (Ind.).....	156	Charles H. Duffy (T.).....	3,920
5. Thos. Dwyer (Rep. & C. D.).....	2,053	Lawrence McMahon (C. D.).....	1,486
Patrick J. Ryder (T.).....	3,044	Richard W. Turner (Pro.).....	42
George W. Hoyt (Pro.).....	23	Wm. F. Gallivan (Soc. Lab.).....	172
6. Wm. Clancy (Rep. & C. D.).....	3,042	Thomas S. Callahan (Ind.).....	313
Philip Kiernan (T.).....	3,624	Thomas J. Sanford.....	40
John Jaeger (Pro).....	43	19. Thos. F. Timmins (Rep.).....	5,401
Aaron Lefkowitz (Soc. Lab.).....	222	Horatio S. Harris (T.).....	7,556
7. George Gregory (Rep.).....	2,062	W. F. Geisel (C.D.&P.M.L.).....	3,306
John Morris (T. & C. D.).....	3,857	James Taylor (Pro).....	168
Aaron R. Lewis (Pro.).....	60	Louis Sinniger (Soc. Lab.).....	196
8. Charles S. Adler (Rep.).....	912	Augusta C. Schwager (P.R.).....	431
Philip B. Benjamin (T.).....	1,763	A. Rutherford (N. Y. D.).....	2,309
John W. Reppenhagan (C.D.).....	868	20. Wm. Atkinson (Rep.).....	1,272
John Glover (Pro).....	23	David J. Roche (T.).....	4,879
John Rose (Soc. Lab.).....	238	James Kiernan (C. D.).....	988
Charles Smith (I. Rep.).....	2,365	Chas. A. Barter (Pro.).....	37
9. Hubert H. Cline (Rep.&C.D.).....	1,849	John Bohm (Soc. Lab.).....	291
Abraham Mead (T.).....	4,354	James G. Coffey.....	414
Robert Blair (Pro.).....	69	21. Benjamin E. Hall (Rep.).....	3,398
Robert F. Kyle (Com.).....	74	R. M. Morgan (T. & C. D.).....	3,555
Thomas C. Knox.....	1,257	Levi Mabie (Pro.).....	46
10. Jacob Roth (Rep.).....	1,612	22. James McGill (Rep.).....	3,659
Henry Fliegenheimer (T.).....	2,890	H. C. Hart (T. & C. D.).....	10,314
Lorenz Zeller (C. D.).....	1,358	Charles Knappman (Pro.).....	101
John H. Nollman (Pro.).....	15	William F. Ehret (Soc. Lab.).....	955
Henry Schmidt (Soc. Lab.).....	484	Daniel G. McGowan (I. D.).....	388
Joseph Martin (I. D.).....	1,825	23. James B. Kilsheimer (Rep.).....	5,349
11. George B. Morris (Rep.).....	2,356	Samuel H. Bailey (T.).....	9,676
Chas. Gardner (T. & C. D.).....	2,119	Thomas P. Kennedy (C. D.).....	3,848
D. Wesley Lamon (Pro.).....	30	Daniel W. Whited (Pro.).....	137
12. Thomas M. Dwyer (Rep.).....	1,575	Albert Falke (Soc. Lab.).....	522
Thomas W. Bushnell (Pro.).....	30	Timothy O'Herlihy.....	53
Adolph Jablinowski (S. L.).....	310	23d Ward—C. M. Hammond (R.).....	3,104
William Tait (T. & C. D.).....	4,226	August Moebus (T.).....	4,152
13. George F. Satterley (Rep.).....	1,194	William H. Davis (C. D.).....	1,058
Isaac H. Terrell (T.).....	3,473	John P. Wallace (Pro.).....	77
William H. Reed (C. D.).....	811	Ernest Miller (Soc. Lab.).....	187
Theodore Rogers (Pro.).....	51	24th Ward—B. Van Tassel (R.).....	972
William Wade (I. D.).....	2,297	Thomas M. Lynch (T.).....	2,020
14. Wm. F. Daly (Rep. & C. D.).....	1,455	John E. Kerby (C. D.).....	434
Bernard Curry (T.).....	1,872	John Hood (Pro.).....	20
James T. Keyes (Pro.).....	32	John P. Wallace.....	1

VOTE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

FOR GOVERNOR.

1888.

1885.

Assembly District	Warner Miller.	David B. Hill.	W. Martin Jones.	Edward J. Hall.	Whole Vote.	Hill.	Lavenport.	Scattering.*	Total or Whole Vote.
1st..	1,531	5,418	26	5	6,981	4,447	1,439	41	5,987
2nd..	1,388	6,126	16	6	7,549	6,141	1,225	29	7,395
3rd..	2,344	5,503	49	8	7,897	6,141	1,225	68	8,878
4th..	2,003	7,826	20	10	9,876	6,912	2,086	31	8,878
5th..	2,195	5,223	29	9	7,471	4,759	1,935	50	6,745
6th..	2,648	6,722	21	41	9,450	5,606	2,148	55	7,809
7th..	5,460	4,548	79	15	10,156	3,173	4,359	143	7,675
8th..	4,378	4,714	5	161	9,263	3,311	4,159	27	7,497
9th..	4,358	6,177	61	1	10,630	4,704	3,803	159	8,666
10th..	3,673	6,805	17	341	10,848	4,143	4,052	46	8,241
11th..	44,55	2,922	52	3	7,436	1,944	3,515	80	5,539
12th..	2,584	6,107	19	110	8,833	5,070	2,381	25	7,476
13th..	5,017	5,057	65	50	10,212	3,799	4,358	109	8,266
14th..	2,080	5,062	55	166	7,368	4,258	1,745	46	6,049
15th..	4,179	7,945	74	119	12,335	6,077	3,044	70	9,189
16th..	2,422	6,505	36	132	9,114	5,453	1,937	48	7,438
17th..	5,826	5,495	38	144	14,504	6,107	4,411	104	10,622
18th..	2,755	7,507	39	75	10,477	6,363	1,866	60	8,289
19th..	9,113	11,605	139	71	20,951	6,352	3,993	110	10,455
20th..	7,469	7,469	39	164	10,917	5,206	2,848	45	8,099
21st..	5,888	4,456	89	6	10,525	2,891	4,462	122	4,375
22d..	6,803	14,400	83	551	21,892	8,403	6,391	208	12,991
23d..	10,183	14,145	91	212	24,647	8,328	4,391	208	14,927
24th..	4,843	7,694	113	149	12,802	5,384	3,341	148	8,873
Total	99,352	168,544	1,227	2,549	272,000	123,603	75,364	1,958	200,925

* Geo. O. Jones, Defective Blank.

*Scattering and defective, 315.

FOR LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

1888.

1885.

Stephen Van Rensselaer	Edward F. Jones	George T. Powell.	John H. Blakeney.	Christian Parberg.	Whole Vote.	Jones.	Carr.	Demarest, Pro.	Gage.	Whole Vote.
1,694	5,437	32	40	...	7,205	4,350	1,616	29	7	6,019
1,417	6,114	21	60	9	7,634	5,966	1,358	23	3	7,361
2,297	5,482	45	82	7	7,913	4,635	2,184	28	10	6,897
1,902	7,800	22	76	17	9,873	6,752	1,553	31	2	8,365
2,119	5,221	26	73	11	7,468	4,583	2,094	20	10	6,739
2,571	6,724	14	87	42	9,450	5,572	2,168	46	4	7,804
5,298	4,653	11	57	14	10,118	3,145	4,330	91	21	7,650
4,496	4,689	7	53	155	9,414	3,297	4,172	15	1	7,500
4,291	6,205	56	18	...	10,647	4,687	3,823	144	9	8,752
3,685	8,827	19	73	110	10,949	4,142	4,034	30	7	8,241
4,273	3,132	44	16	2	7,467	1,992	3,443	41	6	5,538
2,505	6,081	23	109	109	8,838	5,06	2,388	16	1	7,475
4,914	5,229	53	72	49	10,329	3,750	4,320	90	7	8,241
1,968	5,050	32	146	179	7,368	4,210	1,773	27	...	6,033
4,031	7,959	42	130	162	12,340	5,971	3,121	45	2	9,184
2,212	6,521	35	162	107	9,077	5,321	2,045	29	4	7,436
5,625	8,506	57	205	155	14,530	5,876	4,567	75	5	10,599
8,831	11,705	93	235	72	10,463	6,191	2,005	28	3	8,272
3,142	7,455	34	117	49	20,829	6,005	4,276	82	2	10,441
5,585	4,606	84	126	136	10,807	5,047	2,978	23	12	8,093
6,505	14,406	83	295	513	21,843	8,123	4,633	80	4	7,474
9,900	14,386	114	150	201	24,774	8,270	6,353	89	12	12,938
4,748	7,727	102	86	156	12,824	5,366	3,305	129	6	8,831
169,553	1,162	2,525	2,432	272,617	121,232	76,916	1,372	160	...	200,871

VOTE OF NEW YORK CITY—1890.

Assembly District.	MAYOR.			COMPTROLLER.			SHERIFF.					COUNTY CLERK.								
	Francis M. Scott.	Hugh J. Grant.	William Den- nings Demarest.	August Delabar.	James Redpath.	Theodore W. Myers.	William T. Vardwell.	August Wald- inger.	George K. Lloyd.	William H. Corsa.	John J. Gorman.	John McMullen.	Ernest Bohm.	Hugh Greenan.	Gabriel Marks.	William H. Bellamy.	Leonard A. Giegertich.	Jeremiah T. Brooks.	Charles F. Willson.	James Hurley.
1.....	1,653	3,320	14	20	10	4,968	22	23	10	1,758	2,836	20	22	11	346	1,636	3,328	20	24	9
2.....	1,246	4,528	23	24	22	5,557	55	23	53	1,274	4,054	17	27	31	398	1,086	4,581	17	26	33
3.....	2,638	3,577	26	24	15	5,497	31	28	23	2,108	3,180	26	29	17	282	1,984	3,647	26	28	17
4.....	2,558	5,243	20	112	27	7,714	39	118	38	2,510	4,610	33	119	33	577	2,414	5,343	32	116	26
5.....	1,985	3,317	24	65	40	5,279	27	65	40	2,122	2,769	26	63	36	369	1,965	3,316	26	61	37
6.....	2,980	3,865	27	204	14	6,706	29	203	19	3,024	3,562	29	203	18	297	2,811	4,129	33	201	15
7.....	4,123	3,119	49	35	14	7,028	69	44	16	4,230	2,706	52	43	15	264	4,050	3,174	33	201	15
8.....	2,227	3,696	14	270	4	5,895	19	286	5	2,202	3,399	13	286	5	290	2,022	3,888	13	281	6
9.....	3,471	4,312	60	45	64	7,697	77	42	67	3,980	3,617	54	43	57	323	3,373	4,404	65	50	79
10.....	3,707	4,400	18	460	31	7,986	19	527	25	3,655	3,876	14	516	21	500	3,240	4,808	16	504	23
11.....	3,427	1,737	26	17	11	5,181	33	16	14	3,473	1,550	27	15	11	191	3,386	1,837	28	18	12
12.....	3,381	3,042	35	278	34	6,296	32	208	31	3,310	2,634	21	270	73	384	2,848	3,605	21	302	28
13.....	4,111	3,981	38	45	19	7,948	82	36	16	4,292	3,318	52	41	25	300	4,013	3,904	52	53	15
14.....	2,269	3,233	23	259	19	5,484	41	258	24	2,320	2,829	24	267	22	328	2,014	3,488	24	264	22
15.....	3,806	5,074	44	208	37	8,833	60	221	42	4,019	4,340	48	211	36	420	3,744	5,119	43	219	35
16.....	2,695	4,391	23	196	28	7,049	32	211	34	2,725	3,635	26	205	26	421	2,436	4,644	28	191	26
17.....	4,560	6,274	55	255	41	10,527	61	246	40	4,793	5,431	61	276	43	411	4,485	6,347	55	259	40
18.....	3,051	4,989	36	135	39	8,004	38	137	49	3,099	4,543	34	142	32	330	2,954	5,162	34	138	40
19.....	9,508	9,694	136	186	35	18,694	137	193	49	9,703	8,403	148	199	48	897	9,394	9,746	142	206	44
20.....	2,943	5,081	25	262	23	7,988	48	285	29	2,884	4,618	21	275	30	395	2,634	5,413	24	266	23
21.....	5,103	2,855	31	12	14	7,879	50	13	19	4,964	2,747	34	12	13	214	4,909	5,048	29	12	15
22.....	7,146	9,632	61	864	44	16,660	70	928	51	7,075	8,579	59	953	43	942	6,556	10,141	65	947	43
23.....	9,671	10,676	101	393	66	20,076	105	434	92	9,684	9,391	103	415	61	1,111	9,212	11,099	105	425	64
24.....	5,703	6,525	95	231	23	12,065	102	255	22	5,795	5,804	14	228	19	531	5,439	6,767	105	240	21
Total	93,382	116,551	1,004	4,604	684	207,011	1,298	4,890	808	94,990	102,631	1,046	4,860	728	10,421	87,651	120,978	1,059	4,876	638

Assembly District.	REGISTER.			JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.			JUDGE OF THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.		
	William H. Bellamy.	Frank T. Fitzgerald.	George C. Needham.	Thomas Allison.	Henry Beselhoff, Jr.	Nelson Zabriskie.	James Fitzgerald.	Henry A. Gildersleeve.	Andrew J. Rogers.
1st.....	1,993	3,617	13	2,362	3,214	12	2,688	2,878	14
2d.....	1,812	4,244	5	1,823	4,224	5	2,234	3,797	5
3d.....	3,146	2,546	26	3,129	2,560	27	3,343	2,344	28
4th.....	26,92	5,264	13	2,742	5,206	11	4,243	3,715	12
5th.....	2,074	3,784	27	2,078	3,745	25	2,264	3,522	23
6th.....	4,075	3,393	15	3,976	3,511	15	4,143	3,343	12
7th.....	3,871	2,579	60	3,753	2,767	58	3,562	2,830	58
8th.....	2,000	4,440	6	1,972	4,512	6	2,154	4,292	6
9th.....	3,298	3,956	53	3,339	3,664	58	3,789	3,805	55
10th.....	3,929	4,235	10	3,665	4,528	10	3,752	4,389	9
11th.....	2,933	1,408	29	2,876	1,477	33	2,762	1,606	30
12th.....	4,139	2,783	9	4,069	2,892	6	4,123	2,885	5
13th.....	4,167	3,002	45	4,130	3,052	36	4,328	2,831	37
14th.....	2,470	3,259	22	2,267	3,460	21	2,650	3,073	22
15th.....	3,794	4,639	33	3,811	4,623	32	4,522	3,903	34
16th.....	2,706	4,269	43	2,750	4,246	29	3,363	3,650	28
17th.....	4,834	5,019	40	4,854	5,041	36	5,586	4,304	34
18th.....	3,345	4,784	24	3,387	4,719	26	3,729	4,264	28
19th.....	7,526	7,462	76	7,474	7,657	75	7,855	7,181	80
20th.....	2,698	4,975	21	2,728	4,926	18	3,371	4,284	16
21st.....	3,902	2,315	42	3,938	2,294	36	3,566	2,633	40
22d.....	6,438	8,476	56	6,372	8,640	33	7,317	7,596	35
23d.....	8,804	9,450	61	8,888	9,368	50	9,341	8,803	50
24th.....	4,430	5,919	82	4,289	5,947	84	4,244	5,926	86
Total.....	91,076	105,818	791	90,672	106,273	742	98,929	97,855	747

VOTE OF NEW YORK CITY—1890.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.	DISTRICT ATTORNEY.				CORONER.	PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.										
	John W. Goff.	De Lancy Nicoll.	Charles E. Manierre.	Ed. J. Thimme.		Aug. A. Levey.	Maximilian G. Raabe.	Michael J. B. Messmer.	Geo. G. Needham, M. D.	George C. Stebeling.	Edw. R. Foots, Jr., M. D.	Jas. W. Hawes.	John H. V. Arnold.	France M. Hammond.	James A. Postwick.	Robt. Hamilton.
1st.....	1,981	2,921	20	18	11	1,631	3,320	22	18	11	1,657	3,310	22	19	11	715
2d.....	1,374	4,293	18	25	28	1,071	4,573	38	27	35	1,107	4,527	36	36	32	4,926
3d.....	2,254	3,356	28	27	18	1,948	2,682	26	30	17	2,001	3,624	34	28	9	
4th.....	3,741	4,002	40	95	23	2,326	5,438	37	111	30	2,447	5,293	43	109	18	
5th.....	2,263	3,014	25	59	35	1,956	3,340	27	64	38	1,962	3,327	28	63	37	
6th.....	3,188	3,809	32	201	15	2,880	4,043	52	170	13	2,969	3,937	27	204	18	
7th.....	4,120	3,103	56	39	14	4,010	3,218	55	43	17	4,015	3,206	63	46	16	
8th.....	2,821	3,086	13	287	5	2,064	3,928	16	283	4	3,123	2,788	15	277	6	
9th.....	3,676	4,085	63	41	63	3,346	4,426	67	46	67	3,386	4,365	78	54	59	
10th.....	3,590	4,473	16	501	24	3,245	4,811	27	512	22	3,491	4,557	18	458	35	
11th.....	3,381	1,833	30	15	14	3,351	1,866	33	17	14	3,372	1,853	28	17	13	
12th.....	3,347	3,048	20	289	24	3,091	3,303	21	313	29	3,260	3,129	29	313	36	
13th.....	4,213	3,758	40	41	25	3,901	3,934	44	44	19	4,151	3,916	53	52	19	
14th.....	2,355	3,144	25	265	20	2,063	3,438	24	267	23	2,156	3,345	25	269	21	
15th.....	4,115	4,730	50	208	41	3,808	5,157	45	211	41	3,793	5,032	45	212	41	
16th.....	2,864	4,202	28	200	26	2,446	4,607	50	188	28	2,619	4,447	36	199	23	
17th.....	4,764	6,078	64	254	49	4,429	6,384	80	246	37	4,499	6,307	49	252	45	
18th.....	3,275	4,751	40	138	34	2,895	5,134	40	136	42	2,966	5,041	36	137	43	
19th.....	9,707	9,451	135	194	37	9,222	9,964	147	195	45	9,425	9,805	148	196	50	
20th.....	3,106	4,900	19	275	22	2,575	5,435	18	286	28	2,673	5,279	24	284	26	
21st.....	4,950	3,000	32	12	13	4,756	3,182	36	11	16	4,783	3,154	40	16	16	
22d.....	7,416	9,277	68	938	42	6,364	10,335	65	950	42	6,744	9,014	76	954	54	
23d.....	9,291	10,345	114	423	59	8,982	11,341	118	431	67	9,307	11,048	118	438	63	
24th.....	5,868	6,338	103	246	18	5,371	6,835	111	357	19	5,574	6,591	100	253	24	
Total.....	98,268	11,057	1,079	4,791	661	87,731	121,632	1,199	4,856	704	91,480	117,795	1,191	4,926	715	

VOTE OF NEW YORK CITY FOR PRESIDENT, AS PUBLISHED IN THE "CITY RECORD."

First Elector on each Ticket only.—Total of each First Elector.

Assembly District.	1883.					1884.					1880.				
	William H. Seward.	Oswald Otendörfer.	Benson J. Lossing.	James Redpath.	Ernest C. Cook.	Birdseye Beekman.	Oswald Otendörfer.	Leonard G. McDonald.	Mitchell Downing.	Abraham S. Hewitt.	De Witt Stafford.	Leonard G. McDonald.	William J. Spence.		
1st.....	1,896	5,047	31	40	..	2,275	4,463	93	18	5,241	1,885	25	2		
2d.....	2,045	5,409	18	62	5	2,130	5,257	94	9	5,107	1,146	9	..		
3d.....	3,463	5,346	33	87	5	2,624	5,108	136	21	5,246	2,735	17	1		
4th.....	2,618	7,178	27	77	9	2,391	6,314	158	10	6,620	1,513	18	2		
5th.....	2,479	4,905	25	63	4	2,605	4,507	125	18	4,471	2,715	14	..		
6th.....	3,179	6,157	22	62	28	2,656	5,611	127	8	5,352	2,501	16	2		
7th.....	5,122	4,891	94	33	9	4,882	4,620	106	78	4,264	5,874	19	..		
8th.....	5,004	4,155	8	54	108	4,824	4,040	69	11	4,298	4,135	25	1		
9th.....	4,679	5,900	65	39	13	4,581	5,273	125	124	5,046	4,593	8	..		
10th.....	4,331	6,340	21	36	234	4,177	5,588	124	11	5,268	4,242	61	5		
11th.....	3,819	3,645	33	19	2	3,567	3,341	57	35	3,036	4,553	10	..		
12th.....	3,227	5,428	17	102	78	3,018	5,171	71	12	4,796	2,988	26	..		
13th.....	5,075	5,116	60	68	44	4,876	4,449	131	100	4,529	4,774	21	6		
14th.....	2,372	4,728	27	146	97	2,250	4,397	73	23	4,323	2,193	26	..		
15th.....	4,681	7,406	36	123	117	4,172	6,446	215	45	6,459	4,013	72	4		
16th.....	2,744	6,150	36	90	95	2,718	5,316	167	29	5,676	2,299	31	1		
17th.....	6,090	8,149	57	163	108	5,255	6,400	213	54	5,890	4,504	68	..		
18th.....	2,998	7,198	38	21	53	2,812	6,253	206	27	6,441	2,598	18	..		
19th.....	9,039	11,719	98	101	46	4,680	6,578	270	47	5,335	3,425	92	..		
20th.....	3,638	7,039	31	98	128	3,335	6,015	155	08	5,464	3,174	53	..		
21st.....	4,835	5,589	79	33	2	4,079	4,640	57	58	3,533	4,642	6	..		
22d.....	7,542	13,509	53	281	314	5,341	9,100	288	64	6,733	3,472	26	..		
23d.....	10,553	14,038	106	129	153	7,231	8,829	297	132	5,521	4,666	11	..		
24th.....	4,991	7,584	105	50	120	3,615	5,431	142	98	4,484	3,078	5	2		
Total.....	105,452	162,626	1,126	2,184	1,772	90,093	133,157	3,499	1,031	123,013	81,730	61	26		

Defective and blank, 844.

1890.

JUSTICE OF THE CITY COURT, IN PLACE OF LEONARD A. GIESEBICH, APPOINTED TO FILL VACANCY CAUSED BY THE DEATH OF CHARLES J. NEHRBAS.

	Donald McLean.	Joseph E. New- burger.	Henry H. Hadley.	Benjamin J. Griesch.	Titus Merritt.
1st.....	1,626	3,327	22	19	9
2d.....	1,096	4,557	19	23	28
3d.....	3,634	3,634	27	25	12
4th.....	2,090	5,642	32	115	23
5th.....	1,962	3,331	27	64	33
6th.....	2,799	4,101	192	192	13
7th.....	4,077	3,121	55	39	13
8th.....	1,927	3,988	14	231	5
9th.....	3,376	4,393	53	41	69
10th.....	3,504	4,541	16	512	23
11th.....	3,414	1,792	26	10	11
12th.....	2,160	4,236	18	294	26
13th.....	4,064	3,970	56	44	9
14th.....	2,158	3,318	25	236	20
15th.....	3,753	5,094	43	203	40
16th.....	2,567	4,497	23	297	22
17th.....	4,458	6,310	62	257	43
18th.....	2,942	5,071	35	135	36
19th.....	3,359	9,746	141	193	46
20th.....	2,595	5,490	24	230	26
21st.....	4,760	3,165	30	11	11
22d.....	6,332	10,301	63	932	41
23d.....	9,049	11,223	108	415	62
24th.....	5,626	6,581	160	236	19
Total ..	87,596	121,420	1,051	4,820	629

1893.

JUSTICES OF THE CITY COURT.

Assembly
District.

	Fred'k G. Gedney.	Joseph H. New- burger.	Charles J. Nehrbas.	Robert A. Van Wyck.	Henry H. Hadley.	Roswell Chivers.
1st.....	2,318	2,331	3,881	3,153	14	14
2d.....	1,812	1,878	4,187	4,197	5	5
3d.....	3,127	3,135	2,570	2,499	29	27
4th.....	2,652	4,103	3,958	5,041	13	10
5th.....	2,053	2,368	2,464	3,723	25	25
6th.....	3,930	4,184	3,453	3,365	16	15
7th.....	3,742	3,672	2,743	2,727	55	58
8th.....	1,886	4,928	2,455	2,325	6	6
9th.....	3,362	3,450	3,646	4,122	54	55
10th.....	3,559	2,649	4,671	4,309	10	10
11th.....	2,849	2,786	1,538	1,514	32	32
12th.....	3,124	4,334	2,764	2,585	6	3
13th.....	4,135	4,109	3,077	2,985	38	39
14th.....	2,360	2,395	3,410	3,325	21	21
15th.....	3,865	3,882	4,563	4,512	33	33
16th.....	2,737	4,746	4,274	4,231	30	31
17th.....	4,818	4,828	5,083	5,037	36	36
18th.....	3,369	3,415	4,717	4,674	23	21
19th.....	7,300	7,120	7,898	7,760	43	64
20th.....	2,471	3,039	4,919	4,563	17	17
21st.....	3,659	3,722	2,534	2,286	39	37
22d.....	5,938	6,567	8,782	8,025	35	35
23d.....	8,467	8,933	9,614	9,211	55	51
24th.....	4,151	4,168	6,231	5,924	82	82
Total ..	87,689	94,940	103,835	102,083	717	727

RECENT VOTE OF NEW YORK CITY FOR PRESIDENT.

		Pro	Plurality.
1876.	Hayes, R.	58,561	Tilden..... 53,969
1880.	Garfield, R.	81,730	Hancock..... 41,285
1884.	Blaine, R.	90,095	Cleveland..... 43,127
1888.	Harrison, R.	106,922	Cleveland..... 55,813

VOTE OF NEW YORK CITY IN RECENT YEARS FOR GOVERNOR.

		Pro	Plurality.
1866.	Fenton, R.	23,492	Hoffman..... 47,185
1868.	Griswold, R.	43,372	Hoffman..... 69,130
1870.	Woodford, R.	31,391	Hoffman..... 52,277
1872.	Dix, R.	55,299	Kernan..... 11,625
1874.	Dix, R.	44,903	Tilden..... 42,578
1876.	Morgan, R.	59,605	Robinson..... 51,038
1879.	Cornell, R.	46,322	Robinson..... 14,234
1882.	Folger, R.	47,785	Cleveland..... 77,129
1885.	Davenport, R.	75,361	Hill..... 48,139
1888.	Miller, R.	99,352	Hill..... 69,902

In 1879 the Prohibitionist vote was 56.

In 1885 the Greenbackers polled 1,215 votes and the Prohibitionist vote was 156.

In 1888 the Prohibitionist ticket polled 1,227 votes.

VOTE OF NEW YORK CITY IN RECENT YEARS FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

		Plurality.
1865.	Jones, D.	121,232
1868.	Jones, D.	169,553

VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE IN RECENT YEARS IN NEW YORK CITY.

		Plurality.
1885.	Cook, D.	124,410
1887.	Cook, D.	111,186
1889.	Rice, D.	130,696

RECENT VOTE IN NEW YORK CITY FOR MAYOR.

		Plurality.
1874.	Wickham T.	70,071
1876.	Ely, D.	111,880
1878.	Wales, R.	36,953
1880.	Dowd, R.	98,715
1882.	Campbell, R.	76,385
1884.	Gibbs, R.	44,286
1886.	Roosevelt, R.	60,435
1888.	Erhardt R.	73,637
1890.	Scott, P.M.L.	93,382

Greenbacker	2,531
Grant, T.	85,361
George, Lab	98,110
Coogan, Lab	9,809
Hewitt, C. D.	71,979
Socialist.	4,604

Wickham	33,118
Ely	54,069
Grace	3,045
Edson	21,417
Grace	10,927
Hewitt	22,442
Grant	41,074
Grant	23,109

Plurality.

Jones	41,319
Jones	73,023

Plurality.

Cook	49,789
Cook	52,223
Rice	63,576

Plurality.

Wickham	33,118
Ely	54,069
Grace	3,045
Edson	21,417
Grace	10,927
Hewitt	22,442
Grant	41,074
Grant	23,109

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE, 1891.

President.....W. W. GOODRICH.
Secretary.....WARREN C. TREDWELL.
Treasurer.....JAMES W. BIRKETT.

The several wards and towns are entitled to delegates to the General Committee, as follows: One delegate-at-large and one delegate for each two hundred Republican voters and each fractional part thereof, consisting of one hundred or more, cast in such ward or town for the regular Republican candidate for Governor at the State election last preceding the time fixed for the choosing of such delegates. The term of office is for three years, one-third of the Committee retiring each year. The Committee meets on the second Tuesday of each month.

FIRST WARD.

Joshua M. Van Cott, Theodore B. Willis, Theodore S. Wilder, H. C. Simonson,
 Edwin C. Ward, George L. Nichols, Franklin Woodruff, Oliver J. Wells.
 E. J. Bayer, Jr., A. N. Lewis, F. B. Candler, Pres.
 Sutherland Miller, A. G. McDonald, W. McDonald.

SECOND WARD.

Jeremiah Fuld, Alfred T. Wilson, James W. Read, Edw'd Smith, Pres.

THIRD WARD.

Gustave H. Berwin, A. P. Johnson, M. J. Dady, John Lewis, Jr.,
 John N. Fordham, Hugo Hirsh, George P. Dietrick, W. E. Griffith,
 W. F. Corriston, Henry P. Hendrick - John F. Barr, Pres.
 Alex. F. Dickson, son,

FOURTH WARD.

James W. Birkett, Henry Jones, G. Alfred Smith, William J. Beattie,
 William H. Curtin, Charles J. Diss, George F. Fina, Pres.
 Harry Henderson, Caswell LeClair,

FIFTH WARD.

Joseph K. Dains, Thomas O'Toole, William Ryan, J. T. McCracken,
 Thomas P. Crowne, Wm. J. Buttlng, Pres.

SIXTH WARD.

Denis M. Hurley, Isaac H. Carey, Cornelius Morrison, James E. Hurley,
 R. H. Lambeer, Jr., A. J. Perry, A. C. Wheeler, Andrew Jacobs,
 C. H. Hoffman, Jackson Wallace, William J. Kelly, Pres.
 C. H. Winslow, Charles Bleidorn,

SEVENTH WARD.

Charles H. Cotton, John Bell, Eugene D. Berri, L. J. McAlpin,
 James H. Thorp, Wm. F. Geary, Geo. K. Gilluly, Manly A. Rulana,
 Wm. C. Bowees, John J. Walker, William Ray, Frank Hallenbeck,
 Charles C. Reeves, John H. Read, Jacob F. Cole, H. McCracken,
 James M. Fuller, Geo. C. Mairing, Richard Mer, Martin E. Berry,
 Fred'k C. Cochen, L. W. Emerson, N. W. Craw, Pres.

EIGHTH WARD.

Phillip Zeh, Jr., Frederick W. Maul, Wm. H. N. Cadmus, Walter A. Smith,
 John Picket, Daniel E. Beddell, William L. Drain, James Woodhead,
 R. W. Cameron, Jos. N. Chapman, P. D. Murray, Pres.
 Arthur Ward,

NINTH WARD.

Hugh Fitzgerald, Theo. F. Lutkins, John J. Turnbull, Lawrence J. Smith,
 Malcom H. Engell, William H. Quinn, Emil A. N. Luhrs, Geo. Barnes, Pres.

TENTH WARD.

Albro J. Newton, S. L. Whipple, Jacob Brenner, James W. Bothwell,
 J. L. Jacobs, F. J. Smith, Michael Gru, Charles Hermance,
 A. B. Waldron, Ed. S. Kellett, Seymore Kline, Pres.
 George Kenneth, Geo. B. Forrester,

ELEVENTH WARD.

A. B. Joy, J. J. Schlusser, William C. Herbert, Wm. B. Burlin-
 J. Van Dergaw, Eugene R. Tiche- Renben H. Under- game,
 Charles W. Swan nor, hill, Adolph C. Wenzel,
 Wm. S. Curtis, Jr., Samuel A. Avila, Aaron Merritt, J. P. Schlusser,
 Charles D. Graham, Pres.

TWELFTH WARD.

Michael J. Hyland,	James Johnson,	D. Brown,	Martin Flanigan,
Fred'k. G. Payne,	John Maguire,	Frank Woods,	Pres.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Wm. H. Leaycraft,	Lawrence E. Ma-	John Petrie, Jr.	Edward Roper,
Charles Small,	Idem,	George R. Pasfield,	John W. Trim.
Stephen B. Jacobs	William T. DeNyce,	William McDonald,	George E. Moulton,
Samuel H. Weekes,	James R. Taylor,	Peter Hess,	Pres.
Charles Dodd,			

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Thomas J. Maujer,	William R. Jones,	Thomas H. Rock-	John T. Branagan,
H. A. Wagner,	Frank Branagan,	well,	Pres.
Alfred R. Booth,	Joseph H. Rogers,		

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Thomas B. Hobbey,	Charles T. Hepp,	William Brust,	Robert T. Hendrick-
Jacob Sax,	M.D.,	John R. Smith,	son.
Michael J. Dougan,	W. Dickinson,	Robert M. Johnston,	Herman Yonge,
John F. Roeder,	Henry Saffen,	Theodore W. Scott,	Pres.
Charles B. Paul,	Philip T. Williams,	Walter W. Wandles	

SIXTEENTH WARD.

John Reitz,	George Jacquillard,	Joseph Benjamin,	James Ledoux,
Frederick Metzger,	George Essig,	Ed. H. Schleuter,	C. D. Hirschberg.
Rudolph Kunzer,	Charles Weller,	Samuel W. Murphy,	Frederick W. Little,
J. Sauerkauf,	Peter W. Devlin,	William H. Keyl,	G. L. Orpen, Pres.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

William H. Waters,	Robert Spitzer,	Thomas Foulks,	Benjamin Mullen,
William D. Bryant,	W. E. Jenkisson,	J. F. Valentine,	Elijah S. Homes,
		M.D.,	
D. P. Watkins,	Charles Groves,	Jos. Oppenheimer,	Robert Shephard,
Benjamin Cobb,	George H. Nason,	Charles O'Donnell,	Robert Stubbard,
Jonas M. Farring-	George V. King,	Benjamin Mullen,	Jno. S. Ogilvie, Pres
ton.			

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

S. H. Hastings,	John Tenant,	Frederick Hohner,	Joseph W. Hawkes,
William A. Booth,	Henry Asher,	William C. Griffin,	William J. Kaiser.
Geo. W. Williams,	Joseph Young,	George F. Bell,	A. Von Prief,
James Rancy,	Theodore Hall,	F. F. Williams,	George E. England,
Robert Nimmo,	Joseph Monds,	James Boyd,	H. C. Atwood.
Louis E. Mehling,	Phillip Renner,	John G. Daubert,	Frank F. Schultze,
			Pres.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Eugene Barling,	Charles Glass,	Louis Neuriter,	John O. Dean,
William Kramer,	F. W. Angel,	Fred'k C. Mezger,	William G. Hoage.
	William C. Bryant,	Eugene W. Gom-	John R. Thompson,
		bers,	
John Kissell,	Chas. E. Moore,	H. W. Smith,	George P. Jacobs,
Elias Durlach,	Christian Mussler,	Christian Hopf,	Pres.
Chas. W. Schleut-	Daniel Oelrich,	John Gutman,	
ner,			

TWENTIETH WARD.

John G. Donnellon,	Sam'l E. Thompson,	Charles H. Hodges,	Wm. W. Goodrich,
Barzillai Neff,	Frederick Gay,	Jesse Johnson,	George F. Elliott,
Alex S. Bacon,	James Dunning,	George W. Smith,	H. DeWitt Hamil-
James Brush,	William H. Beard,	William E. Sheffield,	ton,
Warren S. Sillocks,	Thomas W. Hand,	N. Tinsend Thayer,	Wm. Mayo Little,
			Pres.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Chas. Rollings,	George F. Pashley,	Samuel Mayer,	Thomas S. Miles,
Benj. F. Chapman,	Thomas Cobb,	Henry Franz,	Fred'k Schroeder
Joseph Monk,	Edward Labdon,	Anton Buchhauser,	Charles Bell,
Wm. H. Colson,	Fred'k Bosch,	Fred'k Hauck,	Geo. Schmitt, Jr.,
Edgar O. Pierce,	Wm. Rossbach,	Chas. T. Dunwell,	Dr. Joseph Meyer,
Vacancy,	William E. Read,	William Miller,	Pres.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Timothy L. Wood-	Wm. H. Oldenberg,	Geo. N. Buchanan,	Wm. H. Miller,
ruff,			George Green,
Henry Bristow,	John R. Sutton,	F. H. Newcomb,	Frank H. Squire,
Wm. J. Tate,	John H. Baker,	Eljah R. Kennedy,	Nath. B. Evans,
James Johnston,	Wm. Wilson,	George A. Price,	James Gresham,
James Taylor,	S. R. Toumey,	Wm. E. Potter,	Frank I. Firth,
P. J. Riley,	M. V. B. Plumb,	Carl F. Anderson,	Warren C. Tred-
			well, Pres.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

David A. Baldwin,	O. B. Lockwood,	A. H. Wagner,	Reviso Wells,
Charles Cooper,	B. R. Southworth,	D. W. Northup,	A. R. Hart,
William Kerby,	Charles S. Phillips,	Theo. P. Gilman,	A. W. Blazo,
F. B. Chapman,	Richard Hassard,	E. C. N. Fitzgerald,	J. W. Foote,
T. T. Callaghan,	A. G. Perham,	L. L. Setzel,	A. H. Leich,
W. T. Guischard,			Thos. C. McKean,
			Pres.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

Edmund H. Hobbs,	William Hughes,	William P. Griffith,	Alexander Ray,
William Merod,	Walter S. Carter,	J. O. Carpenter,	Charles H. Town-
			send, Pres.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.

Robert A. Sharkey,	A. S. Bedell,	John Worth,	Harry W. Michell,
George W. Banner-	Albert G. T. Adler,	J. L. Floyd,	Charles B. Morton,
man,			
Isaac Crave,	John Wirth,	Walter E. Hedding,	Francis W. Glen,
Americus Harrison,	Charles Statelman,	John D. Post,	Samuel Bower,
Daniel W. Wilkes,	William L. Extance,	Francis Keller,	Floyd W. Berry,
James G. C. Phillips,	C. M. Newins,	Pres.	

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.

Chas. M. Thompson,	Joseph R. Clark,	Fred'k W. Hearn,	Israel F. Fischer,
Edward A. Grenz-	Thomas F. Living-	Samuel Sanders,	R. R. Wheeler,
bach,	stone,		
Robert H. Parsons,	Theodore Kiendl,	Adolph Kiendl,	
		Pres.	

FLATBUSH.

Gustav A. John,	Herman T. Martens,	William S. Ryan,	Theodore Maynard,
W. Jennings,	E. B. Vanderveer.		
	Pres.		

FLATLANDS.

John C. Matthews,	William J. Warner,	George W. Serene,	John T. Ford, Pres.
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GRAVESEND.

John H. Stillwell,	James C. Nelson,	Anson Stratton,	Charles C. Overton,
Charles J. Kurth,	D. S. Van Secklen,		
	Pres.		

NEW UTRECHT.

Robert B. Sedgwick,	J. Lott Nostrand,	John V. Van Pelt,	J. H. Hegeman
			Pres.

BROOKLYN SCHEDULES.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

First District—Queens, Richmond and Suffolk Counties.

Second District—8th, 9th, 12th, 22d, 24th, 25th and 26th Wards of the City of Brooklyn, the Towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend and New Utrecht.

Third District—7th, 13th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 23d Wards.

Fourth District—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 10th and 11th Wards.

Fifth District—14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Second District—1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th and 22d Wards of the City of Brooklyn, the Towns of Flatbush, Gravesend and New Utrecht.

Third District—3d, 4th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 23d Wards.

Fourth District—14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 24th, 25th and 26th Wards and Flatlands.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

First District—1st and 6th Wards.
Second District—2d and 4th Wards.
Third District—3d and 10th Wards.
Fourth District—5th and 11th Wards.
Fifth District—12th Ward.
Sixth District—14th and 15th Wards.
Seventh District—16th Ward.
Eighth District—17th and 18th Wards.
Ninth District—13th, 19th and 20th Wards.
Tenth District—8th, 9th and 22d Wards.
Eleventh District—7th, 21st, 23d and 24th Wards.
Twelfth District—25th and 26th Wards, Flatlands, Flatbush, New Utrecht and Gravesend.

ALDERMANIC DISTRICTS.

First District—1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th and 22d Wards.
Second District—3d, 4th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 23d Wards.
Third District—9th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 24th, 25th and 26th Wards.

POPULATION OF KINGS COUNTY.

Wards.	Federal Census, 1890.	Federal Census, 1880.
First.....	20,040	18,729
Second.....	8,986	9,254
Third.....	18,754	18,271
Fourth.....	12,324	12,819
Fifth.....	20,621	18,517
Sixth.....	37,693	35,437
Seventh.....	35,726	31,663
Eighth.....	31,239	17,388
Ninth.....	17,696	15,044
Tenth.....	34,031	27,140
Eleventh.....	22,693	21,680
Twelfth.....	27,368	22,201
Thirteenth.....	21,628	21,029
Fourteenth.....	27,246	25,559
Fifteenth.....	27,630	23,654
Sixteenth.....	45,720	42,712
Seventeenth.....	41,424	30,088
Eighteenth.....	74,960	23,926
Nineteenth.....	36,359	27,661
Twentieth.....	24,136	24,188
Twenty-first.....	50,118	31,956
Twenty-second.....	50,250	25,473
Twenty-third.....	29,348	14,396
Twenty-fourth.....	16,771	8,823
Twenty-fifth.....	44,523	19,055
Twenty-sixth.....	29,505	.....
Total in Brooklyn.....	806,343	566,663
Flatbush.....	12,338	7,634
Flatlands.....	4,075	3,127
Gravesend.....	6,937	3,674
New Lots.....	.....	13,655
New Utrecht.....	8,854	4,742
Total in Kings County.....	838,547	599,495
Queens County.....	128,059	90,574
Suffolk County.....	62,491	53,888
Total in Long Island.....	1,029,097	743,957

RECAPITULATION BY WARDS—1889.

DISTRICTS.	REGISTRATION.		PRESIDENT, 1888.		GOVERNOR, 1888.		SECRETARY OF STATE, 1888.		MAYOR, 1889.				SUPERVISOR- AT-LARGE, 1889.	
	1888.	1889.	Cleveland, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.	Hill, Dem.	Miller, Rep.	Rice, Dem.	Gilbert, Rep.	Griffin	Chapin, Dem.	Baird, Rep.	Banta, Pro.	Kretzschmar, Dem.	Lake, Rep.
1st.....	4,499	3,657	2,241	2,031	1,836	2,377	1,585	1,749	27	1,658	1,704	21	1,516	1,786
2d.....	1,836	1,621	1,301	430	1,367	366	1,151	3 0	1	1,099	410	2	1,144	376
3d.....	4,335	3,440	2,105	1,994	2,004	2,064	1,589	1,559	36	1,638	1,543	34	1,579	1,558
4th.....	3,218	2,612	1,682	1,425	1,821	1,319	1,358	1,014	23	1,375	1,044	32	1,340	1,049
5th.....	4,067	3,345	2,873	957	2,965	891	2,452	830	14	2,410	883	12	2,419	840
6th.....	7,445	6,212	4,972	2,078	4,835	2,175	4,035	1,723	23	3,982	1,720	18	3,948	1,725
7th.....	8,169	7,130	3,865	3,915	3,585	4,129	3,058	3,510	69	3,141	3,449	66	3,079	3,453
8th.....	5,674	5,134	3,231	2,126	3,343	2,012	2,848	1,757	56	2,849	1,785	52	2,478	2,115
9th.....	3,756	3,437	2,423	1,174	2,304	1,210	2,238	973	9	2,186	1,038	9	2,200	1,806
10th.....	6,858	5,890	4,240	2,247	4,264	2,213	3,706	1,752	23	3,774	1,748	23	3,619	1,801
11th.....	5,293	4,443	2,779	2,347	2,622	2,390	2,111	1,989	30	2,126	2,000	26	2,101	2,001
12th.....	5,072	4,511	3,728	1,052	3,849	906	3,263	236	10	3,243	938	8	3,234	928
13th.....	5,218	4,329	2,310	2,578	2,376	2,543	1,811	2,182	61	1,841	2,099	51	1,838	2,122
14th.....	5,472	4,720	3,678	1,461	3,934	1,227	3,192	1,205	1	3,023	1,298	1	3,202	1,190
15th.....	5,772	5,244	2,513	2,933	2,721	2,718	2,177	2,431	31	2,273	2,523	24	2,236	2,416
16th.....	7,545	6,102	3,678	3,424	4,132	2,896	3,002	2,622	14	3,156	2,583	17	3,334	2,355
17th.....	8,185	7,056	4,125	3,468	4,279	3,324	3,420	2,927	56	3,501	2,902	49	3,491	2,852
18th.....	10,615	9,525	5,037	4,882	5,450	4,380	4,414	4,252	43	4,533	4,180	41	4,671	4,022
19th.....	7,460	6,161	3,090	3,498	3,209	3,851	2,401	3,288	49	2,420	3,304	45	2,426	3,250
20th.....	5,632	4,922	2,267	3,099	1,987	3,314	1,569	2,932	53	1,617	2,907	50	1,556	2,891
21st.....	9,426	7,909	4,289	4,566	4,513	4,294	3,524	3,721	58	3,650	3,654	55	3,728	3,513
22d.....	9,036	7,841	4,143	4,372	3,911	4,549	3,181	3,870	100	3,304	3,831	101	3,148	3,892
23d.....	6,256	5,347	2,280	3,612	1,875	3,961	1,605	3,376	84	1,643	3,360	101	1,575	3,400
24th.....	2,652	2,571	1,386	1,111	1,363	1,126	1 233	1,125	12	1,241	1,121	12	1,237	1,117

25th.....	7,941	6,719	3,114	4,294	3,068	4,283	2,421	2,618	104	2,609	3,590	94	2,507	3,515
26th.....	4,632	4,280	2,385	1,986	2,449	1,863	2,151	1,735	1	2,201	1,717	14	2,265	1,620
Total in City	156,194	134,396	79,735	67,590	80,208	66,411	65,515	57,466	996	66,503	57,331	958	66,671	56,803
Flatbush.....			1,064	727	1,042	730	988	563	8				960	581
Flatlands.....			413	418	427	398	259	357	10				248	366
Gravesend.....			397	833	392	834	217	956					185	994
New Utrecht.....			837	411	833	376	871	270	3				789	347
Total in County Towns.....			2,711	2,389	2,724	2,338	2,335	2,146	21				2,182	2,288
Aggregate.....			82,446	69,979	82,932	68,749	67,850	59,612	1,017	66,503	57,331	958	68,253	59,091
Plurality.....			12,467		14,185		8,238			9,012			9,162	

The official total on Chapin is 66,503, an overcount of 160, composed of overcounts of 60 in the Sixteenth Ward, and 100 in the Eighteenth Ward.

The official totals on Secretary of State give Rice, 67,838; Gilbert, 59,597; Griffen, 987.

The official total on Kretzschmar is 67,925; and on Lake, 59,251. Emma Beckwith, Equal Rights candidate for Mayor, received 25 votes; Patrick Gleason, 1; blank, 47; scattering, 3; defective, 84.

Wards.	PRESIDENT.			GOVERNOR.			COUNTY CLERK.			REGISTER.			
	Cleveland, <i>Dem.</i>	Harrison, <i>Rep.</i>	Fisk, <i>Pro.</i>	Cowdrey, <i>U. L.</i>	Hill, <i>Dem.</i>	Miller, <i>Rep.</i>	Jones, <i>Pro.</i>	Cottier, <i>Dem.</i>	Kaiser, <i>Rep.</i>	Ash, <i>Pro.</i>	Kade, <i>Dem.</i>	Baldwin, <i>Rep.</i>	Heath, <i>Pro.</i>
First.....	2 241	2,031	26	4	1,836	2,377	31	1,915	2,304	33	1,926	2,285	34
Second.....	1,301	430	5	1	1,367	366	5	1,290	423	4	1,302	408	4
Third.....	2 105	1,994	36	8	2,004	2,064	50	1,885	2,176	50	1,863	2 186	52
Fourth.....	1,682	1,425	24	3	1,821	1,349	30	1,602	1,477	31	1,587	1,482	31
Fifth.....	2 873	987	13	1	2,965	891	16	2,882	961	13	2,893	946	13
Sixth.....	4 972	2,078	32	2	4,835	2,175	35	4,839	2,167	37	4,911	2,072	35
Seventh.....	3 865	3,915	52	6	3,585	4,129	68	3,517	4,203	63	3,508	4,200	62
Eighth.....	3,231	2,126	32	2	3,343	2,012	33	3,080	2,236	44	3,159	2,151	44
Ninth.....	2,423	1,174	18	1	2,394	1,210	14	2,330	1,256	16	2,331	1,246	17
Tenth.....	4,240	2,247	35	9	4,264	2,213	33	4,122	2,327	38	4,146	2,305	38
Eleventh.....	2,779	2,347	46	3	2,622	2,390	39	2,520	2,463	47	2,530	2,434	47
Twelfth.....	3,728	1,052	19	3	3,849	906	9	3,743	994	19	3,784	947	19
Thirteenth.....	2,310	2,578	75	36	2,376	2,543	75	2,077	2,788	84	2,153	2,707	84
Fourteenth.....	3,678	1,461	9	27	3,934	1,227	8	3,651	1,499	8	3,708	1,428	9
Fifteenth.....	2,513	2,933	35	23	2,721	2,718	34	2,247	3,178	37	2,345	3,140	37
Sixteenth.....	3,678	3,424	14	7	4,132	2,896	14	2,864	4,214	16	3,356	3,718	16
Seventeenth.....	4,125	3,468	61	49	4,279	3,324	76	3,966	3,561	94	4,005	3,525	94
Eighteenth.....	5,037	4,882	51	20	5,450	4,380	60	4,459	5,471	63	4,734	5 186	61
Nineteenth.....	3,090	3,998	50	23	3,209	3,851	60	2,621	4,442	64	2,783	4,277	64
Twentieth.....	2,267	3,099	55	.....	1,987	3,314	72	1,971	3,306	80	1,941	3,337	80
Twenty-first.....	4,289	4,566	56	20	4,513	4,294	72	3,645	5,164	71	3,909	4,801	65
Twenty-second.....	4,143	4,372	109	3	3,911	4,549	124	3,661	4,771	130	3,619	4,799	129
Twenty-third.....	2,280	3,612	91	3	1,875	3,961	103	1 858	3,962	106	1,703	4,115	100
Twenty-fourth.....	1,386	1,111	7	.....	1,369	1,126	5	1,302	1,187	7	1,323	1,165	7

Twenty-fifth.....	3,114	4,294	115	13	3,068	4,283	132	2,701	4,609	157	2,857	4,441	100
Twenty-sixth.....	2,385	1,986	20	7	2,499	1,862	19	2,130	2,224	18	2,351	2,028	18
Total in City.....	79,735	67,590	1,086	274	80,208	66,411	1,222	72,878	73,363	1,330	74,697	71,329	1,260
Flatbush.....	1,064	727	14	-----	1,042	730	17	967	814	15	1,031	748	15
Flatlands.....	413	418	14	-----	457	398	13	430	397	14	435	394	14
Gravesend.....	397	833	-----	2	892	834	-----	377	833	-----	384	828	-----
New Utrecht.....	837	411	2	-----	863	376	1	844	885	-----	855	372	-----
Total in County Towns.....	2,711	2,389	30	2	2,724	2,338	31	2,618	2,429	29	2,705	2,342	29
Aggregate.....	82,446	69,979	1,116	276	82,932	68,749	1,253	75,496	75,792	1,359	77,402	73,671	1,289
Plurality.....	12,467	-----	-----	-----	14,185	-----	-----	-----	296	-----	3,730	-----	-----

Registration in City, 156,194; registration in county towns, 5 645. Total registration in County, 161,839.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS—1885.

Wards and Towns.	LIEUT. GOVERNOR.		SECRETARY OF STATE.		COMP. TROLLER.		TREASURER.		ATTORNEY GENERAL.		ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.	
	Jones, Dem.	Cart, Rep.	Cook, Dem.	Wood, Rep.	Chapin, Dem.	Wadsworth, Rep.	Fitzgerald, Dem.	Ulrich, Rep.	O'Brien, Dem.	Thomas, Rep.	Sweet, Dem.	Van Rensselaer, Rep.
First.....	1,403	1,750	1,439	1,784	1,550	1,659	1,436	1,781	1,472	1,747	1,461	1,675
Second.....	1,145	327	1,162	312	1,144	314	1,165	318	1,176	314	1,164	316
Third.....	1,472	1,712	1,490	1,743	1,531	1,705	1,465	1,759	1,492	1,721	1,476	1,756
Fourth.....	1,375	1,120	1,378	1,137	1,398	1,121	1,381	1,133	1,381	1,133	1,386	1,136
Fifth.....	2,390	703	2,430	681	2,429	679	2,427	683	2,426	682	2,427	685
Sixth.....	3,583	1,642	3,653	1,606	3,647	1,560	3,636	1,622	3,659	1,593	3,652	1,609
Seventh.....	2,874	3,078	2,885	3,147	3,063	3,067	2,893	3,157	2,907	3,197	2,895	3,145
Eighth.....	1,997	1,231	2,045	1,219	2,050	1,217	2,029	1,254	2,031	1,232	2,043	1,222
Ninth.....	1,970	837	2,011	818	2,021	806	2,006	820	2,003	813	2,003	817
Tenth.....	3,309	1,498	3,315	1,546	3,333	1,531	3,362	1,561	3,373	1,539	3,373	1,555
Eleventh.....	2,220	1,877	2,316	1,913	2,356	1,879	2,225	1,916	2,229	1,904	2,229	1,913
Twelfth.....	3,019	626	3,055	595	3,027	612	3,029	619	3,054	591	3,054	589
Thirteenth.....	1,621	1,901	1,643	1,942	1,656	1,931	1,618	1,957	1,631	1,924	1,627	1,959
Fourteenth.....	2,884	1,097	3,021	971	3,031	971	3,023	974	3,033	951	3,021	975
Fifteenth.....	1,949	2,034	1,976	2,061	1,921	2,074	1,902	2,075	1,942	2,041	1,931	2,090
Sixteenth.....	2,582	2,637	2,589	2,496	2,498	2,564	2,479	2,580	2,632	2,320	2,486	2,570
Seventeenth.....	2,640	2,261	2,738	2,278	2,755	2,259	2,729	2,267	2,632	2,246	2,746	2,166
Eighteenth.....	2,435	2,409	2,489	2,363	2,453	2,394	2,426	2,421	2,476	2,334	2,430	2,420
Nineteenth.....	1,861	2,865	1,870	2,899	1,892	2,878	1,851	2,912	1,856	2,874	1,868	2,894
Twentieth.....	1,728	2,673	1,715	2,742	1,768	2,692	1,707	2,745	1,718	2,724	1,721	2,741
Twenty-first.....	2,808	2,901	2,854	2,917	2,866	2,906	2,787	2,978	2,859	2,836	2,806	2,974
Twenty-second.....	2,285	2,596	2,288	2,671	2,347	2,616	2,257	2,704	2,289	2,702	2,276	2,687
Twenty-third.....	1,215	2,278	1,188	2,374	1,262	2,312	1,195	2,360	1,196	2,347	1,198	2,361

Twenty-fourth.....	908	682	913	688	939	653	912	692	908	694	914	690
Twenty-fifth.....	1,645	2,194	1,633	2,257	1,637	2,219	1,620	2,262	1,641	2,219	1,644	2,247
Total in City.....	53,319	44,927	53,917	45,160	54,494	44,647	53,460	44,525	54,137	44,638	53,831	45,192
Flatbush.....	747	406	747	419	755	410	746	417	749	414	752	414
Flatlands.....	228	254	221	264	228	257	221	264	221	264	221	264
Gravesend.....	694	183	699	183	697	184	695	185	696	184	697	185
New Lots.....	1,474	1,370	1,484	1,384	1,481	1,387	1,472	1,391	1,454	1,371	1,478	1,388
New Utrecht.....	570	213	578	208	578	208	573	212	576	211	575	211
Total in Towns.....	3,713	2,426	3,729	2,458	3,729	2,446	3,708	2,469	3,696	3,444	3,723	2,462
Total in County.....	57,032	47,353	57,646	47,618	58,233	47,093	57,168	46,994	57,833	47,082	57,554	47,654

Lieut.-Governor.—Jones' plurality, 9,679; Demarest, Pro., 1,226; Gage, 27; blank, 529. Total vote, 106,167.
Secretary of State.—Cook's plurality, 10,028; Evans, Pro., 1,153; Pimm, 32; blank, 200. Total vote, 106,649.
Comptroller.—Chapin's plurality, 11,140; Sheldon, Pro., 1,104; Shaler, 39; blank, 253. Total vote, 106,722.
Treasurer.—Fitzgerald's plurality, 10,174; Vanderberg, Pro., 1,139; Wood, 31; blank, 217. Total vote, 105,549.
Attorney General.—O'Brien's plurality, 10,751; Jones, Pro., 1,178; Guernsey, 34; blank, 362. Total vote, 106,419.
Engineer and Surveyor.—Sweet's plurality, 9,900; Dudley, Pro., 1,129; Stillman, 30; blank, 209. Total vote, 106,576.

RETROSPECT OF THE VOTES FOR MAYOR AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Wards.	1889.		1887.		1889.		1886.		1883.	
	Chapin, Dem.	Baird, Rep.	Chapin, Dem.	Baird, Rep.	Ridgway, Dem.	Green, Rep.	Ridgway, Dem.	Tracy, Rep.	Ridgway, Dem.	Payne, Rep.
First.....	1,658	1,704	1,553	1,690	1,574	1,757	1,245	1,641	1,402	2,106
Second.....	1,099	410	1,045	309	1,151	366	1,055	295	1,134	366
Third.....	1,638	1,543	1,479	1,719	1,597	1,556	1,211	1,546	1,229	2,103
Fourth.....	1,375	1,044	1,315	1,113	1,358	1,046	1,263	977	1,254	1,344
Fifth.....	2,410	883	2,252	736	2,420	837	3,210	692	2,532	737
Sixth.....	3,982	1,720	3,571	1,513	3,947	1,737	3,585	1,419	3,372	1,974
Seventh.....	3,141	3,449	2,766	3,283	3,140	3,413	2,575	2,744	2,761	3,252
Eighth.....	2,849	1,785	1,861	1,297	2,860	1,758	2,351	1,011	1,834	1,369
Ninth.....	2,186	1,038	1,925	933	2,206	988	1,744	715	1,815	926
Tenth.....	3,774	1,748	3,016	1,658	3,599	1,720	3,213	1,481	3,236	1,997
Eleventh.....	2,126	2,000	2,018	1,954	2,111	1,997	1,997	1,611	2,030	2,115
Twelfth.....	2,243	938	2,840	810	3,280	896	3,094	573	3,021	876
Thirteenth.....	1,841	2,099	1,467	2,022	1,838	2,140	1,456	1,659	1,392	2,201
Fourteenth.....	3,023	1,298	2,307	893	3,194	1,194	2,993	903	2,405	1,182
Fifteenth.....	2,273	2,523	1,627	2,377	2,280	2,427	1,935	1,828	1,572	2,268
Sixteenth.....	3,156	2,583	2,466	2,907	3,321	2,381	2,890	2,339	2,516	2,567
Seventeenth.....	3,501	2,902	2,372	2,507	3,522	2,836	2,656	2,013	2,557	2,187
Eighteenth.....	4,533	4,180	2,802	3,287	4,692	3,992	2,789	2,416	2,025	2,009
Nineteenth.....	2,420	3,304	1,838	3,475	2,464	3,183	1,683	2,676	1,591	2,964
Twentieth.....	1,617	2,907	1,571	2,673	1,574	2,916	1,487	2,379	1,585	2,902
Twenty-first.....	3,650	3,654	2,785	3,467	3,729	3,534	2,612	2,667	2,341	3,099
Twenty-second.....	3,304	3,831	2,362	3,118	3,218	3,850	2,188	2,430	1,829	2,860
Twenty-third.....	1,643	3,360	1,410	2,849	1,581	3,393	894	2,374	963	2,184
Twenty-fourth.....	1,241	1,121	894	839	1,241	1,120	1,043	669	847	729
Twenty-fifth.....	2,609	3,590	1,633	3,059	2,543	3,493	1,562	2,058	1,336	2,014
Twenty-sixth.....	2,201	1,717	1,498	1,377	2,273	1,633	1,653	983	1,042	848
City totals.....	66,503	57,331	52,753	51,871	66,713	56,163	53,430	42,105	51,059	48,923
Flatbush.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	978	569	909	400	727	320
Flatlands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254	357	353	317	573	108
Gravesend.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	968	927	123	486	282
New Utrecht.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	869	270	548	154	214	202
County town totals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,313	2,164	2,737	994	1,990	912
Aggregates.....	66,503	57,331	52,753	51,871	69,024	58,327	56,167	43,099	52,049	49,835
Pluralities.....	9,012	.....	882	.....	10,703	.....	13,068	.....	2,224	.....

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—1889.

SECOND DISTRICT.			THIRD DISTRICT.			FOURTH DISTRICT.		
Wards and Towns.	John C. Jacobs, Dem.	Philip Casey, Rep.	Wards.	Matthew T. Bride, Dem.	James W. Birkett, Rep.	Wards and Towns.	P. H. McCarren, Dem.	E. H. Schlueter, Rep.
1st.....	1,513	1,718	3d.....	1,540	1,587	14th.....	3,141	1,282
2d.....	1,057	453	4th.....	1,308	1,068	15th.....	2,032	2,642
5th.....	2,355	885	7th.....	3,055	3,528	16th.....	2,882	2,797
6th.....	3,630	1,992	11th.....	2,061	2,016	17th.....	3,440	2,883
8th.....	2,679	2,370	13th.....	1,759	2,223	18th.....	4,115	4,571
9th.....	2,154	1,029	19th.....	2,375	2,282	24th.....	1,224	1,132
10th.....	3,429	1,907	20th.....	1,536	2,932	25th.....	2,323	3,703
12th.....	3,012	1,044	21st.....	3,533	3,715	26th.....	2,104	1,789
22d.....	3,147	3,773	23d.....	1,561	3,410	Flatlands...	286	331
Flatbush.....	1,010	496	Totals.....	18,753	22,761	Totals.....	21,547	21,130
Gravesend....	220	947	Plurality...		4,033	Plurality...	417	—
New Utrecht...	861	260						
Totals.....	25,067	16,874						
Plurality...	8,193							

Second District—James Gray, Pro., 306 ; blank, 205 ; total, 42,452.

The official canvassers gave Casey 2,370 votes in the Eighth Ward, whereas he received 1,876 votes. The mistake was made by adding the figure 5, in the First District, into the third column, instead of the second column. Casey got 57 votes in the First District. Casey received 16,380 votes. Jacobs' actual majority was 8,687.

Third District—Samuel S. Hart, Pro., 402 ; blank, 161 ; total, 42,062.

The official canvassers gave Birkett 2,282 votes in the Nineteenth Ward, whereas the official returns show that he received 3,281 votes in that ward, a difference of 999 votes in his favor. His total is 23,760, and his majority is 5,032. Bride's real vote in the Twenty-third Ward is 1,559 instead of 1,561.

Fourth District—R. D. Avery, Pro., 256 ; blank, 131 ; total, 43,064.

COMPARATIVE VOTE BY WARDS—MAYOR.

Wards.	1887.				1885.				1883.			1881.	
	Chapin, <i>Dem.</i>	Baird, <i>Rep.</i>	Clancy, <i>Labor.</i>	Utter, <i>Pro.</i>	Whitney, <i>Dem.</i>	Catlin, <i>Rep.</i>	Woodward, <i>Ind.</i>	Funk, <i>Pro.</i>	Hendrix, <i>Dem.</i>	Low, <i>Rep.</i>	Leigh, <i>Pro.</i>	Howell, <i>Dem.</i>	Low, <i>Rep.</i>
1st.	1,553	1,690	184	64	1,325	859	1,066	35	1,346	2,209	18	1,012	2,181
2d.	1,045	309	119	4	1,131	294	48	3	1,141	371	4	1,008	447
3d.	1,479	1,719	179	66	1,283	1,309	653	38	1,269	2,119	16	992	2,039
4th.	1,315	1,113	176	50	1,249	994	299	14	1,178	1,453	14	1,035	1,369
5th.	2,252	736	258	20	2,331	638	155	2	2,386	849	2	2,078	878
6th.	3,571	1,513	511	68	3,366	1,079	830	40	3,336	2,076	11	2,877	1,969
7th.	2,766	3,283	403	129	2,647	2,265	1,178	61	2,527	3,532	29	2,658	3,332
8th.	1,861	1,297	877	62	1,932	1,051	283	30	1,847	1,319	14	1,663	1,276
9th.	1,925	933	220	24	1,886	650	292	7	1,797	978	3	1,576	908
10th.	3,016	1,658	572	73	3,095	1,280	563	27	3,109	2,010	8	2,587	1,878
11th.	2,018	1,954	223	74	2,071	1,591	495	37	1,977	2,188	22	1,657	2,146
12th.	2,840	816	378	24	2,753	779	131	10	2,914	819	2	3,016	715
13th.	1,467	2,022	483	116	1,42	1,708	445	93	1,347	2,385	55	1,204	2,147
14th.	2,367	893	1,164	21	2,755	1,065	184	8	2,779	1,339	6	2,831	1,036
15th.	1,627	2,377	604	68	1,746	1,972	324	54	1,688	2,199	15	1,322	1,967
16th.	2,466	2,907	525	28	2,159	2,315	613	19	2,632	2,555	3	2,580	2,142
17th.	2,372	2,507	1,159	103	2,559	2,028	446	73	2,576	2,231	2	1,913	1,263
18th.	2,802	3,287	820	71	2,194	2,249	435	30	2,017	2,051	9	1,418	1,541
19th.	1,638	3,475	381	130	1,669	2,335	741	43	1,570	3,026	17	1,337	2,611
20th.	1,571	2,673	183	105	1,501	1,830	1,145	26	1,454	3,023	17	1,190	2,983
21st.	2,785	3,467	646	99	2,506	2,560	738	58	2,365	3,148	29	1,898	2,679
22d.	2,362	3,118	541	180	1,996	1,957	1,014	112	1,840	2,904	21	1,351	2,710
23d.	1,410	2,849	93	176	1,067	1,591	930	52	857	2,326	17	625	1,904
24th.	894	839	143	18	870	557	179	5	816	773	2	732	738
25th.	1,653	3,059	382	177	1,484	1,956	447	51	1,322	2,052	13	1,017	1,762
26th.	1,498	1,377	344	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	52,753	51,871	11,668	1,993	49,062	36,905	13,614	925	48,092	49,934	349	40,967	45,321

1887—Chapin's plurality, 882; scattering, 165. Total vote, 118,450.

1885—Whitney's plurality, 12,097; scattering, 114. Total vote, 100,560.

1883—Low's plurality, 1,842; scattering, 187. Total vote, 98,562.

1881—Low's plurality, 4,354; scattering, 697. Total vote, 86,895.

RECAPITULATION BY WARDS—1890.

Wards.	REGISTRATION.		SHERIFF, 1890.		SHERIFF, 1887.		CITY COMP. TROLLER, 1890.		CITY COMP. TROLLER, 1889.		CITY AUDITOR, 1890.		CITY AUDITOR, 1888.	
	1889.	1890.	Courtney, Dem.	Kramer, Rep.	Furey, Dem.	Rhinehart, Rep.	Jackson, Dem.	Dunwell, Rep.	Jackson, Dem.	Clancy, Rep.	Weber, Dem.	Costello, Rep.	Rutan, Dem.	Wood, Rep.
1st...	3657	3619	1718	1332	1238	1967	1713	1326	1785	1546	1565	1463	1998	2208
2d...	1621	1699	1533	360	991	337	1232	256	1115	408	1167	322	1316	392
3d...	3440	3383	1358	1170	1261	1867	1634	1297	1636	1490	1547	1382	1890	2129
4th...	2612	2603	1431	786	1194	1220	1379	849	1376	1012	1305	919	1654	1410
5th...	3544	3419	2290	636	2130	803	2264	675	2414	871	2169	757	2912	935
6th...	6242	6148	4013	1335	3362	1705	4003	1342	4024	1649	3712	1629	4810	2145
7th...	7130	7003	3316	2871	2405	3526	3274	2915	3241	3283	3180	3005	3635	4066
8th...	5134	5348	2973	1523	1709	1343	3004	1478	2892	1717	2960	1527	3248	2079
9th...	3437	3363	2205	677	1938	913	2185	696	2211	1009	2012	854	2376	1205
10th...	5893	5918	3324	1364	2793	1836	3783	1381	3732	1723	3546	1630	4188	2256
11th...	4443	4422	2226	1395	1838	2113	2175	1441	2142	1951	2084	1527	2574	2412
12th...	4511	4334	2954	672	2833	789	2920	696	3236	941	2302	815	3731	967
13th...	4329	3986	1807	1673	1343	2186	1845	1637	1838	2139	1729	1741	2254	2588
14th...	4720	4716	3252	816	2365	1093	3298	758	2371	1532	3154	902	3777	1352
15th...	5244	4753	2019	2025	1553	2521	2044	1986	2273	2473	2004	2028	2457	2956
16th...	6102	5854	2634	2172	2313	3084	2788	2021	3112	2571	2769	2019	3607	3452
17th...	7056	6818	3370	2214	1758	3404	3062	2168	3499	2842	2939	2212	4036	3427
18th...	9525	10839	4637	4161	2521	3515	4505	3906	4558	4103	4464	3951	4949	4868
19th...	6161	6181	2353	2925	1712	3548	2500	2794	2583	3094	2407	2876	2995	4025
20th...	4922	4886	2084	2293	1352	2854	1887	2482	1681	2765	1828	2531	2003	3243
21st...	7909	8282	3512	3424	2496	3674	3617	3317	3656	3599	3586	3546	4189	4594
22d...	7841	8593	3962	3440	2053	3332	3889	3494	3865	3671	3797	3591	3832	4569
23d...	5347	5637	1852	2917	1148	3054	1881	3111	1764	3179	1821	3159	1997	3800
24th...	2574	2764	1441	1116	859	863	1367	980	1270	1089	1348	996	1384	1099
25th...	6719	7448	2792	3332	1536	3134	2842	3439	2453	3492	2767	3503	2974	4309
26th...	4280	4931	2408	1999	1470	1360	2345	1884	22 0	1698	2314	1905	2361	1977
Total in City	134396	136967	71394	48710	48171	56041	67436	48329	66927	55847	65020	50588	77253	68463
Flatbush			1164	647	638	451								
Flatlands			413	350	311	354								
Gravesend			233	1023	520	261								
New Utrecht			950	602	588	213								
Total in County Towns			2760	2632	2087	1270								
Aggregate			74154	51342	50258	57320	67436	48329	66927	55847	65020	50588	77253	68463
Plurality			22812			7062	13107		11080		14432		8790	

The official figures give Courtney 68,546; Kramer, 50,593, the entire Ninth Ward being left out. For Sheriff, James E. Ramsey, Prohibition, received 1,419, and Charles Ress, Socialist Labor candidate received 1,543.

For Comptroller, Ransom F. Clayton, Prohibition, received 1,432, and John Michel, Socialist Labor candidate, received 1,630.

NOTES.

SOME ERRORS IN ELECTION TABLES.

A study of the figures published in the "Red Book" or Legislative Annual reveals the fact that errors exist in the electoral tables of the book for 1885. The vote of Otsego County was given as 8,307 for Cleveland. It should have been 7,307. Other errors in the tables showed an apparent difference of over 1,200 from the printed totals. The true figures were only ascertained by a search of the files in the office of the Secretary of State. The reports of the Secretary of State showed the errors to have been made in the printer's office. So far as known the errors have never previously been pointed out.

In the Red Book for 1889, the electoral vote for Cleveland was given as 162,732. The *City Record* of New York city gives the official figures for Ottendorfer, the leading Cleveland elector, as 162,626, or 109 less than stated in the Red Book.

Upon the Harrison vote the difference between the official canvass published in the *City Record* and the Red Book is much larger. The Red Book credits Harrison with 106,922, while the *City Record* gives William H. Seward, who headed the Harrison ticket, 105,452, or 1,470 less than given in the Red Book. The vote of the several electors for each did not vary much, in no case over five ballots.

THE STORMY PETREL.

AS MONTGOMERY GOES SO GOES THE STATE.

Much interest attaches to the vote of Montgomery County. It is regarded as a Stormy Petrel among politicians, as indicative of the result in the whole State from its narrow margin. As Montgomery goes so goes the State, they say. For years back the successful ticket in that county for President has been the winning ticket in the State. It is as much of a sign as the famous saying, "As New York goes so goes the Union," except that in the latter case there have been exceptions. In the gubernatorial elections since 1879 there has been but one exception, that of 1888, Hill, the winning gubernatorial candidate, losing the county by a narrow majority.

The basis of comparison on the gubernatorial vote and that of Lieutenant-Governor in the campaign this year must necessarily be the elections of 1885. In the election of 1888 National issues entered the canvass to a large degree through the Presidential vote. This makes it useless as a basis for comparison. In 1885 and in 1879, the canvass was made upon purely State issues and the same conditions exist this year. The vote of the State canvass in 1882 is not used for the reason that the abnormal conditions which existed in that year's canvass make the results useless as a basis of comparison, Cleveland's plurality being 192,000 in round numbers.

The basis of comparison on the vote of Secretary of State this year must be that of the election of 1885, the last year that a full State ticket was in the field. The elections of 1887 and 1889 cannot be used, as the conditions of the canvass as affected by the gubernatorial vote are not the same. For the same reason the basis of comparison on the other subordinate positions on the State ticket must be compared with the election of 1885.

Careless writers for the press, aided by stump speakers of the same character, have caused a gross error to become fixed in the public mind in regard to Kings County having defeated Cleveland in 1888.

The official returns show the following:

Cleveland's majority in 1884, in Kings.....	15,729
" " 1888, " 	12,455
Difference between the two majorities.....	3,274
Harrison's majority in 1888, 14,374.	

If Kings County had returned the same majority in 1888 as she did in 1884, Harrison would have still had 14,374—3,274, or 11,100 in the State. A study of this book will show the sections of the State which elected Harrison.

.. .. .

The average annual rates in the gain of voters in this State on Secretary of State, when that office has headed the State ticket, is 27,996. The increase in the number of voters in the State on Secretary of State, between 1887 and 1889, was 59,592. This gives an annual increase in the number of voters in the State 29,796 in off years.

.. .. .

The increase in the number of voters between 1884 and 1888 was 152,579, according to the electoral votes of those years. This shows the average annual increase of the voters in the State as 38,145.

.. .. .

The Board of State canvassers is composed of the following State officers: Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor.

.. .. .

The Constitution of this State, being modeled after the Constitution of the United States, provides that the Speaker of Assembly shall be a member of the House. The Lieutenant-Governor occupies the same official position in the State Senate that the Vice-President of the United States does in the United States Senate, and in like manner has no vote except in case of a tie. Neither can he debate upon any question pending.

.. .. .

The Constitution of the State of New York is mandatory that midway between decades an enumeration of inhabitants shall be taken for the purpose of apportioning the Senate and Assembly districts in the ratio of the population of each county to the whole State. Provided, however, that each county, except Hamilton, which is annexed to Fulton, shall have at least one Assembly district.

.. .. .

Before the recent change in the system of voting in this State, several ballot boxes were used to deposit ballots in. The new laws were adopted in 1890 and amended in 1891. The plan of a single ballot is exactly similar to the one which has been in use for more than thirty-five years in town meetings throughout the State, and therefore ought not to be confusing.

.. .. .

While the representation in Congress is changed every decade in New York State, the number of members in the Legislature is mandatory—128 assemblymen and 32 senators.

.. .. .

In consequence of the canvass on behalf of John Kelly, for Governor, in 1879, Democrats had no hope of carrying the State. Their vote should have amounted to 840,000. Only 816,000 votes were polled. The same thing occurred in 1882. Through the lethargy of the "stay-at-homes," a light Republican vote was polled. Though Cleveland received an immense plurality, only the average Democratic vote was polled.

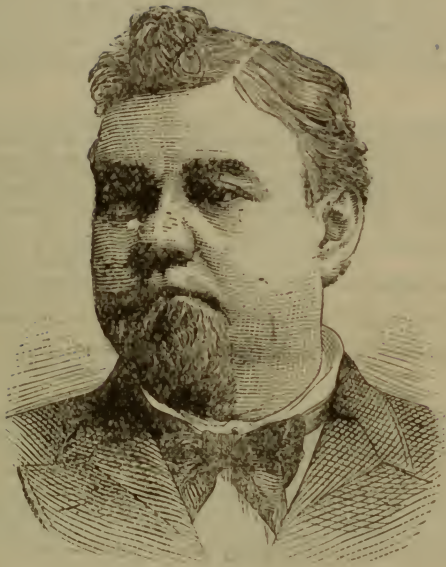
.. .. .

The presidential election of 1884 was followed by the gubernatorial election of 1885. The conditions in 1891 and 1892 are similar except that the elections are reversed in order. The presidential vote in 1884 was 1,166,175, the gubernatorial vote of 1885, 1,026,329, showing a falling off of 139,846, or a ratio of 8.34. The vote of 1879 cannot be used to compute a ratio, as there was not an average vote cast in that year.

.. .. .

In all political calculations, the ratio increases in the same measure as the vote. The annual increase in the vote keeps pace with the increase in population. These facts are frequently neglected in this kind of work.

.. .. .



JACOB M. PATTERSON.

The last Attorney-General chosen from the county of New York was Francis C. Barlow, who was elected to that position by the Republicans in 1871.

.. .. .

From 1850 to 1876 New York State supplied the nation with no President or Vice-President. Since 1876 either the President or the Vice-President has always been a New Yorker.

.. .. .

New York State has had four Ministers to England; five to France; three to Germany, and two, before that, to Prussia; three to Austria; three to Spain; three to Russia; one to Italy; three to Holland; two to China and two to Turkey.

.. .. .

Alonzo B. Cornell was the last Republican Governor elected in this State; hence the election table of 1879 is inserted before that of 1882. In the election of 1879 the Prohibition vote cast was 20,286; scattering, 6,839. The combined Democratic votes for Robinson and Kelly were 453,356, showing an actual Democratic plurality in that year of 34,759. The Republican candidate, Cornell, was elected by a plurality of 42,777 over Robinson, the candidate receiving the next highest vote.

.. .. .

Five of the Congressional Districts in the State are composed of counties identical in territory with Senatorial Districts of the same number or otherwise. For this reason they are sometimes confused and transposed. Votes given for Congressmen are often credited to State Senators, and *vice versa*.

Thus the Eighteenth Senate District, which includes the counties of Saratoga, Schoenectady, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton, is the Twentieth Congressional District.

The Fifteenth Senate District (counties of Putnam, Dutchess and Columbia) is the Twentieth Congressional District.

The Sixteenth Senate District (Rensselaer and Washington) is the Eighteenth Congressional District.

The Seventeenth Senate District (Albany) is the Nineteenth Congressional District.

The Twenty-fifth Senate District (Onondaga and Cortlandt) is also the Twenty-fifth Congressional District.

.. .. .

The last year that the Democrats had a majority in both branches of the Legislature was in 1883. In that year the Tammany members would not go into the regular Democratic caucus, but voted with the Republicans.

.. .. .

In 1889 the total vote in the whole State for Secretary of State was 1,018,753. In the previous year (1888) the total vote was 1,320,109, a falling off of 301,356. This was notwithstanding the fact that the annual average ratio of increase in the number of voters in the State as compared with former years was 38,145.

.. .. .

The following indicates the names and terms of the Governors of New York from 1776 to the present time: George Clinton, 1777-95; John Jay, 1795-1801; George Clinton, 1801-4; Morgan Lewis, 1804-7; Daniel D. Tompkins, 1807-17; De Witt Clinton, 1817-23; Joseph C. Yates, 1823-5; De Witt Clinton, 1825-29; Martin Van Buren, 1829-31; Enos T. Thropp, 1831-3; William L. Marcy, 1833-39; William H. Seward, 1839-43; William C. Bouck, 1843-5; Silas Wright, 1845-7; John Young, 1847-9; Hamilton Fish, 1849-51; Washington Hunt, 1851-3; Horatio Seymour, 1853-5; Myron H. Clark, 1853-7; John A. King, 1857-9; Edwin D. Morgan, 1859-63; Horatio Seymour, 1863-5; Reuben E. Fenton, 1865-9; John T. Hoffman, 1869-73; John A. Dix, 1873-5; Samuel J. Tilden, 1875-7; Lewis Robinson, 1877-80; Alonzo B. Cornell, 1880-3; Grover Cleveland, 1884-5; David B. Hill, 1885-92.

.. .. .

Seven State Senators are to be elected from the City of New York this year. State Senators are elected in what are usually known as municipal off years. The Senators elected this year will be called upon to take part in the election of a United States Senator in 1893, and also to vote upon the question of reappointment. New York City's representation in the upper branch of the last Legislature was composed of six Democrats and one Republican. In 1881 and in 1885 the delegation was solidly Democratic. In 1883, 1887 and 1889 a Republican Senator was secured in New York City.

GOVERNORS.

George Clinton ran for Governor of New York five times, [and was elected every time.

Daniel D. Tompkins was elected Governor four times in succession, the term then being three years, and finally he resigned to become Vice-President. He was in office ten years.

De Witt Clinton was twice elected Governor. A term intervened at which he was not a candidate, and he then ran again and was elected for two terms in succession.

William L. Marcy was elected Governor in 1832, defeating Francis Granger. At the close of his term he was re-elected, defeating William H. Seward, and at the close of his second term he was elected Governor for a third term by a majority larger than on either previous occasion.

Horatio Seymour was nominated for Governor in 1850, but was defeated; he ran in 1852 and was elected; he was a candidate in 1854 and was defeated; he ran for the fourth time in 1862 and was elected; he was nominated for the fifth time in 1864 and was defeated, and was nominated for the sixth time in 1876, but declined.

John T. Hoffman was three times the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor—in 1866, 1868, and 1870. In 1868 and 1870 he was elected, his majority being three times; as large when he ran for the third time as when he ran for the second.

William H. Seward was three times a candidate for Governor; John A. Dix three times; Edwin D. Morgan three times; and each of them served two terms in the office.

David B. Hill served out the unexpired term of Grover Cleveland and was twice afterwards chosen to fill the office.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

In the Fifty-second Congress elected in the fall of 1890, there are 87 Republicans and 235 members to be classed as Democrats and Alliance men. The Fifty-second Congress will meet in December of this year. The term of office will last until midnight, March 3, 1894. Thirteen months will have elapsed since the election last fall. The term practically opened March 4th last, and from that date salaries were paid. The framer of the law is unknown. It was enacted before railroads were open. In those days members of Congress were obliged to travel to Washington by stagecoach or on horseback. The journey took many weeks, and in some cases months. At the present time, with the aid of railroads, the journey from the most distant part of the Union, except Alaska, does not take over two weeks.

The Fifty-third Congress to be elected in 1893 will not meet until December, 1894, but the electoral college from the different states for the presidential election of 1892 will be based upon the representatives apportioned among the different States for that Congress. The term of that Congress thus commences simultaneously in 1893 with that of the President elected in 1892. The Representatives, however, will not take their seats until December, 1893, unless called in special session.

It is a common error that the electoral college of 1892 will be based upon the representation in the Fifty-second Congress. The electoral college elected next year will be based upon the representation in the Congress to be chosen in 1892, which will not take seats until December, 1893, following the inauguration of the next President. The error mentioned is one that no one should fall into, for the reason that Congressmen are always chosen for the full term, either with the presidential electors or midway in the presidential term. The basis upon which the electoral college is chosen is the Congress elected with the President subsequent to the time the census and apportionment are made. If by any chance Congress should not reapportion its members among the States in time to meet the election coming with the President, the change in the electoral representation would be deferred until the election of Congress is made upon the previous apportionment, and therefore would be based upon the representation in the Congress elected midway in the presidential term.



JOHN W. DWIGHT.

Under the apportionment of the Congressional representation each State is entitled to as many electors as it has Representatives and Senators in Congress. Each State must have at least one Congressman. Under this rule the States of Wyoming, Idaho, North Dakota, Montana and Nevada each have one vote in Congress, irrespective of population. South Dakota will have two Representatives in Congress. Each of these States has two United States Senators, and therefore each of them, except South Dakota, will have three electoral votes, irrespective of population. South Dakota will have four electoral votes. Washington with its two Congressmen, will have four electoral votes.

The Constitution of the United States provides that at the end of every decade there shall be an enumeration of the people in all the States and Territories for the purpose of apportioning to the different states their respective number of Representatives and Delegates. It is provided that each State shall have at least one Representative, and each Territory one Delegate to Congress. The Delegates cannot vote, and have a voice only in matters affecting their own Territory.

In the re-apportionment of Congressmen among the different States, it is provided that if any State is allotted more than the representation of the previous decade and the Legislature of the State shall refuse, or on account of holding biennial sessions shall be unable to re-apportion the State in Congressional Districts according to the re-allotment, the extra Congressman or Congressmen would be elected by the whole State at large. The allotment by Congress in 1880 gave New York 34 Representatives instead of 33 allotted in 1870. General Slocum, of Brooklyn, was elected Congressman-at-Large upon this rule in 1882 by a plurality of 105,000 over Howard Carroll the Republican candidate.

In States where the population is not disturbed by immigration, like Kentucky or Vermont, the ratio of votes cast to the number of inhabitants is one vote to every five. This rule would not hold good in New York City for the reason that it is a great commercial port and easy of access from every portion of the world. Not only is there a large number of foreign commercial agents and visitors residing temporarily in the city, but there is an immense body of unnaturalized immigrants who have not been here long enough to become citizens.

NEW YORK CITY.

At this year's election in New York City, 62 officials are to be chosen in addition to the State officers. The list includes 2 Congressmen, 7 State Senators, 24 Assemblymen, 25 Aldermen, 3 Coroners and a Civil Justice.

Of recent years Westchester County has steadily increased its Republican vote, and has steadily diminished its Democratic majority. In 1885 the Democratic majority was 1,400. In 1886 it was cut down to 800. In 1887 it went down to 250. In 1888 it gave a mixed result. In 1889 was elected a Republican State Senator and three Republican Assemblymen. In 1890, McClelland, Dem., carried the First District by only 351 majority. Ryan, Dem., was elected in the Second through the factional fight between Rhodes and Carroll. The Third District elected a Republican.

The total vote of the city of New York in the presidential election of 1880, was 205,381. In the Presidential election of 1884 it was 227,847. In the Presidential election of 1888 it was 270,783. There is but little doubt that at the present ratio of increase of the city's population, the total vote in 1892 will exceed 300,000.

The temperance vote cast in this State last year was 33,000, and the Socialist vote was 13,000. Toward the former New York City contributed 1,200, and toward the latter 5,000. Of the remaining fifty-nine counties of the State the Temperance party candidates got more votes than the Socialist party candidates in fifty-eight. In Kings County the vote was close, temperance vote being 1,619, and the Socialist 1,669.

There will be 887 polling places in the city this year, 60 less than last year, when there were 947. In 1889 there were 1,047.

.. .. .

In 1883 the vote in this city for Secretary of State was: Carr, Rep., 68,580; Maynard, Dem., 91,991; Prohibition, 708, and Greenbacker, 439. The vote of the State stood: Carr, 446,108; Maynard, 427,525; Prohibition, 18,816, and Greenback, 7,221.

.. .. .

It is mandatory for the Board of Police Commissioners in New York City to allow any party casting 50,000 votes to have an inspector at each polling place in the city limits. The County Democrats last year had no separate State ticket in the field and no local candidates for offices to be chosen by the whole city. The Police Board therefore allowed the organization no inspectors. In 1886 Henry George for mayor polled 67,000 votes. In the following year the Labor party was allowed inspectors. In 1888 none were appointed under the law.

ABOVE THE HARLEM.

Last year's election in North New York was a warm, bitter and closely contested fight for the office of Commissioner of Street Improvements. The place was created by the Legislature of 1890. The term was for six years and the salary was fixed at \$5,000. The patronage was considerable, consisting of a full force of engineers, clerks, inspectors and laborers. The salaries alone are \$20,000, while the sum appropriated by the city for the pay and supplies of the engineers is \$50,000 additional, and the appropriation in the case of roads and avenues in the district is \$170,000 more. Altogether, the Commissioner has the disbursement of a quarter of a million dollars annually.

Previously all this work had been under the Department of Public Parks. Since June 1st the Commissioner of Street Improvements has been in fact another Commissioner of Public Works above the Harlem.

The candidates were Louis F. Haffen and Louis J. Heintz. Haffen was the Tammany candidate. Heintz left the Tammany Hall organization and as an independent was elected by the aid of the Republicans of the district, thus defeating the plans of the Tammany district leader, Henry D. Purroy.

In November of this year will occur the election of a justice of the Tenth District Court to succeed Judge Rogers, a Purroy man. In the fight of six years ago Judge Rogers, the Union Democratic candidate, received 3,217 votes. Anthony Hartman, Irving Hall, got 905 votes, and Matthew P. Breen, now Clerk of the Court, had 605. The Republicans had two nominees, one of whom received 2,548 and the other 1,557. With harmony the Republicans would have carried the district.

The Civil Judge to be elected has jurisdiction over both wards of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, the same as Commissioner Heintz. The term of office is the same (six years). The salary is \$6,000.

The two annexed wards were made part of the city of New York by the vote of the citizens residing in them, in 1873, but the general tendency of legislation since has been to separate them from the rest of the city, politically as well as territorially. The Harlem river divides them. Thus Civil Judges will be elected in all the other districts in 1893, but in North New York in 1891. Every other district of the city votes for a New York candidate for Congress. North New York elects a Westchester County man, and thus has no part in the city fight. More than this, the Twenty-fourth District, though by no means the largest in the city, has two Aldermen, one for the Morrisania end and one for the Fordham end. It is the only district not in the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Works, having, under Heintz, its own local Department of Public Works; and though it furnishes much business to the police courts and has a police tribunal of its own, it has no representative on the police bench of this city. Nor is this all. The Twenty-fourth District goes to make part of the Eleventh Senate District, where a Senator is to be chosen this year, but the Democrats within its boundaries have never had the naming of a Senator. In 1879 John B. Haskin, a North New York man, ran as a Tammany candidate for Senator, but was beaten by a Republican. W. W. Niles, a North New York man, ran in 1883, and was beaten. Since then all the nominees for Senator, in all the parties, have been chosen from the lower end of the district, the Seventeenth having held the Senatorship for six years, the Nineteenth district for four.

ELECTION DAY WORKERS.

In every election district of every assembly district on election day there are men for each party who are engaged to hustle hesitating and dilatory voters to the polls. It is an old system, and pretty nearly everybody knows what sort of a man the election day worker is—whether you call him ward politician or a henchman, and whether he is Republican or Democrat. He is at the polls to get votes for his party candidates by any means that necessity demands and the law permits. He is a valuable man on that day.

The election day worker is a man who knows hosts of the people in his ward. According to the size of the election district, there may be three, seven, ten, twenty or more workers for each party. Each group is commanded by the hustler of greatest experience, widest acquaintances and shrewdest nature. He is called the captain. He and the captains of the other election districts are responsible to the assembly district leaders. The leader roams through the district wherever he thinks best. The underworker and the captain look after their own districts.

There are thousands of men required in the service. On election day they must be at their posts by 4 A.M. From that hour until the time when the returns are in at night or the next morning this army of politicians has a busy, an exciting, and a long, arduous experience. Some of the incidents of the day are disagreeable. Late in the afternoon it may be found that a wealthy citizen has failed to vote. The captain of the district calls upon the recalcitrant. Quite frequently the voter will be testy and take the call as an impertinence. But the captain must do his duty.

The men who do this work embrace many men who are possessed of wealth and position. There are many others who are not wealthy, yet hold positions of trust in large houses. In taking an active part in a political canvass they are performing the duty of a citizen.

Don't forget that they are working for the interests of their party.

FIRST DAY'S REGISTRATION.

The first day's registration took place this year only a few days before this book went to press. The result for this year, 1891 does not show as large a ratio of voters registered to the probable vote to be cast as the corresponding day's registration for the election of 1885 to the vote cast in that year.

PROBABLE VOTE IN NEW YORK CITY THIS YEAR.

The increase in the number of votes from 1876, when Tilden ran against Hayes, up to 1888, when Cleveland ran against Harrison, was 99,478, or an average annual increase of 13,104, or 48.396 per cent. This increase would make the vote in 1890—if the election for President had been held in that year—296,992. The falling off in the vote for Governor in 1885 from the electoral ticket in 1884 was 12,142. That per cent. subtracted from..... 296,992
or 270,783 multiplied by 12,142, equals..... 35,936

Probable vote 1891..... 261,066

THE CENSUS FIGURES.

The summary of population in the State of New York as given below was taken from Census Bulletin, No. 116 issued October 8, 1891, by Superintendent Robert P. Porter. Under the census of 1880 the population returned for the State was 3,082,871; under the census of 1890 the population returned was 5,997,854, an increase of 914,982, or 18 per cent. during the decade.

The following summary shows the population of each county according to the censuses of 1890 and 1880, together with the increase or decrease during the decade:

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

Counties	Population.		Increase.	
	1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.
The State.....	5,997,853	5,082,871	914,982	18.00
Albany.....	164,555	154,890	9,665	6.24
Allegany.....	43,240	41,810	1,430	3.42
Broome.....	62,973	49,483	13,490	27.26
Cattaraugus.....	60,866	55,806	5,060	9.07
Cayuga.....	65,302	65,081	221	0.34
Chautauqua.....	75,202	65,342	9,860	15.09
Chemung.....	48,265	43,055	5,200	12.07
Chenango.....	37,776	39,891	a2,115	a5.30
Clinton.....	46,437	50,897	a4,460	a8.76
Columbia.....	46,172	47,928	a1,756	a3.66
Cortlandt.....	28,657	25,825	2,832	10.97
Delaware.....	45,467	42,721	2,775	6.50
Dutchess.....	77,879	79,184	a1,305	a1.65
Erie.....	322,981	219,884	103,097	46.89
Essex.....	33,052	34,515	a1,463	a4.24
Franklin.....	38,110	32,390	5,720	17.66
Fulton.....	37,650	30,985	6,665	21.51
Genesee.....	33,265	32,806	459	1.40
Greene.....	31,598	32,695	a1,097	a3.36
Hamilton.....	4,762	3,923	839	21.39
Herkimer.....	45,608	42,669	2,939	6.89
Jefferson.....	68,806	66,103	2,703	4.09
Kings.....	838,547	599,495	239,052	39.88
Lewis.....	29,806	31,416	a1,610	a5.12
Livingston.....	37,801	33,562	a1,761	a4.45
Madison.....	42,892	44,112	a1,220	a2.77
Monroe.....	189,586	144,903	44,683	30.84
Montgomery.....	45,699	38,315	7,384	19.27
New York.....	1,515,301	1,206,299	309,002	25.62
Niagara.....	62,491	54,173	8,318	15.35
Oneida.....	122,922	115,475	7,447	6.45
Onondaga.....	146,247	117,893	28,354	24.05
Ontario.....	48,453	49,541	a1,088	a2.20
Orange.....	97,859	88,220	9,639	10.93
Orleans.....	30,803	30,128	675	2.24
Oswego.....	71,883	77,911	a6,028	a7.74
Otsego.....	50,861	51,397	a536	a1.04
Putnam.....	14,849	15,181	a332	a2.19
Queens.....	128,059	90,574	37,485	41.39
Rensselaer.....	124,511	115,328	9,183	7.96
Richmond.....	51,693	38,991	12,702	32.58
Rockland.....	35,162	27,690	7,472	26.98
St. Lawrence.....	85,048	85,997	a949	a1.10
Saratoga.....	57,663	55,156	2,507	4.55
Schenectady.....	29,797	23,538	6,259	26.59
Schoharie.....	29,164	32,910	a3,744	a11.38
Schuyler.....	16,711	18,842	a2,131	a11.31
Seneca.....	28,227	29,278	a1,051	a3.59
Steuben.....	81,473	77,586	3,887	5.01
Suffolk.....	62,491	53,888	8,603	15.96
Sullivan.....	31,031	32,491	a1,460	a4.49
Tioga.....	29,935	32,673	a2,738	a8.38
Tompkins.....	32,923	34,445	a1,522	a4.42
Ulster.....	87,062	85,838	1,224	1.43
Warren.....	27,866	25,179	2,687	10.67
Washington.....	45,690	47,871	a2,181	a4.56
Wayne.....	49,729	51,700	a1,971	a3.81
Westchester.....	146,772	108,988	37,784	34.67
Wyoming.....	31,193	30,907	286	0.93
Yates.....	21,001	21,087	a86	a0.41

a Decrease.



JAMES A. WADSWORTH.



JAMES A. WADSWORTH.

There has been a very large increase in urban population in the State during the ten years just past. In 1880 there were sixty cities and villages having a population of 4,000 or more. These places had an aggregate population of 2,743,632. Under the present census there are eighty-four cities and villages having a population of 4,000 or more, with an aggregate population of 3,805,577. This shows an increase of twenty-four in the number of places of this size, while an increase in the aggregate population of 1,061,945, or 38.71 per cent., is shown. The largest numerical increases in individual cities are found in New York, Brooklyn and Buffalo. New York shows an increase of 309,002, or 25.62 per cent.; Brooklyn an increase of 239,680, or 42.30 per cent.; Buffalo shows an increase of 100,530, or 64.80 per cent. In only one city or village of this size is a decrease shown, and that is very slight.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND VILLAGES.

The population of the 84 cities and villages having 4,000 inhabitants or more, in the order of their rank, is as follows:

Cities and Villages.	Counties.	Population.		Increase.	
		1890.	1880.	Num-ber.	Per cent.
New York city	New York	1,515,301	1,206,299	309,002	25.62
Brooklyn city	Kings	806,343	566,663	239,680	42.30
Buffalo city	Erie	255,664	155,134	100,530	64.80
Rochester city	Monroe	133,896	89,366	44,53	49.83
Albany city	Albany	94,923	90,758	4,165	4.59
Syracuse city	Onondaga	88,143	51,792	36,351	70.19
Troy city	Rensselaer	60,956	56,747	4,209	7.42
Utica city	Oneida	44,007	33,914	10,093	29.76
Binghamton city	Broome	35,005	17,317	17,688	102.14
Yonkers city	Westchester	32,033	18,892	13,141	69.56
Elmira city	Chemung	30,893	20,541	10,352	50.40
Long Island city	Queens	30,506	17,129	13,377	78.10
Auburn city	Cayuga	25,858	21,924	3,934	17.94
Newburg city	Orange	23,087	18,049	5,038	27.91
Cohoes city	Albany	22,509	19,416	3,093	15.93
Poughkeepsie city	Dutchess	22,206	20,207	1,999	9.89
Oswego city	Oswego	21,842	21,116	726	3.44
Kingston city	Ulster	21,261	18,344	2,917	15.90
Schenectady city	Schenectady	19,902	13,655	6,247	45.75
Amsterdam city	Montgomery	17,336	9,466	7,870	83.14
New Brighton village	Richmond	16,423	12,679	3,744	29.53
Jamestown city	Chautauqua	16,038	9,357	6,681	71.40
Lockport city	Niagara	16,038	13,522	2,516	18.61
Rome city	Oneida	14,991	12,194	2,797	22.94
Watertown city	Jefferson	14,725	10,697	4,028	37.66
Edgewater village	Richmond	14,265	8,044	6,221	77.34
Gloversville city	Fulton	13,864	7,133	6,731	94.36
West Troy village	Albany	12,967	8,820	4,147	47.02
Middletown city	Orange	11,977	8,494	3,483	41.01
Saratoga Springs vil- lage	Saratoga	11,975	8,421	3,554	42.20
Ogdensburg city	St. Lawrence	11,662	10,341	1,321	12.77
Ithaca city	Tompkins	11,079	9,105	1,974	21.68
Hornellsville city	Steuben	10,996	8,195	2,801	34.18
Mount Vernon village	Westchester	10,830	4,586	6,244	136.15
Lansingburg village	Rensselaer	10,550	7,432	3,116	41.95
Hudson city	Columbia	9,970	8,670	1,300	14.99
Peekskill village	Westchester	9,676	6,893	2,783	40.37
Glens Falls village	Warren	9,509	4,900	4,609	94.06
Dunkirk city	Chautauqua	9,416	7,248	2,168	29.91
Sing Sing village	Westchester	9,352	6,578	2,774	42.17
Port Jervis village	Orange	9,327	8,678	649	7.46

POPULATION OF CITIES AND VILLAGES.—*Con.*

Cities and Villages.	Counties.	Population.		Increase.	
		1890.	1880.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.
Little Falls village....	Herkimer.....	8,783	6,910	1,873	27.11
Cortlandt village.....	Cortlandt.....	8,590	4,050	4,540	112.10
Corning village.....	Steuben.....	8,550	4,802	3,748	78.05
Flushing village.....	Queens.....	8,436	6,683	1,753	26.23
New Rochelle village..	Westchester.....	8,215	.....	.....	.....
Johnstown village.....	Fulton.....	7,768	5,013	2,755	54.96
Geneva village.....	Ontario.....	7,557	5,878	1,679	28.56
Olean village.....	Cattaraugus.....	7,358	3,036	4,322	142.36
Greenbush village.....	Rensselaer.....	7,301	3,295	4,006	121.58
Batavia village.....	Genesee.....	7,221	4,845	2,376	49.04
Tonawanda village.....	Erie.....	7,145	3,864	3,281	84.91
Hoosick Falls village..	Rensselaer.....	7,014	4,530	2,484	54.83
Plattsburg village.....	Clinton.....	7,010	5,245	1,765	33.65
Port Richmond village..	Richmond.....	6,290	3,561	2,729	76.64
Oneonta village.....	Otsego.....	6,272	3,002	3,270	108.93
College Point village..	Queens.....	6,127	4,192	1,935	46.16
Seneca Falls village....	Seneca.....	6,116	5,880	236	4.01
Oneida village.....	Madison.....	6,083	3,934	2,149	54.63
Canandaigua village....	Ontario.....	5,868	5,726	142	2.48
Niagara Falls village..	Niagara.....	5,502	3,320	2,182	65.72
Jamaica village.....	Queens.....	5,361	3,922	1,439	36.69
Port Chester village....	Westchester.....	5,274	3,254	2,020	62.08
Norwich village.....	Chenango.....	5,212	.....	.....	.....
Haverstraw village....	Rockland.....	5,170	3,506	1,664	47.46
Malone village.....	Franklin.....	4,986	4,193	793	18.91
Catskill village.....	Greene.....	4,920	4,320	600	13.89
Hempstead village.....	Queens.....	4,831	2,521	2,310	91.63
North Tonawanda vil- lage.....	Niagara.....	4,793	1,492	3,301	221.25
Albion village.....	Orleans.....	4,586	.....	.....	.....
Medina village.....	Orleans.....	4,492	3,632	860	23.68
Lyons village.....	Wayne.....	4,475	3,820	655	17.15
Green Island village....	Albany.....	4,463	4,160	303	7.28
Whitehall village.....	Washington.....	4,434	4,270	164	3.84
Suspension Bridge vil- lage.....	Niagara.....	4,405	2,476	1,929	77.91
Waterloo village.....	Seneca.....	4,350	3,893	457	11.74
Matteawan village.....	Dutchess.....	4,278	4,411	133	3.02
Penn Yan village.....	Yates.....	4,254	3,475	779	22.42
Saugerties village.....	Ulster.....	4,237	3,923	314	8.00
Fulton village.....	Oswego.....	4,214	3,941	273	6.93
Waverly village.....	Tioga.....	4,123	2,767	1,356	49.01
Nyack village.....	Rockland.....	4,111	3,881	230	5.93
Ilion village.....	Herkimer.....	4,057	3,711	346	9.32
White Plains village..	Westchester.....	4,042	2,381	1,661	69.76

TAKE NOTICE.

The second day's registration, complete in New York, indicates that a light vote will be polled. It shows that only 5,453 more voters were registered this year than in 1890, when the total vote cast was only 217,000.

The difference between the vote registered in the State last year and the vote thrown was, in round numbers, 461,000. St. Lawrence County, which registered 21,000 voters, polled only some 11,000 votes. Other counties in the State showed a similar ratio of difference between the registration and the vote polled.

As this book goes to press it is known that the nomination of David Boody as the Democratic candidate for Mayor in Brooklyn creates a vacancy in the Second Congressional District. This district embraces the towns of New Lots, Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Utrecht and the 8th, 9th, 12th, 22d, 24th and 25th wards of Brooklyn in Kings County.

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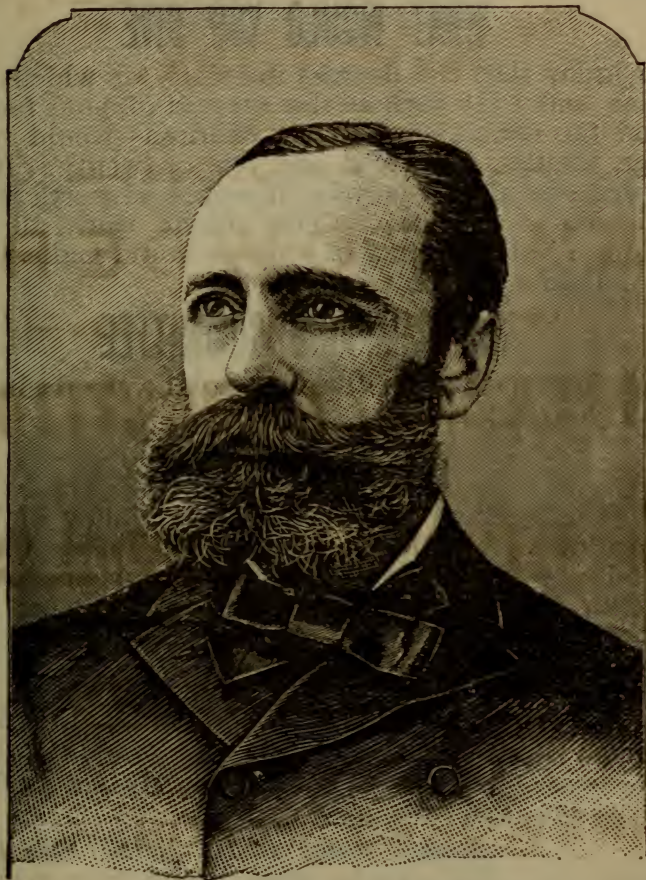
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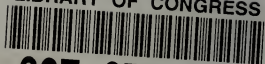
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